Introduction to Functional Analysis

Lecture notes, University of Technology, Graz
based on the lecture by Martin Holler

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Contents

0 Introduction

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/05.*

- Function Analysis, mostly Linear Functional Analysis
- Goal: Transfer objects and results for linear algebra and analysis to infinite-dimensional function spaces
- e.g. $\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{C}^n \mapsto$ vector spaces U, V
  matrices $A \in \mathcal{M}^{n \times m} \mapsto$ operators $A \in \mathcal{L}(U, V)$
  functions $f : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R} \mapsto$ functionals $f : U \to \mathbb{R}$
- Furthermore we discuss inner products, orthogonality, connectedness, eigenvalues
- Fields of application
  - basis of Applied Mathematics
  - partial differential equations
  - physical modelling
  - inverse problems (operator A models some physical measurement process)
  - Optimization and optimal control

A motivating example was presented with slides.

0.1 Application examples

Let $K : U \to \mathbb{R}^m$ with U as vector space describe a physical model. For example, K is a Fourier/Radon/X-ray transform (MR/CT/PET imaging) or $Ku = y(1)$ where $y : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R}^m$ solves $y'(t) = y(t) + u(t)$ and $y(0) = 0$.

Another example is the class of so-called *inverse problems*. Given $d = ku$, find u. Typically inversion of K is ill-constrained. Solution is typically non-unique.

Approach: Solve $\min_{u \in U} \lambda \left\|Ku - d\right\|_2 + \left\|u\right\|_k$ where $\left\|z\right\|_2 := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n z_i^2}$ and $\left\|\cdot\right\|_u$ is a norm on U. Or alternatively, let $U = C^1([0, 1]^2)$ and solve $\min_{u \in U} \lambda \left\|ku - d\right\|_2 + \sqrt{\int_{[0,1]^2} \left|\nabla u(x)\right|^2 dx}$.

Other examples are JPEG compression and upsampling of images.

0.2 Our first problem

Let $U \coloneqq C^1([0,1]^2)$ be a normed space, $K : U \to \mathbb{R}^m$ linear. Solve $\min_{u \in U} \lambda \|Ku - d\| + \sqrt{\int_{[0,1]^2} |\nabla u(x)|^2 \, dx}$. The question is: does such a solution exist?

We have a background in finite-dimensional vector spaces. We consider a special case to apply the theories we already know.

So we consider a discrete setting. Let $U : \mathbb{R}^n$ and $\nabla : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^k$ is a discrete gradient. In 1D, we have $u = (u_i)_i \in \mathbb{R}^m$ and $u_i = u(x_i) \implies u' \approx u(x_{i+1}) - u(x_i) = u_{i+1} - u_i$. Consider $\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|Ku - d\|_2$ as problem.

Does there exist a solution to this problem assuming $\lambda > 0$, $K : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ linear and $\nabla : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^k$ linear.

Proof. **Case 1 (trivial model):** Let $m = n$. $K_n = u$

$$\min_{u \in \mathbb{R}^n} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|u - d\|_2 \tag{1}$$

Take $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ such that $\lim_{n \to \infty} \|\nabla u_1\|_2 + \lambda \|u_n - d\|_2 = \inf_{u \in \mathbb{R}} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|u - d\|_2$. It holds that $C = \lambda \|d\|_2 \geq \inf_{u \in \mathbb{R}} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|d\|_2$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that $2C \geq \|\nabla u_n\|_2 + \lambda \|u_n - d\|_2 \, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\implies \lambda \|u_1\|_2 \leq \lambda \|u_n - d\|_2 + \lambda \|d\|_2 \leq \|\nabla u_k\|_2 + \lambda \|u_n - d\|_2 - \lambda \|d\|_2 \leq 2C + \lambda \|d\|_2$$

$(\|u_n\|_2)_n$ is bounded. So the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem applies and $(u_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ admits a convergent subsequence $(u_{n_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. Take $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$. $u_{n_i} \to u$ as $i \to \infty$.

Now: Show that u solves Problem (1). ∇ is continuous. $\|\cdot\|_2$ is continuous.

$$\inf_{u \in U} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|u - d\|_2 = \lim_{i \to \infty} \left\|\nabla u_{n_i}\right\| + \lambda \left\|u_{n_i} - d\right\|_2 = \|\nabla \hat{u}\|_2 + \lambda \|\hat{u} - d\|_2$$

This implies that $\hat{u}$ is the solution to the problem of this first case.

Ingredients of this proof where:

- boundedness
- compactness
- continuity of ∇, $\|\cdot\|_2$

Case 2 (K arbitrary): 1. K arbitrary does not provide boundedness anymore. Define $X \coloneqq \mathrm{kernel}(\nabla) \cap \mathrm{kernel}(k)$ and

$$X^{\perp} \coloneqq \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (x, y) \coloneqq \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i = 0 \forall y \in X \right\}$$

Then we apply results from linear algebra:

$$\mathbb{R}^n : X \oplus X^{\perp} \qquad \text{i.e. } \forall u \in \mathbb{R}^n : \exists! u_1 \in X, u_2 \in X^{\perp} : u = u_1 + u_2$$

Recall, that $X^{\perp}$ is called *orthogonal complement.*

Claim 0.1. *If $\hat{u}$ solves $\min_{u\in X^\perp} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|Ku - d\|_2$. Then $\hat{u}$ solves Problem* (1)*.*

Proof. Let $\hat{u}$ be a solution on $X^\perp$. Take $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ arbitrary. We write $u = u_1 + u_2 \in X \times X^\perp$. Now we have:

$$\begin{aligned}\|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|ku - d\|_2 &= \left\|\nabla(u_1 + u_2)\right\|_2 + \lambda \left\|k(u_1 + u_2) - d\right\|_2 \\ &= \|\nabla u_2\|_2 + \lambda \|ku_2 - d\|_2 \\ &\geq \|\nabla \hat{u}\|_2 + \lambda \|K\hat{u} - d\|_2\end{aligned}$$

Thus $\hat{u}$ solves our problem (1). ☐

Take again $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be such that $u_n \in X^\perp \forall n$ and

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \|\nabla u_n\|_2 + \lambda \|ku_n - d\|_2 = \inf_{u\in X^\perp} \|\nabla_u\|_2 + \lambda \|ku - d\|_2$$

Write $u_1 = u_n^1 + u_n^2 \in \text{kernel}(\nabla) + \text{kernel}(\nabla)^\perp$. $\nabla : \text{kernel}(\nabla)^\perp \to \text{image}(\nabla)$ is bijective. Since $\nabla v = 0$ for $v \in \text{kernel}(\nabla)^\perp \implies v \in \text{kernel}(\nabla) \implies \|v_2\| = (v, v) = 0$. Thus, $\nabla^{-1} : \text{image}(\nabla) \to \text{kernel}(\nabla)^\perp$ exists and is continuous.

$$\begin{aligned}\implies \left\|u_n^2\right\|_2 &= \left\|\nabla^{-1}\nabla u_n^2\right\|_2 = \left\|\nabla^{-1}\right\| \cdot \left\|\nabla u_n^2\right\|_2 \leq \left\|\nabla^{-1}\right\| \\ &\leq \left\|\nabla^{-1}\right\| \left(\left\|\nabla u_n^2\right\|_2 + \lambda \|Ku_n - d\|_2\right) \\ &= \left\|\nabla^{-1}\right\| \left(\underbrace{\|\nabla u_n\|_2}_{=\|\nabla u_n\|_2} + \lambda \|Ku_n - d\|_2\right) \\ &< C \text{ for some } C > 0\end{aligned}$$

Than $\left\|u_n^2\right\|_2$ bounded.

2. Show $(u_n^1)_n$ is bounded. $K : X^\perp \cap \ker(\nabla) \to \text{image}(K)$ is bijective. Since $Kv = 0$ for $v \in X^\perp \cap \text{kernel}(\nabla) \implies v \in \text{kernel}(K)$. Hence $v \in \text{kernel}(K) \cap \text{kernel}(\nabla) = X \implies v \in X \cap X^\perp \implies v = 0$. Hence $K^{-1} : \text{image}(K) \to X^\perp \cap \text{kernel}(\nabla)$ exists and is continuous.

$$\begin{aligned}\implies \left\|u_n^n\right\|_2 &= \left\|K^{-1}Ku_n^n\right\|_2 \leq \left\|K^{-1}\right\| \left\|Ku_n^n\right\|_2 \\ &= \frac{\|K\|}{\lambda} \left(\lambda \left\|K(u_1^n + u_2^n) - Ku_n^n\right\|_2 + \|\nabla u_n\|_2\right) \\ &\leq \frac{\|K\|}{\lambda} \left(\underbrace{\lambda \|Ku_1 - d\|_2}_{\text{bounded}} + \underbrace{\|\nabla u_n\|_2 + \lambda \left\|d - Ku_1^2\right\|}_{\text{bounded because } u_n^2 \text{ is bounded}}\right) \\ &< D \text{ for some } D > 0\end{aligned}$$

$$\implies (u_n^n)_n \text{bounded} \implies (u_n) = (u_n^n + u_n^n)_n \text{ is bounded}$$

$\implies (u_n)_n$ admits a subsequence converging to some $\hat{u}$. As in Case 1, $\hat{u}$ is a solution to Problem (1).

In summary,

1. $\min_{u\in U} \lambda \|Ku - d\|_2 + \sqrt{\int_{[0,1]^2} |\nabla n|^2 \, dx}$ with $U = C^1([0,1]^2)$ relevant for application.
2. Discrete version: $\min_{u\in \mathbb{R}^n} \lambda \|Ku - d\| + \|\nabla u\|_2$. We have shown existence by using:
   (a) complementary subspaces $X^\perp$
   (b) boundedness and compactness
   (c) continuity
   (d) Next time: How does FA help to transfer the proof of the infinite dimensional setting?

□

About the existence of infinitely many dimensions

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/07.*

Define $U = C^1([0,1]^2)$. Let Y is some Banach space and $K : U \to Y$ is linear and continuous.

Consider the problem (P_∞) given by $\min_{u\in U} \|\nabla u\|_2 + \lambda \|Ku - d\|_Y$ where $d \in Y$ and $\|\nabla u\|_2 := \sqrt{\int_{[0,1]^2} \left|\nabla u(x)\right|^2}$.

Proposition 0.2. *There exists a solution of* (P_∞).

Proof. Take $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ as a sequence in U such that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \|\nabla u_1\|_2 + \lambda \|Ku_n - d\|_n \to \inf_{u\in U}(\dots)$. Now we want to show that $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ is bounded.

Case 1: Assume that $Ku = u$, $Y = U$ and $\|\cdot\|_Y = \|\cdot\|_2$.

$$\implies \lambda \|u_n\|_2 = \lambda \|u_n - d\|_2 + \lambda \|d\| \leq \|\nabla u_n\|_2 + \lambda \|u_n - d\|_2 + \lambda \|d\| < C \text{ for } C > 0$$

$$\implies (u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \text{ is bounded}$$

So does $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ admit a convergent subsequence? No. It requires the notion of *weak convergence* and particular spaces called *reflexive spaces.*

So we change U to $U = \left\{u : [0,1]^2 \to \mathbb{R} \mid \sqrt{\int_{[0,1]^2}} < \infty\right\}$. Define, instead of $\|\nabla u\|_2$,

$$R(u) = \begin{cases} \|\nabla u\|_2 & \text{if } v \in C^2 \\ \infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

and consider $\min_{u\in U} R(u) + \lambda \|K_{u-d}\|_2$ instead.

In this setting, $(u_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ admits a weakly convergent subsequence converging to some $\hat{u} \in U$ (denoted by $(u_{n_i})_{i\in\mathbb{N}}$).

Our next step is to use continuity to show that $\hat{u}$ is a solution.

Problem: $u \mapsto \|u-d\|_2$ is, in general, not continuous with respect to weak convergence.

But it is always true that $\|\hat{u}-d\|_2 \leq \liminf_{i\to\infty} \left\|u_{n_i}-d\right\|_L$. Yes. We consider that as first property.

Is it also true that $R(\hat{u}) \leq \liminf_{i\to\infty} R(u_{n_i})$? No. So we apply some kind of adaption. Recall that

$$\int_0^1 \partial_x u\varphi = -\int_0^1 u\partial_x\varphi \forall\varphi \in C^\infty([0,1]^2)$$

$\varphi = 0$ in $K \setminus [0,1]^2$ for some $K \Subset (0,1)^2$.

$$\implies \int_{[0,1]^2} \nabla u\varphi = -\int_{[0,1]^2} u \cdot (\partial_{x_i}\varphi_1 + \partial_{x_2}\varphi_2)$$
$$\forall\varphi : (\varphi_1,\varphi_2) = C^\infty([0,1]^2, \mathbb{R}^2) + \text{ zero on boundary}$$

We define $w : [0,1]^2 \to \mathbb{R}^2$ is called *weak derivative* of $u \in U$.

$$\iff \int_{[0,1]^2} w\varphi = -\int_{[0,1]^2} u(\partial_{x_1}\varphi_1 + \partial_{x_2}\varphi_2) \text{ holds } \forall\varphi$$

Then w is called *weak gradient* of u. We adjust:

$$R(u) = \begin{cases} \|\nabla u\|_2 & \text{if } u \text{ is weakly differentiable} \\ \infty & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Then $R(\hat{u}) \leq \liminf_{i\to\infty} R(u_{n_i})$. We consider this as second property.

By the two properties,

$$\begin{aligned} R(\hat{u}) + \|\hat{u}-d\| &\leq \liminf_{i\to\infty} R(u_{n_i}) + \liminf_{i\to\infty} \lambda \left\|u_{n_i}-d\right\|_2 \\ &\leq \liminf_{i\to\infty} \left(R(u_{n_i}) + \lambda \left\|u_{n_i}-d\right\|_2\right) \\ &= \inf R(u) + \lambda \|u-d\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: Works as in the finite-dimensional setting using

- $X \coloneqq \text{kernel}(A) \cap \text{kernel}(\nabla) \implies U = X \oplus X^\perp$ requires so-called *Hilbert spaces*
- $\|u\|_2 \leq C\|\nabla u\|_2 \,\forall u \in \text{kernel}(\nabla)^\perp$ is called *Poincare inequality.*

□

So this content so far was a motivation. Now, which topics are we going to cover in this course:

1. Topological and metric spaces

2. Normal spaces
3. Linear operator
4. The Hahn-Banach Theorem and consequences
5. Fundamental theorems for linear operators
6. Dual spaces and reflexivity
7. Contemplementary subspaces
8. Hilbert spaces

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/12.*

Remark. *1. Literature: UGU, in particular: Biezis, Werner*

2. In this lecture: always $\mathcal{K} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$ if not further specified

1 Topological and metric spaces

Remark (Motivation)**.** *Some concepts in Functional Analysis (e.g. weak convergence) cannot be associated with norms but rather with topologies*

Definition 1.1 (Topology)**.** *Let X be a set and $\tau \subset \mathcal{P}(X) = \{$"set of subsets of X"$\}$. We say that τ is a* topology *on X if*

1. $X, \emptyset \in \tau$
2. $U, V \in \tau \implies U \cap V \in \tau$
3. *For any collection of sets $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ with I as some index set. We have $U_i \in \tau \forall i \in I \implies \bigcup_{i \in I} U_i \in \tau$.*

(X, τ) *is called* topological space.

A set $U \subset X$ is called open *if $U \in \tau$ and is called closed if $U^C \in \tau$.*

Remark. *By the third property of topologies, $\bigcap_{i \in I} V_i$ is closed for any collection $(V_i)_{i \in I}$ of closed sets.*

Definition 1.2 (Metric)**.** *Let X be a set, $d : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$ be such that $\forall x, y, z \in X$*

1. $d(x, y) \geq 0, d(x, y) = 0 \iff x = y$
2. $d(x, y) = d(y, x)$
3. $d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$

Then d is called a metric on X *and (X, d) is called* metric space.

Definition 1.3 (Norm)**.** *Let X be a vector space. A function $\|\cdot\| : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is called* norm *if $\forall x, y \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$*

1. $\|x\| \geq 0, \|x\| = 0 \iff x = 0$
2. $\|\lambda \cdot x\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x\|$
3. $\left\|x + y\right\| \leq \|x\| + \left\|y\right\|$

Then $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is called normed space*.*

Remark. *If $\dim(x) < \infty$, all norms on X are equivalent.*

Example.
1. *Let X be a set then $\tau = \{\emptyset, X\}$ is a topology.*
2. *$(X, \mathcal{P}(X))$ is a topological space.*
3. *Define $S^{d-1} := \left\{x \in \mathbb{R}^d \mid \sum_{i=1}^{d} x_i^2 = 1\right\}$ and $d(x, y) := r$ where r is the length of the shortest connection between x and y on S^{d-1}. Then d is a metric on S^{d-1}*
4. *$X := \{u : [0, 1] \to \mathbb{R} \mid u$ is continuous$\}$ then $\|u\|_\infty := \sup_{x \in [0,1]} \left|u(x)\right|$ is a norm on X*
5. *$l^p := \{(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mid x_i \in \mathbb{K} \forall u$ and $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^p < \infty\}$ with $p \in [1, \infty)$ and $\left\|(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}\right\|_p := \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$. Then $(l^p, \|\cdot\|_p)$ is a normed space (the proof will be done later).*

Remark.

$$L^\infty := \left\{(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mid \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} |x_i| < \infty\right\}$$
$$\left\|(X_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}\right\| = \sup_i |X_i|$$

Proposition 1.4. *Let X be a set.*

1. *If (X, d) is a metric space, define for $\varepsilon > 0, x \in X$. $B_\varepsilon(x) = \{y \in X \mid d(x, y) < \varepsilon\}$ and $\tau = \{U \in \mathcal{P}(x) \mid \forall x \in U \exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(x) \in U\}$. Then (X, τ) is a* topological space*. We say that τ is the topology induced by d and we have that $B_\varepsilon(x) \in \tau \forall \varepsilon > 0, x \in X$*
2. *If $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is a normed space, define $d : X \times X \to \mathbb{R}$ with $(x, y) \mapsto \left\|x - y\right\|$. Then (X, d) is a metric space and d is called the metric induced by $\|\cdot\|$.*

Remark (Consequence)**.** *Every concept introduced for topological and metric spaces transfers to metric and normed spaces, respectively. The proof is left as an exercise to the reader.*

Definition 1.5. *Let (X, τ) be a topological space. $U \subset X$. $x \in X$.*

1. *U is called a neighborhood of x if $\exists V \in \tau - x \in V \subset U : \mathcal{U}(x)$ is defined as the set of all neighborhoods of x*
2. - *x is called* interior point *of U if $U \in \mathcal{U}$*

- *x is called* adjacent point *of U if $\forall V \in \tau$ such that $x \in V : V \cap U \neq \emptyset$*
- *x is called* cluster point *of U if it is an adjacent point of $U \setminus \{x\}$.*

The third property is stronger.

3. *Notational conventions:*

$$\mathring{U} := \{x \in U \mid x \text{ is an interior point of } U\}$$

$$\overline{U} := \{x \in U \mid x \text{ is an adjacent point of } U\}$$

$$\partial U := \overline{U} \setminus \mathring{U}$$

Proposition 1.6. *Let (X, τ) be a topological space, $U \in X$. Then*

1. *U is open $\iff \mathring{U} = U$*
2. *U is closed $\iff \overline{U} = U$*
3. *$\mathring{U} = \bigcup_{\substack{V \in \tau \\ V \subset U}} V$ and $\mathring{U}$ is open ["$\mathring{U}$ is the largest open set in U"]*
4. *$\overline{U} = \bigcap_{\substack{V closed \\ U \subset V}} V$ and $\overline{U}$ is closed ["$\overline{U}$ is the smallest closed set containing U"]*

Proof. 3. $\subset$ Let $x \in \mathring{U} \implies \exists \hat{V} \in \tau$ s.t. $x \in \hat{V} \subset U \implies x \in \bigcup_{\substack{V \in \tau \\ V \subset U}} V$

$\supset$ Let $x \in \bigcup_{\substack{V \in \tau \\ V \in U}} V \implies x \in \hat{V}$ for some $\hat{V} \in \tau, \hat{V} \in U \implies x \in \mathring{U}$

$\mathring{U}$ is open because it is the union of open sets.

1. $\implies$ $\mathring{U} \subset U$ by definition. U is open, so $U \subset \bigcup_{\substack{V \subset \tau \\ V \subset U}} V \overset{(3)}{=} \mathring{U}$

2. $\implies$ $V \subset \overline{U}$ by definition. Take $x_0 \in \overline{U}$. If $x \notin U \implies x \in U^C \in \tau$ and $U \cap U^C = \emptyset$. This contradicts to $x \in \overline{U}$.

   $\impliedby$ Take $x \in U^C = \overline{U}^C$.

   $\overset{(4)}{\implies} \exists V \in \tau : x \in V \wedge V \cap \overline{U} = \emptyset$

   $\implies V \cap U = \emptyset \implies V \subset U^C$

   $\implies U^C$ open $\implies U$ closed

4. We prove the fourth property without the second.

   $\subset$ Take $x \in \overline{U}$. Take closed V such that $U \subset V$ if $x \notin V \implies x \in V^C$ which is open and $V^C \cap U = \emptyset$. This contradicts to $x \in \overline{U}$.

   $\supset$ Take $x \in \bigcap_{\substack{V \text{ closed} \\ U \subset V}}$. Suppose $x \notin \overline{U}$.

   $\implies \exists Z$ open such that $x \in Z$ and $Z \cap U = \emptyset$

   $\implies U \subset Z^C$, Z^C closed, $x \notin Z^C$. This contradicts to $x \in \bigcap_{\substack{V \text{ closed} \\ U \subset V}} V$

   $\overline{U}$ closed follows since the intersection of closed sets is closed.

∎

Definition 1.7 (Limit)**.** *Let* (X, τ) *be a topological space,* $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ *be a sequence in* X*. Henceforth, we write* $(x_n)_n$ *for* $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ *and* $\hat{x} \in X$*. We say* $x_n \to \hat{x}$ *in* τ *as* $n \to \infty$ *("*x_n *converges to* x*", "*x *is limit of* x_n*") if*

$$\forall U \in \tau \text{ such that } \hat{x} \in U \exists n_0 \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0 : x_n \in U$$

Definition 1.8 (Proposition and definition)**.** *Let* (X, τ) *be a topological space. We say that* (X, τ) *is* T_2 *(or Hausdorff) if*

$$\forall x, y \in X \text{ with } x \neq y\ \exists U, V \in \tau : x \in U, v \in V \text{ and } U \cap V = \emptyset$$

- *In a* T_2*-sphere, the limit of any sequence is unique.*
- *If* τ *is induced by a metric, then* (X, τ) *is* T_2*.*

Proof.
1. Take $(x_n)_n$ to be a sequence and assume x_n converges to $\hat{x}$ and $\hat{y}$ with $\hat{x} \neq \hat{y}$. By T_2, $\exists U, V \in \tau : \hat{x} \in U, \hat{y} \in V : U \cap V = \emptyset$. By convergenc, $\exists n_x, n_y$ such that $\forall n \geq n_x : x_n \in U$ and $\forall n \geq n_y : x_n \in V$.

   $$\forall n \geq \max\left\{n_x, n_y\right\} : x_i \in U \cap V$$

   This gives a contradiction.

2. Take $x, y \in X : x \neq y$. Define $\varepsilon := d(x, y)$ and consider $B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(x)$ and $B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(y)$ which are open in the induced topology τ. Also $x \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(x)$ and $y \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(y)$. Assume that $z \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(x) \cap B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(y)$.

   $$\varepsilon = d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y) > \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

   This gives a contradiction.

□

Definition 1.9. *Let* (X, τ) *be a topological space,* $U \subset V \subset X$*. We say that* U *is* dense *in* V*, if* $V \subset \overline{U}$*. We say that* X *is* separable *if there exists a countable, dense subset.*

Definition 1.10. *Let* $(X, \tau_X), (Y, \tau_Y)$ *be topological spaces and* $f : X \to Y$ *a function. We say* f *is* continuous *at* $x \in X$ *if* $\forall V \in \mathcal{U}(f(x)) \exists U \in \mathcal{U}(x) : f(U) \subset V$*.* f *is called* continuous *if it is continuous at any* $x \in X$*.*

Proposition 1.11. *With* $(X, \tau_X), (Y, \tau_Y)$ *and* f *as above,* f *is continuous* $\iff$ $f^{-1}(V) \in \tau_X \forall V \in \tau_Y$

Proof. Left as an exercise to the reader. □

Definition 1.12. *Let* (X, τ) *be a* T_2 *topological space,* $M \subset X$ *called* compact *if for any family* $(U_i)_{i\in I}$ *with* $U_i \in \tau$ *s.t.* $M \subset \bigcup_{i\in I} U_i$ *("*$(U_i)_{i\in I}$ *is an open covering of* M*"), there exists* $U_{i_1}, \ldots, U_{i_n}$ *such that* $M \subset \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} U_{i_k}$ *("there exists a finite subcover").*

Remark. *Compactness can also be defined without* T_2*, this is also referred to as* quasi-compact.

Remark (Exercise)**.** *Reconsider the previous results for metric and normed spaces.*

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/14.*

Definition 1.13. *Let (X, d) be a metric space, $V \subset X$ and $(x_n)_n$ a sequence in X. Then we say,*

1. *V is* bounded *if $\exists x \in X, r > 0$ such that $U \in B_r(x)$*
2. *$(x_n)_n$ is a* Cauchy sequence *if $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\forall n, m \geq n_0 : d(x_n, x_m) < \varepsilon$*
3. *X is* complete *if any Cauchy sequence in X admits a limit point*
4. *X is a* Banach space *if it is a normed space and complete*

Proposition 1.14. *Let (X, d) be a metric space. $(x_n)_n$ be a sequence in X. Then*

1. *$x_n \to x$ in the induced topology $\iff \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0 : d(x_n, x) < \varepsilon$*
2. *If $x_n \to x$, then $(x_n)_n$ is bounded as subset of X and $(x_n)_n$ is Cauchy.*
3. *If $U \subset X$ is closed and X is complete. Then (U, d) is a complete metric space.*

Proof. 1. We prove both directions:

$\implies$ True, since $B_\varepsilon(x)$ is open $\forall \varepsilon 0$

$\impliedby$ Let $x \in V$ with V open. Show that $\exists n_0 \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0 : x_n \in V$
V open, then $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(x) \subset V$
$\implies \exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 : x_n \in B_\varepsilon(x) \subset V$

2. Using the first property, we get $\exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 : d(x_n, x) < 1$. Let $r := \max_{i=1,\dots,n_0} d(x, x_i) + 1$. Then

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : d(x, x_n) < \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } n \geq n_0 \\ r & \text{if } n < n_0 \end{cases} \leq r$$

$$\implies y_n \in B_r(x) \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$$

3. Take $(y_n)_n$ to be a Cauchy sequence in U, then $(y_n)_n$ is a Cauchy sequence in $X \implies \exists x \in X : y_n \to x$ as $n \to x$ if $x \notin U \implies x \in U^C \implies \exists n_0 \in N$ such that $y_{n_0} \in U^C$ due to U^C open. This is a contradiction to $(y_n)_n$ in U

□

Proposition 1.15. *Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. $f : X \to Y$. The following are equivalent (TFAE):*

- *f is continuous (with respect to the induced topology)*
- *$\forall (X_n)_n$ such that $x_n \to x \implies f(x_n) \to f(x)$*

Proof. Firstly, we prove that the first statement implies the second statement.

Take $(x_n)_n$ converging to x. Take $V \in \tau_y$ such that $f(x) \in V \implies V \in \mathcal{U}(f(x))$

$\implies \exists U \in \mathcal{U} : f(U) \subset V \implies \exists \hat{U} \in \tau_X$ such that $x \in \hat{U} \subset U$

$\implies \exists n_0 \geq 0 \forall n \geq n_0 : x_n \in \hat{U} \implies \forall n > n_0 : f(x_n) \in V \implies f(x_0) \to f(x)$

Remark. 1. $\implies$ 2. *holds true in any topological space*

2. $\implies$ 1. *Not.*

Secondly, we prove that the second statement implies the first statement.

Suppose f is not continuous, find $x_n \to x$ such that $f(x_n) \to f(x)$ is wrong. If f is not contiuous, then $\exists x \in X : \exists V \in \mathcal{U}(f(x))$ such that $f(u) \not\subset V \forall U \in \mathcal{U}(x)$

$$\implies \exists \hat{V} \in \tau_Y \text{ such that } f(u) \not\subset \hat{V} \forall U \in U(x), f(x) \in \hat{V}$$

$$\implies \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists x_n \in B_{\frac{1}{n}}(x) : f(x_n) \notin \hat{V}$$

$\implies (x_n)_n$ converges to x but $f(x_n) \notin \hat{V} \implies f(x_n) \not\to f(x)$. This gives a contradiction. □

Definition 1.16. *Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. Let $f : X \to Y$.*

f *is* uniformly continuous *iff*

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 \forall x, y \in X : d_X(x, y) < \delta \implies d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon$$

Proposition 1.17. *Let $(X, d_X), (Y, d_Y)$ be metric spaces. $M \subset X$, $f : M \to Y$. If M is dense in X, Y is complete and f is uniformly continuous.*

$$\implies \exists! \hat{f} : X \to Y \text{ such that } \hat{f} \text{ continuous and } \hat{f}|_M = f$$

Proof. Take $x \in X$. By the practicals (and since $\overline{M} = X$), $\exists (x_n)_n$ such that $x_n \to x$ and $x_n \in M$.

We show: $(f(x_n))_n$ is Cauchy. Take $\varepsilon > 0 \implies \exists \delta > 0$ such that

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : d_X(x_1, x_2) < \delta \implies d_Y(f(y_1), f(y_2)) < \varepsilon$$

Now, $(x_n)_n$ is Cauchy (why?) $\implies \exists n_0 \forall n, m \geq n_0 : d_X(x_n, x_m) < \delta$

$$\implies d_Y(f(y_n), f(x_n)) < \varepsilon \implies (f(x_n))_n \text{ is Cauchy implies convergence}$$

Now we observe: $\forall \hat{x} \in X$, there exists $(\hat{x}_n)_n$ in $M, \hat{y} \in Y$ such that $f(\hat{x}_n) \to \hat{y}$.

Now: for any $\varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0 : d_Y(x_n, \hat{x}_n) < \delta \implies d_Y(f(x_n), f(\hat{x}_n)) < \varepsilon$ with $x \in X, (x_n)_n$ is a sequence in M such that $x_n \to x, f(x_n) \to y$. Now if $d(x, \hat{x}) < \delta \implies \exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0$:

$$d(x_n, \hat{x}_n) < \delta \implies d(f(x_n), f(\hat{x}_n)) < \varepsilon \forall n \geq n_0$$

$$\implies d_Y(\hat{y}, y) < d_Y(\hat{y}, f(\hat{x}_n)) + d_Y(f(\hat{x}_n), f(x_n)) + d(f(x_n), f(x)) < 3\varepsilon$$

1. If $x = \hat{x} \implies y = \hat{y} \implies \hat{f}(x) := y$ is well-defined.
2. $\hat{f}$ is uniformly continuous.

□

> ↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/19.*

Proposition 1.18. *Let (X, d) be a metric space, $M \subset X$.*

1. *M is compact, so $\forall (X_i)_{i\in I}$ with X_i a closed set $\forall i$ such that $(\bigcap_{i\in I} X_i) \cap M = \emptyset$.*
$$\implies \exists X_{i_1}, \ldots, X_{i_n} \text{ such that } \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^{n} X_{ij}\right) \cap M = \emptyset$$
2. *M is compact, so M is closed and bounded.*

Proof. 1. We note that $\forall (X_i)_{i\in I}$ is a family of closed sets. $(X_i^C)_{i\in I}$ is a family of open sets and $\bigcap_{i\in I} X_i \cap M = \emptyset \iff M \subset \bigcup_{i\in I} X_i^C$

2. Is a special case of the next proposition.

□

Proposition 1.19. *Let (X, d) be a metric space, $M \subset X$. TFAE:*

1. *M is compact.*
2. *Every infinite subset of M admits a cluster point.*
3. *Every sequence of M admits a convergent subsequence.*
4. *M is complete and totally bounded, where totally bounded is defined as*
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 : \exists (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \text{ in } M : M \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B_\varepsilon(x_i)$$

Remark. 1. *totally bounded $\implies$ bounded (proof is left as an exercise)*

2. *Assume $\dim(x) < \infty$. Compact $\iff$ complete and bounded (see course Analysis I)*
3. $\dim(x) < \infty \iff \overline{B_1}(0)$ *is compact*

where the last two items imply that X is a normed space.

Proof. $1 \to 2$ If M is finite, (2) always holds true. So assume that M is infinite. Now assume that (2) does not hold. Then there is $C \subset M$ infinite which does not admit a cluster point. $[\forall x \in C \exists \varepsilon_x > 0 : B_{\varepsilon_x}(x)$ contains at most one element of $C]$. If not, $\exists xinC$ such that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists x_n \in B_{\frac{1}{n}}(x) \cap C$ such that $(X_n)_n$ is a sequence of distinct points and $x_n \to x$. This implies that x is a cluster point of C. This gives a contradiction.

Now $M \subset \bigcup_{x\in M} B_{\varepsilon_x}(x)$. If M is compact, then

$\implies \exists x_1, \dots, x_n : M \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_{\varepsilon_{x_i}}(x_i)$

$\implies C \subset M \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_{\varepsilon_{x_i}}(x_i)$

$\implies C$ is finite

This is a contradiction.

$2 \to 3$ Let $(x_n)_n$ be a sequence in M.

Case 1: $\{x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is finite $\implies (x_n)_n$ admits a convergent sequence.

Case 2: $\{x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is infinite. By the second property, there is a cluster point of $\{x_n \mid x \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Thus $(x_n)_n$ is a convergent subsequence to some $x \in M$.

$3 \to 4$ Suppose that M is not totally bounded. $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \forall x_1, \dots, x_n \in M \exists y \in M : y \notin \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_\varepsilon(x_i)$. Construct a sequence $(x_n)_n$ in M as follows: Given $x_1, \dots, x_n$, choose $x_1 \in M$ arbitrary and $x_{i+1} \in M \setminus \bigcup_{j=1}^i B_\varepsilon(x_j)$ arbitrary. Then $(x_i)_i$ is a sequence in M and $d(x_i, x_j) > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ for $i \neq j$. Hence, $(x_i)_i$ cannot admit a convenient subsequence. $G \implies M$ totally bounded.

Completeness can be shown the following way: Let $(x_n)_n$ be Cauchy in M, then there exists a subsequence $(x_{n_i})_i$ and $x \in M$ such that $x_{n_i} \to x$ as $i \to \infty$. Since $(x_n)_n$ is Cauchy, $x_n \to x$ as $n \to \infty$ [left as an exercise]. Thus M is complete.

$4 \to 1$ Let $(U_i)_{i\in I}$ be an open covering of M and assume that $(U_i)_{i \in I}$ does *not* admit a finite subsequence. For $n \in \mathbb{N}$ let $E_n \subset M$ be a finite set such that $M \subset \bigcup_{a \in E_n} B_{\frac{1}{2^n}(a)}$. Define $\Omega := \left\{\tilde{M} \subset M \mid \tilde{M} \text{ is not covered by finitely many } U_i\right\}$. We recursively define a sequence $(a_n)_n$ in M such that

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : a_n \in E_n, M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \in \Omega, B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}(a_{n-1}) \neq \emptyset$$

Goal: Show $(a_n)_n \to a$ and then $B_{\frac{1}{2^{n_0}}}(a_{n_0}) \subset U_{i_0}$.

Step 1 $(a_n)_n$ is well defined.

$n = 1$ Since $M \in \Omega$ and $M \subset \bigcup_{a \in E_1} B_{\frac{1}{2}}(a)$, we can pick $a_1 \in E_1$ such that $M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2}}(a_1) \in \Omega$.

$n \to n+1$ Let $a_n \in E_n$ such that $M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \in \Omega$ be given. Let $\tilde{E}_{n+1} = \left\{a \in E_{n+1} \mid B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}(a) \neq \emptyset\right\}$.

Since $M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \subset \bigcup_{a \in \tilde{E}_{n+1}} B_{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}(a)$. [Take $x \in M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \implies x \in B_{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}(\hat{a})$, but if $B_{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}(\hat{a}) \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) = \emptyset$

$$\implies \hat{a} \in \tilde{E}_{n+1} \implies x \in \bigcup_{a \in \tilde{E}_{n+1}} B_{\frac{1}{a^{n+1}}}(a)$$

Hence there exists a_{n+1} such that $M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}(a_{n+1}) \in \Omega$ and $B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}(a_{n+1}) \neq \emptyset$. Thus $(a_n)_n$ is well-defined.

Step 2 Show that $(a_n)_n$ converges. Take $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $z \in B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}(a_{n+1})$.

$$\implies d(a_n, a_{n+1}) < d(a_n, z) + d(z, a_{n+1}) \leq \frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} = \frac{3}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$\forall k \geq n : d(a_k, a_n) \leq \sum_{i=n}^{k-1} d(a_{i+1}, a_i) < \sum_{i=n}^{k-1} \frac{3}{2^{i+1}} = \frac{3}{2^{n+1}} \sum_{i=0}^{k-n-1} \frac{1}{2^i} \leq \frac{3}{2^n}$$

thus, $(a_n)_n$ is Cauchy. M is complete, so $\exists a \in M : a_n \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} a$

$$\implies \exists U_{i_0} : a \in U_{i_0} and \exists i > 0 : B_r(a) \subset U_{i_0}$$

Hence, for n sufficiently large such that $d(a, a_n) < \frac{r}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2^n} < \frac{r}{2}$. We take $x \in B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n)$ and estimate

$$d(x, a) \leq d(x, a_n) + d(a_n, a) < \frac{r}{2} + \frac{r}{2} = r$$

$$\implies B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \subset U_{i_0}$$

is a contradiction to $M \cap B_{\frac{1}{2^n}}(a_n) \in \Omega$.

$\square$

Proposition 1.20. *Let $(X, d_X), (Y, d_Y)$ be metric spaces. $M \subset X$ compact. Let $f : X \to Y$ be continuous. Then*

1. *$f(M)$ is compact*
2. *$f|_M : M \to Y$ is uniformly continuous.*

Proof. 1. Let $(U_i)_{i\in I}$ be an open covering of $f(M)$

$\implies$ $(f^{-1}(U_i))_{i\in I}$ is an open covering of M [why!]
$\implies$ $\exists c_1, \ldots, c_n$ such that $M \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^n f^{-1}(U_{i_j}) \implies f(M) \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^n U_{i_j}$

2. If $f|_M$ is not uniformly continuous, then $\exists \varepsilon > 0 \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists x, y \in M : d(x, y) < \frac{1}{n}$ and $d(f(x), f(y)) > \varepsilon$ (*). Now take $(x_n)_n, (y_n)_n$ sequences in M satisfying condition (*). M is compact, so $\exists (x_{n_i})_i$ subsequence converging to some $x \in M$.

$$d(y_{n_i}, x) < d(y_{n_i}, x_{n_i}) + d(x_{n_i}, x) \leq \frac{1}{n_i} + d(x_{n_i}, x) \xrightarrow{i\to\infty} 0$$

$\square$

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/21.*

Proposition 1.21 (Proposition and definition)**.** *Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces. $g : X \to Y$ is a function. g is called* Lipschitz continuous *if* $\exists L > 0$ *such that $d_Y(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \leq L d_X(x, y) \forall x, y \in X$. Any Lipschitz continuous function is uniformly continuous.*

Proof. Left as an exercise to the reader. □

Theorem 1.22 (Arzelà-Ascoli theorem)**.** *Let (X, d_X) and (Y, d_Y) be metric spaces and assume that X is compact. Define $C(X, Y) := \{f : X \to Y \mid f$ continuous$\}$ and $d_C(f, g) = \sup_{x \in X} d_Y(f(x), g(x))$. Then*

1. *d_C is well-defined and $(C(X, Y), d_C)$ is a complete metric space*
2. *A set $M \subset C(X, Y)$ is compact iff*
   (a) $\forall x \in X$ the set $M_X := \{f(x) \mid f \in M\}$ is compact
   (b) M is equicontinuous, *i.e.* $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists \delta > 0$

$$\forall x, y \in X \forall f \in M : d_X(x, y) < \delta \implies d_Y(f(x), f(y)) < \varepsilon$$

Proof. 1. Show that: $d_C(f, g) < \infty$.

Pick $f, g \in C(X, Y)$. Because X is compact, $f(X), g(X)$ compact $\implies$ $f(X), g(X)$ bounded. Thus, $\exists x_1, x_2, D_1, D_2 : f(X) \subset B_{D_1}(x_1), g(X) \subset B_{D_2}(x_2)$. Now for $x \in X$,

$$\begin{aligned} d(f(X), g(x)) &\leq d(f(x), x_1) + d(x_1, x_2) + d(x_2, g(x)) \\ &\leq D_1 + d(x_1, x_2) + D_2 < \infty \\ &\implies \sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), g(x)) \end{aligned}$$

Showing that d_C is a metric is left as an exercise.

Show that $(C(X, Y), d_C)$ is a complete metric space.

Take $(f_n)_n$ be Cauchy in $C(X, Y)$ $\implies$ $(f_n(x))_n$ is Cauchy in $Y \forall x \in X$. Because Y is complete, $(f_n(x))_n$ is convergent and we can define $f(x) := \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$. Convergence of $(f_n)_n$ with respect to d_C: Take $\varepsilon > 0$, show

$$\exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 : \sup_x d(f(x), f_n(x)) < \varepsilon$$

Because it is Cauchy, $\exists n_0 \forall n, m \geq n_0 : d_C(f_n, f_m) < \varepsilon$. Consider $x \in X, n \geq n_0 : d(f(x), f_n(x)) = \lim_{m \to \infty} d(f_m(x), f_n(x)) \leq \lim_{m \to \infty} d(f_m, f_n) < \infty$ (the proof follows below)

$$\implies \sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), f_n(x)) < \varepsilon$$

Thus, if $f \in C(X, Y) \implies f_n \to f$ with respect to d_C. Show that $f \in C(X, Y)$. Take $\varepsilon > 0$. Let n_0 such that $\sup_{x \in X} d(f(x), f_{n_0}(x)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Take $\delta > 0$ such that $d(x, y) < \delta \implies d(f_{n_0}(x), f_{n_0}(y)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \forall x, y$. Then $\forall x, y :$ $d(x, y) < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} d(f(x), f(y)) &\leq d(f(x), f_{n_0}(x)) + d(f_{n_0}(x), f_{n_0}(y)) + d(f_{n_0}(y), f(y)) \\ &\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

It remains to show: $\forall x \in X, n \geq n_0 : d(f(x), f_n(x)) = \lim_{m\to\infty} d(f_m(x), f_n(x))$.
In general, we have $\forall x, y, z \in (Z, d_Z)$ with d_Z as a metric.

$$\left|d(x,z) - d(y,z)\right| \leq d(x,y)$$

Proof.

$$d(x,z) \leq d(x,y) + d(y,z) \implies d(x,z) - d(y,z) \leq d(x,y) \tag{2}$$
$$d(y,z) \leq d(y,x) + d(x,z) \implies d(y,z) - d(x,z) \leq d(x,y) \tag{3}$$
$$\text{(2) and (3)} \implies \left|d(x,z) - d(y,z)\right| \leq d(x,y) \tag{4}$$

□

Consequently, $\forall z \in Z$, $x_n \to x$ in Z: $d(x_n, z) \to d(x,z)$ since $\left|d(x_n,z) - d(x,z)\right| \leq d(x_n, x) \to 0$.

2. We need to prove both directions.

$\implies$ (a) For $x \in X$ fixed, define $g_X : M \to Y$ with $f \mapsto f(x)$. Then $d_Y(g(f_1), g(f_2)) = d_Y(f_1(x), f_2(x)) \leq d_C(f_1, f_2)$
$\implies$ g_X is Lipschitz continuous, in particular continuous
$\implies$ $M_X = g_X(M)$ compact

(b) Take $\varepsilon > 0$. M is totally bounded, so $\exists f_1, \ldots, f_n \in M : M \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{3}}(f_i)$. $\forall i \in \{1, \ldots, n\} \exists \delta_i : \forall x, y \in X : d(x,y) < \delta_i \implies d_Y(f_i(x), f_i(y)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Define $\delta := \min_i \delta_i > 0$. Then $\forall x, y \in X : d(x,y) < \delta$ and $\forall f \in M \exists f_{i_0} : f \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{3}}(f_{i_0})$

$$\implies d(f(x), f(y)) \leq \underbrace{d(f(x), f_{i_0}(x))}_{\leq d_C(f, f_{i_0}) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}} + \underbrace{d(f_{i_0}(x), f_{i_0}(y))}_{\leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}} + \underbrace{d(f_{i_0}(y), f(y))}_{\leq d_C(f_{i_0}, f) \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{3}} < \varepsilon$$

$\impliedby$ We prove the other direction.

> ↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/26.*

B is complete since it is a closed subset of a Banach space.
Show: M is totally bounded.
Consider $\varepsilon > 0$. Show: $\exists f_1, \ldots, f_n$ such that $M \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_\varepsilon(f_i)$.

- Because M is equicontinuous, $\exists \delta > 0 \forall f \in M \forall x, y \in X : d(x,y) < \delta \implies d(f(x), f(y)) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$.
- By compactness of X, $\exists x_1, \ldots, x_n : X \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^n B_\delta(x_i)$
- $\forall i : M_{x_i}$ compact $\implies \exists (y_{i_1}, \ldots, y_{i_{k_i}}) : M_{x_i} \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{k_i} B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}}(y_{i_i})$

Compare with Figure 1.
Now, for each tuple of indices $(y_{1,j_1}, \ldots, y_{n,j_n})$ define $f_{y_{1,j_1},\ldots,y_{n,j_n}} \in C(x,y)$ to be such that $f_{y_{1,j_1},\ldots,y_{n,j_n}}(x_i) \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}}(y_{i,j_i})$ if such an f exists.
The set F of all such functions is finite. We show that $M \subset \bigcup_{q\in F} B_\varepsilon(q)$.

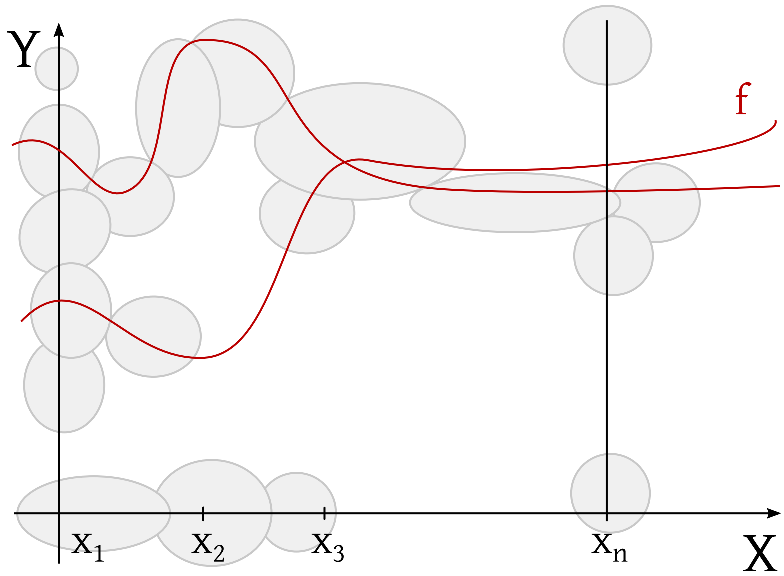

Figure 1: Covering of a function graph

Take $f \in M$ arbitrary. Now choose $\alpha = (y_{1,j_1}, \ldots, y_{n,j_n})$ such that $f(x_i) \in B_{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}}(y_{i,j_i})$ and pick $f_\alpha \in F$ accordingly.
Take $x \in X$ arbitrary and x_i such that $x \in B_\delta(x_i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies d(f(x), f_\alpha(x)) &\leq d(f(x), f(x_i)) + d(f(x_i), f_\alpha(x_i)) + d(f_\alpha(x_i), f_\alpha(x)) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{4} = \varepsilon \\ \implies d_C(f, f_\alpha) &= \sup_{x \in X} d(f(y), f_\alpha(x)) < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. *Compare this to the fact that $B_1(0)$ in $C(X,Y)$ is* not *compact.*

To complete this chapter, we discuss an important topological assertion; the Baire category theorem.

Remark (Motivation)**.** *In general, let (X,d) be a metric space. Let A and B be open and dense, then also $A \cap B$ is dense.*

Proof. Show $\forall x \in X \forall \varepsilon : B_\varepsilon(x) \cap [A \cap B] = \emptyset$. Take $x \in Y, \varepsilon > 0 \implies \exists x_1 \in B_\varepsilon(x) \cap A$. A is dense. A is open, so $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_{\varepsilon_1}(x_1) \subset B(x) \cap A$. B is dense, so $B_{\varepsilon_1}(x_1) \cap X \neq \emptyset$.

$$\implies \exists z \in B_\varepsilon(x_1) \cap B$$

$$B_{\varepsilon_1}(x_1) \subset B(x) \cap A \implies z \in B_\varepsilon(x) \cap (A \cap B)$$

□

More generally, $\forall A_1, \ldots, A_n$ open, dense $\implies \bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i$ is dense (this is left as an exercise). Does this also hold true for countably many A_i?

Theorem 1.23 (Baire theorem)**.** *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space. Let $(O_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ be a sequence of dense sets. Then $\bigcap O_n$ is dense.*

Proof. Let $D := \bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}} O_n$. Show that for $x \in X$, $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrary we have $B_\varepsilon(x) \cap D \neq \emptyset$. We define iteratively a sequence $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$.

n = 1 Take x_1, ε_1 such that

$$\overline{B_{\varepsilon_1}(x_1)} \subset O_1 \cap B_\varepsilon(x) \text{ with } \varepsilon_1 < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

n − 1 → n Given $x_{n-1}, \varepsilon_{n-1}$, take x_n, ε_n such that

$$\overline{B_{C_n}(x_n)} \subset O_n \cap B_{\varepsilon_{n-1}}(x_{n-1}) \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_n < \frac{\varepsilon_{n-1}}{2}$$

This provides sequences $(x_n)_n, (\varepsilon_n)_n$ such that $\varepsilon_n < \frac{\varepsilon}{2^n}$ and $x_n \in B_{\varepsilon_N}(x_N) \forall n \geq N$

$$\implies (x_n)_n \text{ is Cauchy, X complete } \implies \exists x \in X : x_n \to x$$

$$\text{since } x_n \in \overline{B_{\varepsilon_N}}(x_N) \forall n \geq N \implies x \in \overline{B_{\varepsilon_N}(x_n)} \implies x \in D \cap B_\varepsilon(x)$$

□

We consider a common, but less useful reformulation:

Definition 1.24. *Let (X, d) be a metric space, $M \subset X$. We say*

- *M is* nowhere dense *(dt. "nirgends dicht"), if $\mathring{\overline{M}} = \emptyset$*
- *M is of* first category $\iff$ *M is a countable union of nowhere dense sets*
- *M is of* second category $\iff$ *M is not of first category*

Theorem 1.25 (Baire category theorem (weaker version))**.** *Let (X, d) be a complete metric space. Then (X, d) is of second category.*

In other words (which is a useful formulation): If $X = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} C_n \implies \exists n_0 : \mathring{\overline{C}} \neq \emptyset$. In particular, if

$$X = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} C_n \text{ with } C_n \text{ closed } \implies \exists n_0 : \mathring{C}_{n_0} \neq \emptyset$$

Proof. Suppose that $X = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} O_n = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \overline{O_n}$ with $\mathring{\overline{O}}_n = \emptyset \forall n$

$$\mathring{\overline{O}}_n = \emptyset \implies \overline{\overline{O}_n^C} = X$$

Why does this implication hold? Because consider $x \in X, \varepsilon > 0$.

$$B_\varepsilon(x) \cap \overline{O}_n^C = \emptyset \implies B_\varepsilon(x) \subset \overline{O}_n \implies \mathring{\overline{O}}_n \neq \emptyset \text{ hence } B_\varepsilon(x) \cap \overline{O}_n^C \neq \emptyset$$

Okay, then we continue by the conclusion ...

$$\implies \overline{O_n}^C \text{ is open and dense } \forall n \xrightarrow{\text{Theorem 1.23}} \bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \overline{O_n}^C \text{ is dense}$$

$$\bigcap_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \overline{O}_n^C = \left(\bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \overline{O}_n\right)^C = X^C = \emptyset$$

gives a contradiction □

Remark. 1. *This is a fundamental theorem in Functional Analysis*

2. *This can be used to show that continuous, nowhere differentiable functions exist (construction is left as an exercise, e.g. Weierstrass function)*

2 Normed space

2.1 Fundamentals

Definition 2.1. *Let X be a vector space. A function $\|\cdot\| : X \to [0, \infty)$ is called* seminorm *if*

- $x = 0 \implies \|x\| = 0$
- $\|\lambda x\| = |\lambda| \|x\| \forall x \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$
- $\|x + y\| \leq \|x\| + \|y\| \forall x, y \in X$

The first property differs between a norm and a seminorm.

The tuple $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ *is called a* semi-normed space. *We transfer the notions of convergence of sequences, Cauchy sequences and completeness verbatim to semi-normed spaces.*

Example (Not done in lecture). *We found the following examples while studying:*

$$f \text{ linear}, x \mapsto |f(x)| \qquad \text{and} \qquad \left\|\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}\right\| := |y|$$

Definition 2.2 (Definition and proposition). *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a semi-normed space and $(x_n)_n$ be a sequence in X. We say that*

- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ converges *to $x \in X$ and write $x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ if* $\lim_{m\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{m} x_n = x$
- $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n$ *is* absolutely convergent *if* $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_n\|$ *converges [* $\iff$ $(\sum_{n=1}^{m} \|x_n\|)_m$ *is bounded]*

It holds that X is complete iff any absolutely converging series converges.

Proof. $\implies$ Take $m_1 < m_2$ arbitrary, then

$$\left\|\sum_{n=1}^{m_1} x_n - \sum_{n=1}^{m_2} x_n\right\| \leq \sum_{n=m_1+1}^{m_2} \|x_1\| = \sum_{n=1}^{m_1} \|x_n\| - \sum_{n=1}^{m_2} \|x_1\| \leq \left\|\sum_{n=1}^{m_1} \|x_n\| - \sum_{n=1}^{m_2} \|x_1\|\right\|$$

$$\implies \left(\sum_{n=1}^{m} x_n\right)_m \text{ is Cauchy} \implies \text{convergent}$$

$\impliedby$ Let $(x_n)_n$ be Cauchy. Show that $(x_n)_n$ converges. For $\varepsilon_k = 2^{-k}$, pick N_k such that $\|x_n - x_m\| \leq 2^{-k} \forall n, m \geq N_k$

$$\implies \exists (x_{n_k})_k \text{ a subsequence such that } \left\|x_{n_{k+1}} - x_{n_k}\right\| \leq 2^{-k}$$

Define $y_k := x_{n_{k-1}} - x_{n_k} \implies \sum_k \left\|y_{n_w}\right\| \leq \sum_k 2^{-k} < \infty$

$$\implies \exists y \in X : \sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k \to y \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} y_k = x_{n_{m+1}} - x_{n_1} \implies x_{n_{m+1}} \to y - x_{n_1} \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

So $(x_n)_n$ has a convergent subsequence and $(x_n)_n$ is Cauchy, then $(x_n)_n$ is convergent.

□

Remark. *In $\mathbb{R}^n$, $\sum_n x_n$ is absolutely convergent iff every permutation converges. In general Banach spaces, only the direction $\implies$ is true.*

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/03/28.*

Proposition 2.3 (Proposition and definition)**.** *Let X be a vector space and $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ be two norms on X. We say $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent if*

$$\exists m, M > 0 \forall x \in X : m\|x\|_1 \leq \|x\|_2 \leq M\|x\|_1$$

TFAE:

1. *$\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent.*
2. *For any sequence $(x_n)_n$ and $x \in X, x_n \to x$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|_1 \iff x_n \to x$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|_2$*
3. *For any sequence $(x_n)_n$ we have,*

$$x_n \to 0 \text{ with respect to } \|\cdot\|_1 \iff x_n \to 0 \text{ with respect to } \|\cdot\|_2$$

Proof. (1) $\implies$ (2) $\implies$ (3) is immediate.

It remains to show that:

(3) $\implies$ (1) Suppose no $M > 0$ exists such that $\|x\|_2 \leq M \cdot \|x\|_1 \; \forall x \in X$.

$$\implies \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \exists x_n \in X : \|x_n\|_2 > n \|x_n\|_1$$

Let $y_n := \frac{x_n}{\|x_n\|_1 n}$. Then $\left\|y_n\right\|_1 = \frac{1}{n} \to 0$ hence $y_n \to 0$, but $\left\|y_n\right\|_2 > n \left\|y_n\right\|_1 = 1$.

$$\implies y_n \not\to 0 \text{ with } \|\cdot\|_2$$

This gives a contradiction.

The second estimate is left as an exercise.

□

Remark. *If* $\dim(X) < \infty$*, then any two norms on* X *are equivalent.*

Definition 2.4 (Quotient spaces)**.** *Let* $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ *be a normed space and* $Y \subset X$ *a subspace. Define a relation "∼" on* X *with* $x \sim y :\iff x - y \in Y$.

Then $\sim$ *defines an equivalence relation on* X*. We define*

- $[X]_\sim = \{y \in X \mid x \sim y\}$ *is the* equivalence class *of* $x \in X$
- $X/Y := \{[x]_\sim \mid x \in X\}$ *is the* quotient space
- $\pi : \begin{cases} X \to X/y \\ x \mapsto [x]_\sim \end{cases}$

Defining $[x] + [y] := [x + y]$

$$\lambda[x] := [\lambda x] \qquad \hat{0} := [0]$$

We get that:

1. X/Y *is a vector space*
2. $\left\|[x]\right\|_{X/Y} := \inf_{y \in [x]} \left\|y\right\|_X$ *is a semi-norm.*
3. *If* Y *is closed, then* $\|\cdot\|_{X/Y}$ *is a norm.*
4. *If* X *is complete and* Y *closed, then* $(X/Y, \|\cdot\|_{X/Y})$ *is a Banach space.*

Proof. Proving the equivalence relation properties and well-definedness of the vector space with "+" and "$\lambda[x]$" is left as an exercise to the reader.

2. – First of all, $\|\cdot\|_{X/Y} \geq 0$ is trivial.

$$\left\|[0]\right\|_{X/Y} \underbrace{=}_{\text{since } [0]=Y} \inf_{y \in Y} \|Y\| \leq \|0\| = 0$$

- Secondly, consider $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$, $[x] \in X/Y$. Show that: $\left\|\lambda[x]\right\|_{X/Y} = |\lambda| \left\|[x]\right\|_{X/Y}$.
  Trivial, if $\lambda = 0$. Assume $\lambda \neq 0$,

$$\left\|\lambda[x]\right\|_{X/Y} = \left\|[\lambda x]\right\|_{X/Y} = \inf_{y\in[\lambda x]} \left\|y\right\| = \inf_{y\in X, \frac{y}{\lambda}\in[x]} \left\|y\right\| = \inf_{w\in[x]} \|\lambda w\| = |\lambda| \overbrace{\inf_{u\in[x]} \|u\|}^{\|[x]\|_{X/Y}}$$

- Take $[x_1], [x_2] \in X/Y, \varepsilon > 0$. We note that

$$\left\|[x]\right\|_{X/Y} = \inf_{\substack{y\in X\\ w\in Y\\ w:=x\cdot y}} \left\|y\right\| = \inf_{w\in Y} \|x - w\|$$

  Hence we can take $y_1, y_2 \in Y$ such that $\left\|x_1 - y_i\right\| < \left\|[x_i]\right\|_{X/Y} + \varepsilon$ $(\varepsilon \in [1, 2))$.

$$\implies \left\|[x_1] + [x_2]\right\|_{X/Y} = \left\|[x_1 + x_2]\right\|_{X/Y} \leq \left\|x_1 + x_2 - (y_1 + y_2)\right\|$$
$$\leq \left\|x_1 - y_1\right\| + \left\|x_2 - y_2\right\| \leq \left\|[x_1]\right\|_{X/Y} + \left\|[x_2]\right\|_{X/Y} + 2\varepsilon$$

  Since ε was arbitrary, the assertion follows.

3. Suppose Y is closed if $\left\|[x]\right\|_{X/Y} = 0$, then

$$\inf_{y\in Y} \left\|x - y\right\| = 0 \implies \exists (y_n)_n \text{ in } Y \text{ s.t. } \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\|x - y_n\right\| = 0$$

$$Y \text{ closed} \implies x \in Y \implies [x] = [0] = \hat{0}$$

4. Take $([x_n])_n$ to be a sequence in X/Y and suppose that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\|[x_n]\right\|_{X/Y} < \infty$. If we can show that $\exists [x] \in X/Y$ such that $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} [x_n] = [x]$, then by Proposition 2.2, X/Y is complete.
   Choose $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : \tilde{x}_n \in [x_n]$ such that $\|\tilde{x}_n\| \leq \left\|[x_n]\right\|_{X/Y} + 2^{-n}$

$$\implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\tilde{x}_n\| \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\left\|[x_n]\right\|_{X/Y} + 2^{-n}\right) < c < \infty$$

$$X \text{ complete} \implies \exists x \in X : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{x}_n = x \qquad \left\|[x] - \sum_{n=1}^{m} \underbrace{[x_n]}_{[\tilde{x}_n]}\right\|_{X/Y} \leq \left\|\underbrace{x - \sum_{k=0}^{n} \tilde{x}_k}_{\to 0}\right\|$$

□

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/04/02.*

Corollary 2.5. *Let X be a vector space with semi-norm $\|\cdot\|_X : X \to [0,\infty)$. Then*

- *$N = \{x \in X \mid \|x\|_X = 0\}$ is a subspace at X*
- *$\left\|[X]\right\| := \|X\|_p$ is a norm on X/N*
- *If X is complete, then $(X/N, \|\cdot\|)$ is a Banach space.*

Proof. The proof is left as an exercise. □

Proposition 2.6. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed space, $U \subset X$ is a subspace. Then*

- *$\overline{U}$ is also a subspace.*
- *X is separable iff $\exists A \subset X$ complete such that $X = \overline{\mathcal{L}(A)}$ where $L(A) = \{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i x_i \mid x_i \in A, \lambda_i \in \mathcal{K}, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$*

Proof.
- Left as an exercise
- $\implies$ True since $\exists A \subset X$ countable such that $\overline{A} = X \implies \underline{X} = \overline{A} \subset \overline{L(A)} \subset X$

  $\impliedby$ Let $A \subset X$ countable such that $\overline{\mathcal{L}(A)} = X$. Define

$$B = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (\lambda_i + i\mu_i) x_i \mid \lambda_i, \mu_i \in \mathbb{X}, x \in A, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

  where i is the imaginary unit if $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ or $i = 0$ if $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$. Then B is countable.
  Show: $\forall x \in X \forall \varepsilon \exists x \in B : \left\|x - y\right\| < \varepsilon$.
  Take $x \in X, \varepsilon > 0 \implies \exists x_0 \in \mathcal{L}(A) : \|x - x_i\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ when $x_0 = \sum_{i=0}^{n} (\lambda_i + i\mu_i) x_i$ with $\lambda_i, \mu_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_i \in A$. Choose $\lambda', \mu_i' \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that

$$\sqrt{(\lambda_i - \lambda_i')^2 + (\mu_i - \mu_i')^2} \le \frac{\varepsilon}{L \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|x_i\|} \forall i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$$

  Let $y := \sum_{j=1}^{n} (\lambda_i' + \mu_i') x_i \subset B$.

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \left\|x - y\right\| &\le \|x - x_0\| + \left\|x_0 - y\right\| & \le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &\le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left|(\lambda_i + i\varepsilon_i) - (\lambda_i' + i\mu_i')\right| \|x_i\| \\ &\le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|x_i\| \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \|x_i\|} = \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 2.7 (Proposition and definition). *Let* $(X, \|\cdot\|_{x_i})$ *for* $i = 1, \dots, n$ *be a normed space. Denote by*

$$X_1 \otimes X_1 \otimes \ldots \otimes X_n = \bigotimes_{i=1}^{n} X_i = X_1 \times \cdots \times X_n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in X_i, i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

For $p \in [1, \infty]$, *define*

$$\left\|(x_1, \dots, x_n)\right\|_{\otimes_i X_i, p} = \begin{cases} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|_{x_i}^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} & \text{if } p \in [1, \infty] \\ \max_{i=1,\dots,n} \|x_i\|_{x_i} & \text{if } p = \infty \end{cases}$$

Then

- $(\bigotimes_i X_i, \|\cdot\|_{\bigotimes_i X_i, p})$ *is a normed space with respect to componentwise addition and multiplication.*
- *If all* X_i *are complete, then* $\bigotimes_{i=1}^n X_i$ *is complete.*
- *All norms* $\|\cdot\|_{\bigotimes_i X_i, p}$ *are equivalent.*

Proof.

- Vector space properties: Left as an exercise
- Norm: $\|x\|_{\bigotimes_i X_i, n} = 0 \iff x = 0$
  $\|\lambda x\|_{\bigotimes_i X_i, p} = |\lambda| \, \|x\|_{\bigotimes_i X_i, p}$
- Triangle inequality: $p = 1$, $p = \infty$
  $p \in (1, \infty)$. Take $x, y \in \bigotimes_{i=1}^n X_i$ and we write $\|\cdot\|_p = \|\cdot\|_{\bigotimes_i X_i, p}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \implies \left\|x + y\right\|_p^p &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left\|x_i + y_i\right\|_{X_i} \left\|x_i + y_i\right\|_{x_i}^{p-1} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i\|_{X_i} \left\|x_i + y_i\right\|_{X_i}^{p-1} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left\|y_i\right\|_{X_i} \left\|x_i + y_i\right\|_{X_i}^{p-1} \\ &\underbrace{\leq}_{\substack{\text{Hölder} \\ \text{ineq.}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \|X_i\|_{X_i}^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left\|x_i + y_i\right\|_{X_i}^{(p-1)q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\qquad + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left\|y_i\right\|_{x_i}^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \left\|x_i + y_i\right\|^{(p-1)q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &= \|x\|_p \left\|x + y\right\|_p^{p-1} + \left\|y\right\|_p \left\|x + y\right\|_p^{p-1} \\ &= \left(\|x\|_p + \left\|y\right\|_p\right) \cdot \left\|x + y\right\|_p^{p-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \left\|x + y\right\|_p \leq \|x\|_p + \left\|y\right\|_p \text{ if } x + y \neq 0 \text{ (trivial otherwise)}$$

Completeness, equivalence is trivial to show (left as an exercise) (use norm equivalence in $\mathbb{R}^n$)

□

Definition 2.8. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ and $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ be normed spaces. If $j : X \to Y$ is linear such that $\left\|j(x)\right\|_Y = \|x\|_X$ (hence j is injective) then j is called isometric embedding from X to Y. If j is bijective, then j is called* isometric isomorphism *and we say $X = Y$ up to isomorphism.*

Proposition 2.9. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ be a normed space. Then $\exists(\hat{X}, \|\cdot\|_X)$ a Banach space such that*

1. *$\exists$ isometric embedding, $i : X \to \hat{X}$ such that $\overline{j(X)} = \hat{X}$ [$\hat{X}$ can be regarded as completion of X]*
2. *If $j_1 : X \to Y$ is an isometric embedding on Y, a Banach space*
$$\implies \exists i_2 : \hat{X} \to Y$$
an isometric embedding such that $j_2 \circ j = j_1$ and if $\overline{j_1(x)} = Y$ then j_2 is an isometric isomorphism. Thus "the completion is essentially unique".

Proof. 1. Set $\hat{X} = \{(x_n)_n \mid x_n \in X \forall n, (x_n)_n \text{ is } Cauchy\}$. $\hat{X}$ is a vector space by
$$(x_n)_n + (y_n)_n := (x_n + y_n)_n \qquad \lambda(x_n)_n := (\lambda x_n)_n \quad \hat{0} := (0)_n$$
Define $\left\|(x_n)_n\right\|_{\hat{X}} := \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n\|$ [well-defined since $(\|x_n\|)_n$ is Cauchy in $\mathbb{R}$]. Then $\|\cdot\|_{\hat{X}}$ is a semi-norm (proof is left as an exercise). Setting $N = \left\{(X_n)_n \mid \left\|(X_n)_n\right\|_{\hat{X}} = 0\right\}$. By Corollary 2.5, $\hat{X} := \hat{X} \setminus N$ with $\left\|[(X_n)_n]\right\|_{\hat{X}} = \left\|(X_n)_n\right\|_{\hat{X}}$ is a normed space. Define
$$j : X \to \hat{X} \qquad x \mapsto [(x)_n]$$
then j is linear and $\left\|j(x)\right\|_{\hat{x}} = \left\|[(x)_n]\right\|_{\hat{x}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x\| = \|x\|$. So j is an isometric embedding.

Show: $\overline{j(X)} = \hat{X}$.

Take $\hat{x} = [(X_n)_n] \in \hat{X}$. Define $y_n := j(x_n) \in \hat{X}$.
$$\implies \left\|y_m - [(x_n)_n]\right\|_{\hat{X}} = \left\|(x_m)_n - (x_n)_n\right\|_{\hat{X}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_m - x_n\|$$
$$= \lim_{n \geq n_0} \|x_m - x_n\| < \varepsilon$$
Now, $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n \forall n, m \geq n_0 : \|x_n - x_m\| < \varepsilon$.

Show: $\hat{X}$ is complete.

Let $(y_n)_n$ be Cauchy in $\hat{X}$. Pick $X_n \in X$ such that $\left\|j(x_n) - y_n\right\|_{\hat{X}} \leq \frac{1}{n}$ $(\overline{j(x)} = \hat{x})$
$$\implies \|x_n - x_m\|_X = \left\|j(x_n) - j(x_m)\right\|_{\hat{X}} \leq \left\|j(x_n) - y_n\right\|_{\hat{X}} + \left\|y_n - y_m\right\|_{\hat{X}} + \left\|y_n - j(x_n)\right\|_{\hat{X}}$$
Take $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists n_0 \forall n, m \geq n_0 : \left\|y_n - y_m\right\|_{\hat{X}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Pick n_1 such that $\forall n \geq n_1 : \frac{1}{n} < \frac{\varepsilon}{100}$.
$$\implies \forall n, m > \max(n_0, n_0) : \|x_n - x_m\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{100} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{100} < \varepsilon$$
$\implies (x_n)_n$ is Cauchy. Let $y := (X_n)_n \in \tilde{X}$. Then
$$\left\|y_n - [y]\right\|_{\hat{X}} \leq \left\|y_n - j(x_n)\right\|_{\hat{X}} + \left\|j(x_n) - [y]\right\|_{\hat{X}} \leq \frac{1}{n} + \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n - x_m\|_X \xrightarrow{n\to\infty} 0$$

2. ↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/04/04.*

Let $\hat{x} \in \hat{X} \implies \exists (x_n)_n \in X$ such that $j(x_n) \to \hat{x} \implies \|x_n - x_m\|_X = \left\|j(x_n) - j(x_m)\right\|_{\hat{X}}$.

$\implies (x_n)_n$ is a Cauchy sequence.

$\implies j_1(x_n)$ is a Cauchy sequence in Y.

$\implies \exists \lim_{n\to\infty} j_1(x_n) := y$

Using this, we define $j_2 : \hat{X} \to Y$ with $\hat{x} \mapsto \lim_{n\to\infty} j_1(x_1)$ where $j(x_1) \to \hat{x}$.

Well-defined? Take $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$ and $j(x_n) \to \hat{x}$, $j(y_n) \to \hat{x}$.

$$\implies \left\|i_1(x_n) - j_1(y_n)\right\| = \left\|x_n - y_n\right\| = \left\|j(x_n) - j(y_n)\right\| \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

$$\implies \lim_{n\to\infty} j_1(x_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} j_1(y_n) \implies j_1 \text{ well-defined}$$

Show linearity is left as an exercise. By isometry, take $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$,

$$\left|i_2(\hat{x})\right| \underbrace{=}_{j(x_n)\to\hat{x}} \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\|j_1(x_1)\right\| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \|x_n\| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\|i(x_n)\right\| = \|\hat{x}\|$$

Show: $j_2 \circ j = j_1$. Take $x \in X \implies (x_n)$ is such that $j(x) \to j(x) \implies j_2(j(x)) = \lim_{n\to\infty} j_1(x) = j_1(x)$.

Assume that $\overline{j_1(x)} = Y$. Take $y \in Y$. Find $\hat{x} \in \hat{X}$ such that $i_2(\hat{x}) = y$. By $\overline{j_1(x)} = Y \implies \exists (x_n)_n$ in X such that $i_1(x_n) \to Y \implies (j_1(x_n))_n$ is Cauchy.

$$\implies (x_n)_n \text{ Cauchy} \implies (j(x_n))_n \text{ is Cauchy}$$

$$\xRightarrow{\hat{X} \text{ complete}} \exists \hat{x} \text{ such that } \lim_{n\to\infty} j(x_n) = \hat{x} \implies j_2(\hat{x}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} j_2(x_n) = Y$$

□

2.2 Important examples of normed spaces

Definition 2.10 (Basic notation). *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$, $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M$ with $N, M \subset \mathbb{N}$.*

- *We call Ω a* domain *(dt. "Gebiet") if Ω is open and connected, where connected means that $\forall x, y \in \Omega$ there is a curve in Ω connecting X and Y.*
- *For $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N) \in \mathbb{N}_0^N$ define $|\alpha| = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \dots + \alpha_N$. If f is r-times continuously differentiable, we set for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^N$, $\{\alpha\} \le r$.*

$$D^\infty f := \frac{\partial^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial^{\alpha_n}}{\partial^{\alpha_1}_{x_1} \dots \partial^{\alpha_n}_{x_n} x_n} f$$

where $\frac{\partial^{\alpha_1}}{\partial^{\alpha_i} x_i}$ is the partial derivative of f with respect to x_i of order α_i.

Example 2.11. *Let $N = 2$ and $\alpha = (1,1)$.*

$$D^{\infty} f = \frac{\partial^{\alpha_1}}{\partial x_1}\frac{\partial^{\alpha_2}}{\partial x_2} f$$

Let $\alpha = (2,0)$.

$$D^{\infty} f = \frac{\partial^{\alpha_1}}{\partial^2 x_1} f$$

- *For $z \in \mathbb{K}^N$ we denote $|z| := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^N |z_i|^2}$.*[1]
- *We say $E \subset \Omega$ is compact in Ω and we write $E \Subset \Omega$ if E is compact.*

  Remark. *If $E \Subset \Omega$, then $\exists \delta > 0 : \inf\left\{\left\|x-y\right\| \mid x \in E, y \in \partial\Omega\right\} > 0$.*

  Proof. Left as an exercise (use compactness) ◻

- *f is* compactly supported *in Ω if* $\operatorname{supp}(f) \ll \Omega$.
- $\operatorname{supp}(f) := \overline{\left\{x \in \Omega \mid \left\|f(x)\right\| > 0\right\}}$

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/04/09.*

Definition 2.12 (Definition and proposition, Spaces of continuous functions)**.** *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a domain. We define*

$$C_b(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) = \left\{\varphi : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \mid \varphi \text{ bounded}\right\} \text{ with } \left\|\varphi\right\|_{C_b} = \left\|\varphi\right\|_{\infty} = \sup_{x\in\Omega}\left|\varphi(x)\right|$$

$$C(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M) = \left\{\varphi : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \mid \varphi \text{ can be continuously extended to } \overline{\Omega}\right\}, \left\|\varphi\right\|_C := \left\|\varphi\right\|_{\infty}$$

$$C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M) = \left\{\varphi : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \mid D^{\alpha}\varphi \in C(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M) \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^N : |\alpha| \le r\right\} \text{ and} \left\|\varphi\right\|_{C^r} = \sum_{\substack{\alpha\in\mathbb{N}_0^N \\ |\alpha|\le r}} \left\|D^{\infty}\varphi\right\|_{\infty}$$

$$C_C^r(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) = \left\{\varphi : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \mid \operatorname{supp}(\varphi) \ll \Omega, \varphi \in C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M)\right\} \text{ and } \left\|\varphi\right\|_{C_C^r} = \left\|\varphi\right\|_{C^r}$$

$$C^{\infty}(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M) = \bigcap_{r\in\mathbb{N}} C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M)$$

$$D(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) = C_C^{\infty}(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) := \bigcap_{r\in\mathbb{N}} C_C^r(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M), C_0^r(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) = \overline{C_C^r(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)} \text{ in } C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M)$$

Then for any bounded Ω, C^r, C_0^r, C_b are Banach spaces and C_C^r is a normed space.

Recall: $z \in \mathbb{K}^M \implies |z| := \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^M |z_i|^2}$

[1] This is an abuse of notation with $|\alpha|$ for $\alpha \in \mathbb{N}_0^N$

Proof. The functions $\|\cdot\|_{C_b}, \|\cdot\|_{C^r}$ are norms (proof is left as an exercise).

Show that C_b is complete: Take $(\varphi_n)_n$ in C_b to be Cauchy.

$$\implies \forall x \in \Omega : (\varphi_n(x))_n \text{ is Cauchy in } \mathbb{K}^n$$

because $\left|\varphi_n(x) - \varphi_m(x)\right| \le \left\|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\right\|_\infty$. Hence we can define $\varphi(x) := \lim_{n\to\infty} \varphi_n(x)$.

Show: $\varphi_n \to \varphi$ in $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. Take $\varepsilon > 0$. Show that $\exists n_0 \forall n \ge n_0 : \left\|\varphi - \varphi_n\right\|_\infty < \varepsilon$. Take n_0 such that $\forall n, m \ge n_0 : \left\|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\right\|_\infty < \varepsilon$. Take $m \ge n_0$.

$$\implies \forall x \in \Omega : \left|\varphi(x) - \varphi_m(x)\right| = \lim_{\substack{n\to\infty \\ n \ge n_0}} \left|\varphi_n(x) - \varphi_m(x)\right| < \left\|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\right\|_\infty$$

Show: φ is bounded, i.e. $\exists C > 0 : \left|\varphi(x)\right| \le C < \left\|\varphi_n - \varphi_m\right\|_\varepsilon < \infty$. Take n suchthat $\left\|\varphi - \varphi_n\right\|_\infty < 1$

$$\implies \forall x \in \Omega : \left|\varphi(x)\right| > \left|\varphi(x) - \varphi_n(x)\right| + \left|\varphi_n(x)\right| \le 1 + \underbrace{\left\|\varphi_n\right\|}_{=C}$$

Now $C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^n)$ is a subspace of $C^b(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^n)$. Also $C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^n)$ is closed, since the uniform limit of $\varphi \in C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^n)$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|_{C^r}$ is again in $C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M)$ [a result from Analysis].

$$\implies C^r(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M) \text{ is a Banach space}$$

$C^r_C(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M)$ is closed by definition, hence Banach.

$C^r_C(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)$ is a vector space, since $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{K} : \varphi \in C^r_0(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) : \operatorname{supp}(\lambda\varphi) = \operatorname{supp}(\varphi)$ and for $\varphi, \Psi \in C^r_0(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) : \operatorname{supp}(\varphi + \Psi) \ll \Omega$. □

Definition 2.13 (Definition and proposition)**.** *Let (Ω, Σ, μ) with $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ be a measure space (i.e. Σ is a sigma algebra and μ is a measure). For $p \in [1, \infty)$, we define*

$$\mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu) = \left\{ f : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \mid f\ \mu-\ \textit{measurable and} \int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right|^p d\mu(x) < \infty \right\}$$

$$\left\|f\right\|_p^* = \left(\int_\Omega \left\|f(x)\right\|^p d\mu(x) \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu) := \left\{ f : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \mid \exists N \in \Sigma : \mu(N) = 0 \wedge \sup_{x \in \Omega\setminus N} \left|f(x)\right| < \infty \right\}$$

$$\left\|f\right\|_\infty^* = \inf_{\substack{N\in\Sigma \\ \mu(N)=0}} \sup_{x\in\Omega\setminus N} \left|f(x)\right|$$

Our proposition is that these are semi-norms.

Proof. Show that $\|\cdot\|_p^*$ for $p \in [1, \infty]$ are seminorms.

They cannot be norms since $\left\|f\right\|_p^* = 0$ for

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in N \\ 0 & x \notin N \end{cases}$$

$0 \neq N \in \Sigma, \mu(N) = 0.$ □

Proposition 2.14 (Hölder inequality)**.** *Let* $p \in [1, \infty]$ *and*

$$a = p^* = \begin{cases} \frac{p}{p-1} & \textit{if } \in (1, \infty) \\ 1 & \textit{if } p = \infty \\ \infty & \textit{if } p = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^*} = 1$$

If $f \in \mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$ *and* $q \in \mathcal{L}^q(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$ *then for both*

$$\begin{aligned} f \cdot g : \Omega \to \mathbb{K} \textit{ with } x \mapsto (f(x), g(x)) = \sum_{i=1}^{M} f_i(x) = \overline{g_i(x)} \\ f \otimes g : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^M \textit{ with } x \mapsto (f_i(x), \varphi_i(x))_{i=1}^M \end{aligned}$$

we have that $fg \in \mathcal{L}^1(\Omega, \mathbb{K}, \mu)$ *and* $f \otimes g \in L^1(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$ *and* $\left\|f \otimes g\right\|_1^* \leq \left\|fg\right\|_1^* \leq \left\|f\right\|_p^* \cdot \left\|q\right\|_q^*$.

Proof. **Case** $p \in (1, \infty)$**:** Intermediate result: $\forall \sigma, \tau \geq 0, r \in (0, 1] : \sigma^r \tau^{1-r} \leq r\sigma + (1-r)\tau$ [AGM-inequality].

Proof.

Case $\sigma = 0$ or $\tau = 0$: immediate

Case $\sigma, \tau > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \log(\sigma^r \tau^{1-r}) &= r \log(\sigma) + (1-r)\log(\tau) \leq \log(r\sigma + (1-r)\tau) \\ &\quad \text{since } \log''(x) \leq 0 \text{ implies that log is concave} \\ \text{log is monotonic} &\implies \sigma^r \tau^{1-r} \leq r\sigma + (1-r)\tau \end{aligned}$$

□

Let $A := \left(\left\|f\right\|_p^*\right)^p$ and $B := \left(\left\|\varphi\right\|_1^*\right)^q$ with $r = \frac{1}{p} \in (0, 1]$ we get

$$\forall x \in \Omega : \left(\frac{\left|f(x)\right|^p}{A}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\frac{\varphi(x)}{B}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \frac{1}{p}\frac{\left|f(x)\right|^p}{A} + \frac{1}{q}\frac{\left|q(x)\right|^q}{B}$$

$$\implies \frac{\int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right| \left|q(x)\right| \, d\mu(x)}{A^{\frac{1}{p}} B^{\frac{1}{q}}} \leq \frac{1}{p}\frac{\int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right|^p \, d\mu(x)}{A} + \frac{1}{q}\frac{\int_\Omega \left|q(x)\right|^q \, d\mu(x)}{B}$$

$$\implies \int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right| \left|g(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) \leq \left\|f\right\|_p^* \left\|g\right\|_q^* = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

Now: $\left\|f \cdot g\right\|_x^* \leq \left\|f\right\|_p^* \cdot \left\|g\right\|_q^*$ follows since $\left|\langle x, y\rangle\right| \leq |x| \left|y\right| \forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}^M$.

Also:

$$\forall x \in \Omega : \left|f \otimes g(x)\right| = \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left|f_i(x)\right| \left|g_i(x)\right| = \begin{pmatrix} \left|f_1(x)\right| & \left|g_1(x)\right| \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \left|f_n(x)\right| & \left|g_n(x)\right| \end{pmatrix} \leq \left|f(x)\right| \left|g(x)\right|$$

$$\implies \int_\Omega \left|f \otimes g(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) \leq \left\|f\right\|_p^* \cdot \left\|g\right\|_q^*$$

Case $p \in \{1, \infty\}$: Without loss of generality assume that $p = 1, q = \infty$. $\forall N \in \Sigma$ with $\mu(N) = 0$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right| \left|g(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) &= \int_{\Omega \setminus N} \left|f(x)\right| \left|q(x)\right| \, \mu(x) \\ &\leq \int_{\Omega \setminus N} \left|f(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) \cdot \sup_{x \in \Omega \setminus N} \left|q(x)\right| \quad = \int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) \cdot \sup_{x \in \Omega \setminus N} \left|q(x)\right| \end{aligned}$$

Taking the infimum over all such N, then

$$\int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right| \left|g(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) \leq \left\|f\right\|_1^* \cdot \left\|g\right\|_\infty^*$$

And the result follows again from $\left|\langle x, y\rangle\right| \leq |x| \cdot \left|y\right|$ and componentwise $\left|\langle x_i, y_i\rangle_i\right| \leq |x| \left|y\right| \forall x, y \in \mathbb{K}^M$

□

Proposition 2.15 (Minkowski inequality)**.** *For $p \in [1, \infty]$, $f, g \in \mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$, we have that $\left\|f + g\right\|_p^* \leq \left\|f\right\|_p^* + \left\|g\right\|_p^*$ with $\left\|f\right\|_\infty := \inf_{\mu(N) \to 0} \sup_{x \in \Omega \setminus N} \left|f(x)\right|$.*

Proof. **Case $p = 1$:** trivial

Case $p \in (1, \infty)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\left\|f + g\right\|_p^*\right)^p &= \int_\Omega \left|f(x) + g(x)\right| \, d\mu(x) \\ &= \int_\Omega \left|f(x)\right| \cdot \left|f(x) + g(x)\right|^{p-1} \, d\mu(x) \\ &+ \int_\Omega \left|g(x)\right| \left|f(x) + g(x)\right|^{p-1} \, d\mu(x) \\ &\leq \left\|f\right\|_p^* \cdot \left\|\left|f + g\right|^{p-1}\right\|_q^* + \left\|g\right\|_p^* \cdot \left\|\left|f + g\right|^{p-1}\right\|_q^* \end{aligned}$$

Recognize that $\left(\int |f+g|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\int |f+g|^{(p-1)q}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$ because $p = q \cdot (p-1)$

$$= \left(\|f\|_p^* + \|q\|_p^*\right) \||f+g\||_p^*$$

$$\implies \|f+g\|_p^* \leq \|f\|_p^* + \|g\|_p^*$$

> ↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/04/11.*

Case $p=\infty$: First, note that $\forall f \in \mathcal{L}^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu) \exists N \in \Sigma$ such that $\mu(N) = 0$ and $\|f\|_\infty^* = \left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N}\right\|_\infty := \sup_{x\in\Omega\setminus N} |f(x)|$.

Claim 2.16.

$$\|f\|_\infty^* = \left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N}\right\|_\infty := \sup_{x\in\Omega\setminus N} |f(x)| = \sup_{x\in\Omega\setminus\hat{N}} |f(x)| \text{ for } \mu(\hat{N}) = 0$$

Proof. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, define $N_n \in \Sigma$ such that $\mu(N_n) = 0$ and $\left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N_n}\right\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty^* + \frac{1}{n}$. Thus with $N := \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}^n} N_n \implies \mu(N) = 0$ and $\|f\|_\infty^* \leq \left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N}\right\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_\infty^* + \frac{1}{n}$. $n \to \infty \implies \|f\|_\infty^* = \left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N}\right\|_\infty$. □

For $f, g \in \mathcal{L}^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$, pick N_f, N_G such that $\mu(N_C) = \mu(N_g) = 0$ and $\|f\|_\infty^* = \left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N_\varepsilon}\right\|_\infty$ and $\|g\|_\infty^* = \left\|g|_{\Omega\setminus N_g}\right\|_\infty$.

$$\begin{aligned}\implies \|f+g\|_\infty^* &\leq \left\|(f+g)_{\Omega\setminus(N_f\cup N_g)}\right\|_\infty \\ &\leq \left\|f|_{f\setminus(N_f\cup N_g)}\right\|_\infty + \left\|g|_{\Omega\setminus(N_f\cup N_g)}\right\|_\infty \\ &\leq \left\|f|_{\Omega\setminus N_f}\right\|_\infty + \left\|g|_{\Omega\setminus N_g}\right\|_\infty = \|f\|_\infty^* + \|g\|_\infty^*\end{aligned}$$

□

Proposition 2.17. *Let $p \in [1,\infty]$. Then $\|\cdot\|_p^*$ is a seminorm on $\mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathcal{K}^M, \mu)$ and $\mathcal{L}^n(\Omega, \mathcal{K}^M, \mu)$ is complete with the seminorm. With $M := \left\{f \in \mathcal{L}^\infty \mid \|f\|_p^* = 0\right\}$, we get that $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu) := \mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)/M$ is a Banach space with respect to $\|[f]\|_p := \|f\|_p^*$.*

Proof. Seminorm is clear by Minkowski's inequality. Give completeness of $f^p(\cdot)$, the rest follows from Corollary 2.5.

Hence, show that $\mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$ is complete.

Assume $p < \infty$. By Proposition 2.2, it suffices to show that for $f_n(t_n)_n$ in $\mathcal{L}^p(\cdot)$ such that $a := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\|f_n\right\|_p^* < \infty$.

$$\implies \exists f \in \mathcal{L}^p(\cdot) : f = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n$$

Define $\hat{q}(x) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|f_n(x)\right| \in [0, \infty]$. Define $\hat{q}_n(x) := \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left|f_i(x)\right|$. Then q_n is measurable and by Minkowski's inequality,

$$\left\|q_n\right\|_p^* \leq \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left\|f_i\right\|_p^* \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\|f_i\right\|_p^* = a < \infty$$

Also $\hat{q}_n^p : x \to \hat{q}_n(x)^n$ is a sequence of positive functions and it is monotonically increasing and converging to $\hat{g}^p$.

By Beppo-Levi (from measure theory):

$$\infty_\Omega \hat{g}^p = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega \hat{g}_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} (\left\|q^n\right\|_p^*)^p = a^p < \infty$$

$\implies$ $\hat{g}^p < \infty$ almost everywhere (except for a μ zero-set). Define $g : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}$,

$$x \mapsto \begin{cases} \hat{g}(x) & \text{if } \hat{g}(x) < \infty \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

We get that $g \in \mathcal{L}^n(\Omega, \mathbb{R}, \mu)$ and $g(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left|f_i(x)\right|$ μ-almost everywhere. Furthermore, by completeness of $\mathbb{K}^M$, $f(x) := \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i(x)$ exists for μ-almost everywhere. $x \in \Omega$.

Show: $f = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i$ in $\mathcal{L}^n(\cdot)$, i.e. show that $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega \left|\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i\right|_{d_N}^p = \sigma$.

$$\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f_i - \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} f_i\right\|_p^* = \left\|\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} f_i\right\|_p^* \xrightarrow{!} 0$$

By contruction, $\left|f\right| \leq q$ almost everywhere $\implies$ $\int_\Omega \left|f\right|^p \leq \int_\Omega g^p < \infty$. Set $h_n(x) = \left|\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} f_i(x)\right|^p$. Then $h_n(x) \to 0$ for μ-almost everywhere $x \in \Omega$ and $h_n(x) \geq 0$ and

$$0 \leq h_n(x) \leq \left(\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} \left|f_i(x)\right|\right)^p \leq q(x)^p$$

Hence, by the dominated convergence theorem,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega h_n(x) = \int_\Omega \lim_{n\to\infty} h_n(x) = 0$$

This completes the assertion since

$$\int_\Omega h_n(x) = \int_\Omega \left|\sum_{i=n}^{\infty} f_i(x)\right|^p = \int_\Omega \left|\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f_i(x) - f(x)\right|^p = \left(\left\|\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} f_i - f\right\|_p^*\right)^p$$

$\square$

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/04/30.*

Proposition (Proposition 2.15 again)**.** *Let* $p \in [1, \infty]$*. Then* $\|\cdot\|_{L^p}$ *is a seminorm,* $\mathcal{L}^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^n, \mu)$ *is complete and* $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu) := \mathcal{L}^p(\cdot)/N$ *where* $N = \left\{f \mid \left\|f\right\|_{L^p} = 0\right\}$ *is a Banach space.*

Proof. Assume $p \in [1, \infty]$, then the proof of the last lecture is given.

Assume $p = \infty$. Let $(f_n)_n$ be Cauchy in $\mathcal{L}^\infty$. Remember: $\left\|f\right\|_{L^\infty} := \inf_{\mu(N)=0} \sup_{x\in\Omega\setminus N} \left|f(x)\right|$. Pick $N_{n,m}$ such that $\mu(N_{n,m}) = 0$ and $\left|f_n - f_m\right|_\infty = \left\|(f_n - f_m)\big|_{\Omega\setminus N_{n,m}}\right\|_\infty$. Set $N = \bigcup_{n,m} N_{n,m} \implies \mu(N) = 0$.

Then $\tilde{f}$ is the uniform limit of $f_n \cdot \mathbf{1}_{\Omega\setminus N}$. Hence $\tilde{f}$ is measurable. Also $\left\|\hat{f}\right\|_{L^\infty} := \inf_{\mu(M)=0} \sup_{X\subset\Omega\setminus M} \left|f(x)\right| \leq \left\|f\right\|_\infty \implies \hat{f} \in L^\infty(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^n, \mu)$. Also $\left\|f_n - \tilde{f}\right\|_{L^\infty} = \left\|(f_n - f)\big|_{\Omega\setminus N}\right\|_\infty = \left\|f_n\big|_{\Omega\setminus N} - f\right\|_\infty \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. □

Now $(f_n\big|_N)_n$ is Cauchy with respect to $\|\cdot\|_\infty$. Since $\forall n, m$:

$$\begin{aligned}
\left\|f_n\big|_{N^C} - f_M\big|_{N^C}\right\|_\infty &= \left\|(f_n - f_M)\big|_{N^C}\right\|_\infty \\
&\leq \left\|(f_n - f_m)_{N^C_{m,n}}\right\|_\infty \\
&= \left\|f_n - f_m\right\|_{L^\infty}
\end{aligned}$$

As in the proof of C_b being a Banach space:

$$\implies \exists f : \Omega \setminus N \to \mathbb{K}^M : \left\|f\right\|_\infty < \infty \text{ and } f_n\big|_{N^C} \to f \text{ w.r.t. } \|\cdot\|_\infty$$

Remark (Important special cases)**. Case 1** $\mu = \mathcal{L}^N$ *is the Lebesgue measure on* $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ *(a domain). In this case we write* $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M) := L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \lambda^M)$ *and* $L^p(\Omega) := L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K})$*. Here the space* $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K})$ *is considered as functions which are defined almost everywhere.*

Case 2 *Set* $\Omega = \mathbb{N}, \sigma = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{N}), \mu_c(A) = |A|$.

Then

- $f : \Omega \to \mathbb{K}^m$ *is identified with a sequence* $(x_n)_n$ *with* $x_n \in \mathbb{K}^M$.
- $\int_\Omega f(x)\, d\mu(x) \sim \sum_{i\in\mathbb{N}} x_i \in \mathbb{K}^M$
- $\mu_c(A) = 0 \iff A = \emptyset$ *and the equivalence class construction becomes obsolete.*

And we denote,

$$l^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K}^M) = \mathcal{L}^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu_c) \qquad l^p := l^p(\mathbb{N}) = l^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K})$$

2.2.1 Basic properties of Lebesgue spaces

Proposition 2.18. *The space $l^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K}^M)$ is separable for $p \in [1, \infty]$ and* not *separable for $p = \infty$.*

Proof. $p < \infty$ Define $l_{i,j} \in l^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K}^M)$ as

$$(l_{ij})_k := \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } i \neq k \\ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \dots & 0 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \end{pmatrix}^T & \text{if } i = k \end{cases}$$

Then $A := \left\{ e_{ij} \mid i \in \mathbb{N}, j \in \{1, \dots, M\} \right\}$ is countable.

It suffices to show that $\overline{\operatorname{span}(A)} = l^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K}^M)$.

This is true since $\forall x \in l^p(\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{K}^M) : \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists n_0 : \sum_{n_0=1}^{\infty} |x_i|^p < \varepsilon$ and hence $\left\| x - \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} \sum_{j=1}^{M} x_{ij} e_{ij} \right\|^p = \left(\sum_{i=n_0+1} |x_i|^n \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} < \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{p}}$

$p = \infty$ It suffices to show that $L^\infty(\mathbb{N})$ is not separable (why?). For $M \subset \mathbb{N}$ define $\mathbf{1}_M \in L^\infty$. Then $\triangle := \{\mathbf{1}_M \mid M \subset \mathbb{N}\}$ is uncountable.

For $A \subset L^\infty$ countable and $x \in A$ set $M_X = \left\{ y \in L^\infty \mid \left\| x - y \right\|_\infty < \frac{1}{3} \right\} = B_{\frac{1}{3}}(x)$. Then each M_X contains at most one element of $\triangle$ since if $\mathbf{1}_M \neq \mathbf{1}_{M'}$ are such that $\mathbf{1}_M, \mathbf{1}_{M'} \in M_X$.

$$\implies 1 = \|\mathbf{1}_M - \mathbf{1}_{M'}\|_\infty \leq \|\mathbf{1}_M - x\| + \|\mathbf{1}_{X'} - x\| < \frac{2}{3}$$

This gives a contradiction.

$\triangle$ is uncountable, $\{M_X \mid x \in A\}$ is countable.

$$\implies \exists \hat{M} \in \mathbb{N} : \mathbf{1}_{\hat{M}} \notin M_x \forall x \in A$$

$$\implies \left\| \mathbf{1}_{\hat{M}} - x \right\|_\infty \geq \frac{1}{3} \forall x \in A$$

Hence, A is not dense. Since A was arbitrary countable. Thus L^∞ is not separable.

□

2.2.2 Separability of L^p requires a density result

Proposition 2.19. *Let $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K}^M)$. Let $p < \infty$. Then $\exists (f_n)_n \in \dots C_C(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R}^M)$ such that $\left\| f_n - f \right\|_{L^n} \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$.*

Proof. **Step 1** Reduction to step functions with $E \in \Sigma$.

$$\xi_E(x) := \begin{cases} 1 & x \in E \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Take $f \in L^p(\dots)$. For $\varepsilon > 0$, define

$$E_C = \lceil x : \varepsilon \le |f| \le \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil$$

Then $E_\varepsilon \in \Sigma$ and $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^p \ge \varepsilon^p |E_\varepsilon|$ where $|E_\varepsilon| := L^N(E_\varepsilon)$.

$$|E_\varepsilon| < \infty \text{ and } \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|\mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} f\right| \le \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \cdot |E_\varepsilon| < \infty$$

$$\implies \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} f \text{ is integrable } \implies \exists (q_{n,\varepsilon})_n \text{ step functions}$$

such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|\mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} f - q_{n,\varepsilon}\right| \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. Define

$$f_{n,\varepsilon}(x) := \begin{cases} q_{N,\varepsilon}(x) & \text{if } x \in E_\varepsilon, \left|q_{n,\varepsilon}(x)\right| \le \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \\ \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \frac{q_{n,\varepsilon}(x)}{\left|q_{n,\varepsilon(x)}\right|} & \text{if } x \in E_\varepsilon, \left|q_{n,\varepsilon}(x)\right| > \frac{2}{\varepsilon} \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

Hence $(f_{n,\varepsilon})_n$ is a sequence of step functions. For $x \in E_\varepsilon$ such that $\left|q_{n,\varepsilon}(x)\right| > \frac{2}{\varepsilon}$.

$$\implies \left|f_{n,\varepsilon}(x) - f(x)\right| \le \frac{2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{3}{\varepsilon} \le 3 \underbrace{\left(\left|q_{n,\varepsilon}(x)\right| - \left|f(x)\right|\right)}_{\ge \frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \le 3 \left|q_{n,\varepsilon}(x) - f(x)\right|$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \left|f_{n,\varepsilon}(x) - X_{E_\varepsilon}(x) f(x)\right| dx \le 3 \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|g_{n,\varepsilon}(x) - \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon}(x) f(x)\right| dx \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|f - f_{n,\varepsilon}\right|^p \le \int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus E_\varepsilon} |f|^p + \left(\frac{3}{\varepsilon}\right)^{p-1} \underbrace{\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|f \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} - f_{n,\varepsilon}\right|}_{(*)} =: (X)$$

$$(*) = \int_{E_\varepsilon} \left|R - f_{n,\varepsilon}\right|^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|f \cdot \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} - f_{n,\varepsilon}\right|^p = \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|f \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} - f_{n,\varepsilon}\right| \left(\underbrace{\left|f \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon}\right|}_{\le \frac{1}{3}} + \underbrace{\left|f_{n,\varepsilon}\right|^{p-1}}_{\le \frac{2}{3}} \right)$$

Now given $\delta > 0$, we first fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N \setminus E_\varepsilon} |f|^p < \frac{\delta}{2}$. Then we find n_0 such that $\left(\frac{3}{\varepsilon}\right)^{n-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|f \mathbf{1}_{E_\varepsilon} - f_{n,\varepsilon}\right| < \frac{\delta}{2}$. This is possible since $\mathbb{R}^N = \bigcup_{\varepsilon > 0} E_\varepsilon$ and $\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} |f|^n < \infty$.

$$\implies (X) < \delta$$

Now suppose $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \forall E \in \Sigma : \exists \varphi \in C_C(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K}^M)$ such that $\left\|\mathbf{1}_E - \varphi\right\| < \varepsilon$. We need to show that this is true. Then for $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K}), \varepsilon > 0$, we pick

$$g = \sum_{i=1}^n \underbrace{c_i}_{\in \mathbb{K}^M} \cdot \underbrace{\mathbf{1}_{E_i}}_{\in \Sigma}$$

such that $\left\|f-g\right\|_p < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ (possible by what we just showed). For $i \in \mathbb{N}$, pick $\varphi_i \in C_C(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{R})$ such that $\left\|\mathbf{1}_{E_i} - \varphi_i\right\|_p \le \frac{2^{-i}\varepsilon}{|C_i|2}$

$$\implies \Bigg\|f - \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n c_i \cdot \varphi_i}_{\in C_C(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{K}^n)}\Bigg\|_p \le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n \left\|c_i \mathbf{1}_{E_i} - c_i\varphi_i\right\|_p$$

$$\le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n |c_i| \cdot \left\|\mathbf{1}_{E_i} - \varphi_i\right\|_p$$

$$\le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{-i} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \le \varepsilon$$

□

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/02.*

Proof. **Step 1** It is sufficient to approximate $f = \mathbf{1}_E$ for $E \in \Sigma$

Step 2 Reduce statement to $f = \mathbf{1}_Q$ where $Q = \times_{i=1}^N [a_i, b_i)$ with $a_i, b_i \in \mathbb{R}$. Take $f = \mathbf{1}_E$. Since Σ is generated by sets of the form $\times_{i=1}^N [a_i, b_i)\ \forall \varepsilon > 0$ there exists $(Q_i)_{i=1}^n$, $(\lambda_i)_{i=1}^n$ such that $\left\|f - \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{1}_{Q_i}\right\|_1 < \varepsilon$ [Alt, A1 10, axiom L5].

Define $h_n(x) = \max(0, \min(1, q_n(x)))$ where $q_n := \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \mathbf{1}_{Q_i}$, also h_n is of the form of q_n and

$$\left|f(x) - h_n(x)\right| \le 1 \implies \left|f(x) - h_n(x)\right|^p \le \left|f(x) - h_n(x)\right|^1 \le \left|f(x) - q_n(x)\right|$$

$$\implies \left\|f - h_n\right\|_p \to 0 \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

As in step 1, this reduces the assertion to $f = \mathbf{1}_Q$ with $Q = \times_{i=1}^N [a_i, b_i)$. For such $f = \mathbf{1}_Q$, define

$$g_i(s) := \begin{cases} \frac{b_i - a_i}{2} + \left|s - \frac{b_i + a_i}{2}\right| & \text{if } s \in [a_i, b_i) \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

for $i \in \{1, \ldots, N\}$ and $\tilde{g}_{i,\varepsilon}(x) = \prod_{i=1}^N g_{i,\varepsilon}(x_i)$, we obtain that $\left\|\mathbf{1}_Q - \hat{g}_\varepsilon\right\|_p \to 0$ as $\varepsilon \to 0$.

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|\mathbf{1}_Q - \hat{g}_\varepsilon\right|^p = \int_{a_1}^{b_1} \cdots \int_{a_N}^{b_N} \prod_{i=1}^N \left|\mathbf{1}_{[a_i, b_i)}(x) - \tilde{g}_{i,\varepsilon}(x)\right|^p \, dx$$

$$= \prod_{i=1}^N \int_{a_i}^{b_i} \left|\mathbf{1}_{[a_i, b_i)}(s) - \tilde{g}_{\varepsilon,i}(s)\right|^p \, ds$$

$$\le \prod_{i=1}^N \left|I_{i,\varepsilon}\right| \text{ where } \left|I_{i,\varepsilon}\right| \to 0 \text{ as } \varepsilon \to 0$$

□

Remark. *1. If $f \in L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)$ with $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ a domain, defining*

$$\tilde{f}(x) := \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in \Omega \\ 0 & \textit{else} \end{cases}$$

we get that $\tilde{f} \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K}^M)$ and using Proposition 2.19 for $\tilde{f}$ we can approximate f by functions in $C(\overline{\Omega}, \mathbb{K}^M) \cap C_C(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K}^M)$.

2. Using "Mollification" Proposition 2.19 implies density of $\mathcal{D}(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)$ in $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)$ for $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ a domain.

Proposition 2.20. *Let $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ measurable. Then $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)$ is separable for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and not separable for $p = \infty$.*

Proof. **Case** $p = \infty$ Similar to l^∞, will be done in the Exercises.

Case $1 \leq p < \infty$ We show the result for $L^p(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K})$, the general case is a direct consequence. Denote $\mathcal{R} := \left\{Q \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N \mid Q = \prod_{i=1}^N [a_i, b_i) \text{ with } a_n, b_n \in \mathbb{Q}\right\}$. Then $\mathcal{R}$ is countable and it suffices to show that $E := \mathcal{L}(\left\{\mathbf{1}_Q \mid Q \in \mathcal{R}\right\})$ is dense. Take $f \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K}), \varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists \varphi \in C_C(\mathbb{R}^N, \mathbb{K})$ such that $\left\|f - \varphi\right\|_p \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Now we need to find $h \in E$ such that $\left\|\varphi - h\right\|_p \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. Let $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^N$ be closed, bounded hypercube such that $\operatorname{supp}(\varphi) \subset M$. φ is uniformly continuous on M.

$$\implies \forall \delta > 0 \exists \rho > 0 \forall x, y \in M : \left|x - y\right| < \delta \implies \left|\varphi(x) - \varphi(y)\right| < \delta$$

Now we take $(Q_i)_{i=1}^K$ a disjoint covering of M with $Q_i \in \mathcal{R}$, such that $\left|x - y\right| < \delta \forall x, y \in Q_i$. Now define $\lambda_i = \varphi(z)$ for some $z \in Q_i$, $i = 1, \ldots, K$. Define $h(x) := \sum_{i=1}^K \lambda_i \mathbf{1}_{Q_i}$.

$$\implies \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^M : \left|\varphi(x) - h(x)\right| \leq \left|\varphi(x) - \lambda_i\right| \leq \delta$$

$$\implies \left\|\varphi - h\right\|_p = \left(\int_{\mathbb{R}^N} \left|\varphi(x) - h(x)\right|^p\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \delta \cdot |M|^{\frac{1}{p}}$$

Choose $\delta := \frac{\varepsilon}{2 \cdot |M|^{\frac{1}{p}}}$, then the result follows.

□

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/09.*

Proposition 2.21. *Let $p \in [1, \infty]$, $(f_n)_n$, $f \in L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M)$ with $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ a domain such that $f_n \to f$ in L^p.*

Then there exists a subsequence $(f_{n_k})_k$ such that

1. $f_{n_k}(x) \to f(x)$ for almost every $x \in \Omega$

2. $\exists h \in L^p(\Omega)$ *such that* $(f_{n_k}(x)) \leq \left|h(x)\right|$ *for almost every* $x \in \Omega$

Proof. **Case** $p = \infty$ Is left as an exercise to the reader.

Case $p \in [1, \infty)$ Pick $(n_k)_k$ such that $\left\|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\right\|_p \leq \frac{1}{2^k}$. Define $g_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \left|f_{n_{k+1}}(x) - f_{n_k}(x)\right|$. Then $g_n(x)$ is increasing, $g_n(x) \geq 0 \forall n$.

$\implies$ $g_n(x)$ is convergent for almost every $x \in \Omega$. Hence we can define $g(x) := \lim_{n\to\infty} g_n(x) \in [0, \infty]$.

Also, $\left\|g_n\right\|_p \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \left\|f_{n_{k+1}} - f_{n_k}\right\| \leq 1$. By Beppo-Levi,

$$\int_\Omega \left|q(x)\right|^n \, dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_\Omega \left|q_n(x)\right|^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left\|g_n\right\|_p^p \leq 1 \implies g \in L^p(\Omega)$$

especially $g(x) < \infty$ for almost every $x \in \Omega$.

$$\forall l \geq k \geq 1 : \left|f_{n_l}(x) - f_{n_k}(x)\right| \leq \sum_{i=k}^{l-1} \left|f_{n_{j+1}}(x) - g_{k-1}(x)\right| g_{l-1}(x) - g_{k-1}(x) \overset{\text{monot.}}{\leq} g(x) - g_{k-1}(x)$$

$\implies$ $(f_{n_k}(x))_k$ is Cauchy for almost every $x \in \Omega$ such that we can define $\hat{f}(x) := \lim_{k\to\infty} f_{n_k}(x)$.

$$\left|\tilde{f}(x) - f_{n_k}(x)\right| \leq g(x) \text{ for almost every } x \in \Omega$$

By the Dominated convergence theorem, $\left\|f_{n_k} - \tilde{f}\right\|_n \to 0$ for $k \to \infty$. $\implies$ $f = \tilde{f}$ almost every and hence $f_{n_k}(x) \to f(x)$ for almost every $x \in \Omega$ $\implies$ (1). Also

$$\left|f_{n_k}(x)\right| \leq \left|f_{n_k}(x) - f(x)\right| + \left|f(x)\right| \leq q(x) + \left|f(x)\right| =: h(x)$$

□

3 Linear Operators

Definition 3.1. *Let X, Y be normed spaces and $D \subset X$ is a subspace. A linear operator with domain* $\operatorname{dom}(T) = D$ *is a linear mapping $T : D \to Y$. We define:* $\operatorname{range}(T) = \operatorname{rg}(T) := T(D)$. *Graph of T,* $\operatorname{gr}(T) := \{(x, y) \mid x \in \operatorname{dom}(T), y = Tx\} \subset X \times Y$.

We say that T is decently define, if $\overline{\operatorname{dom}(T)} = X$.

Example 3.2. 1. $X = Y = C([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ *and* $\operatorname{dom}(T) := C^1([0, 1], \mathbb{R})$ $T : \operatorname{dom}(T) \to Y$ *with* $u \mapsto u'$.

2. $X = Y = \mathbb{R}^N, T : \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$ *with* $x \mapsto Ax$ *with* $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$

3. *Fixed* $u \in L^p(\Omega)$ *and* $p \in [1, \infty)$.

$$q := \begin{cases} \frac{p}{p-1} & p = 1 \\ \infty & \textit{else} \end{cases}$$

$$T : L^q(\Omega) \to \mathbb{R} \qquad v \mapsto \int_\Omega u \cdot v$$

4. *$X = L^2(\Omega), Y = \mathbb{R}, \operatorname{dom}(T) = C(\overline{\Omega})$ with $x \in \Omega$ fixed, $T : \operatorname{dom}(T) \to Y$ with $u \mapsto u(x_0)$*

Definition 3.3. *Let X, Y be normed spaces and $T : X \to Y$ a linear operator ($\operatorname{dom}(T) = X$). We say that T is bounded $\iff \exists M > 0 \forall x \in X : \|Tx\|_y \leq M \|x\|_X$. In this case, we define $\|T\| = \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}(X,Y)} := \inf\{M > 0 \mid \|Tx\| \leq M \|x\| \forall x\}$.*

$$\mathcal{L}(X, Y) := \{T : X \to Y \mid T \text{ bounded, linear operator}\}$$
$$\mathcal{L}(X) := \mathcal{L}(X, X)$$

Proposition 3.4. *Let X, Y be normed spaces, $T : X \to Y$ be linear. The following are equivalent:*

1. *T is continuous*
2. *T is continuous at 0*
3. *$\exists M > 0$ such that $\|Tx\| \leq M \|x\| \forall x \in X$ (T bounded)*
4. *T is uniformly continuous*

Also:

$$\|T\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| = \sup_{\|x\|\leq 1} \left\|T(x)\right\| \text{ and } \|Tx\| \leq \|T\| \|x\| \forall x \in X$$

Proof. (3) → (4) Is true since $\forall x, y \in X : \left\|Tx - Ty\right\| = \left\|T(x - y)\right\| \leq M \left\|x - y\right\|$

(4) → (1) → (2) trivial

(2) → (3) Assume (3) is not true, then

$$\exists (x_n)_n \text{ in } X : \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : \|Tx_n\| > n \|x_n\|$$

Define $y_n := \frac{x_n}{\|x_n\| n} \implies \left\|y_n\right\| = \frac{1}{n} \implies y_n \to 0$ but $\left\|Ty_n\right\| = \frac{\|Tx_n\|}{\|x_n\| n} > 1$. This gives a contradiction to continuity at 0 since $T0 = 0$.

□

Additionally,

$$M := \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Tx\| \|x\|}{=} \sup_{x \neq 0} \left\|T\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}\right)\right\| \leq \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| \leq \sup_{\|x\|\leq 1} \|Tx\|$$

But also,

$$\sup_{\|x\|\leq 1} \|Tx\| = \sup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \sup_{\|x\|=1} \left\|T(\lambda x)\right\| = \sup_{\lambda \in [0,1]} \lambda \left(\sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\|\right) = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Tx\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \left\|\frac{Tx}{\|x\|}\right\|$$

We also get that

$$M_0 \geq \frac{\|Tx\|}{\|x\|} \forall x \in X, x \neq 0$$

$$\implies \|Tx\| \le M_0 \|x\| \, \forall x \in X : x \neq 0 \text{ and also for } x = 0 \implies \|T\| \le M_0$$

$$M_0(1-\varepsilon) \le \frac{\|Tx_\varepsilon\|}{\|x_\varepsilon\|}$$

For $\varepsilon > 0$ pick $x_\varepsilon \neq 0$ such that

$$\|Tx_\varepsilon\| \ge M_0(1-\varepsilon) \|x_\varepsilon\|$$

$$\implies \|T\| \ge M_0(1-\varepsilon)$$

since $\varepsilon > 0$ was arbitrary $\implies \|T\| \ge M_0$.

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/10.*

Proposition 3.5. *Let X and Y be normed spaces. Then*

1. *$\mathcal{L}(X,Y)$ is a vectorspace with*

$$(T+S)(x) := T(x) + S(x) \qquad (\lambda T)(x) := \lambda T(x) \qquad 0(x) := 0$$

2. *$T \mapsto \|T\|$ is a norm on $\mathcal{L}(X,Y)$ (the operator norm)*

3. *If Y is complete, then $\mathcal{L}(X,Y)$ is complete. In particular, $\mathcal{L}(X,\mathbb{K})$ is complete for any X and is also called the* space of bounded linear functionals

Proof. 1. Left as an exercise to the reader

2. **(N1)** $\|0\| = \sup_{\|x\|\le 1} \left\|0(x)\right\| = 0.$
   Also $\|T\| = 0 \implies \|Tx\| \le 0 \|x\| = 0 \forall x \implies T = 0$

   (N2)

$$\|\lambda T\| = \sup_{\|x\|\le 1} \left\|\lambda T(x)\right\| = \sup_{\|x\|\le 1} \underbrace{|\lambda|}_{\ge 0} \|Tx\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|Tx\|$$

   (N3)

$$\forall x : \left\|(T+S)(x)\right\| = \|Tx + Sx\| \le \|Tx\| + \|Sx\| \le (\|T\| + \|S\|) \|x\|$$

$$\implies \|T+S\| \le \|T\| + \|S\|$$

3. Let $(T_n)_n$ be Cauchy in $\mathcal{L}(X,Y)$ and Y a Banach space. Since $\left\|(T_n - T_m)(x)\right\| \le \|T_n - T_m\| \|x\| \implies (T_nx)_n$ is Cauchy in $Y \forall x \in X \implies Tx := \lim_{n\to\infty} T_nx$ is well defined.

Furthermore, we want to show

Linearity:

$$\forall x, y \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{K} : T(\lambda x + y) = \lim_{n\to\infty} T_n(\lambda x + y) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \lambda T_n x + \lim_{n\to\infty} T_n y = \lambda Tx + Ty$$

$\|\mathbf{T_n - T}\| \to \mathbf{0}$**:** Take $\varepsilon > 0$, $n_0 \in \mathbb{N} : \|T_n - T_m\| \leq \varepsilon \forall n, m \geq n_0$

Show: $\exists n_1 \forall n \geq n_1 : \|T_n - T\| \leq 2\varepsilon$. For $x \in X : \|x\| \leq 1$ fix $m_x \geq n_0 : \left\|T_{m_x} x - Tx\right\| \leq \varepsilon \implies \forall n \geq n_1 =: n_0 :$

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_n x - Tx\| &\leq \left\|T_n x - T_{m_x} x\right\| + \left\|T_{m_x} x - Tx\right\| \\ &\leq \left\|T_n - T_{m_x}\right\| + \varepsilon \leq 2\varepsilon \\ \implies \|T_n - T\| &= \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|T_n x - Tx\| < 2\varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$$\implies \forall x \in X : \|Tx\| \leq \|T_n x - Tx\| + \|T_n x\| \leq \|T_n - T\| + \|T_n\| \, \forall n \text{ fixed}$$

□

Proposition 3.6. *Let X, Y be normed spaces. $D \subset X$ is a subspace such that $\overline{D} = X$, $T \in \mathcal{L}(D, Y)$.*

$$\exists! \hat{T} \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y) : \hat{T}|_D = T$$

In addition: $\left\|\hat{T}\right\| = \|T\|$.

Proof. Unique extension is clear for T is uniformly continuous.

Also:

$$\left\|\hat{T}\right\| = \sup_{\substack{x \in X \\ \|x\| \neq 0}} \frac{\left\|\hat{T}x\right\|}{\|x\|} \overset{\text{by density}}{=} \sup_{\substack{x \in D \\ \|x\| \neq 0}} \frac{\left\|\hat{T}x\right\|}{\|x\|} = \|T\|$$

To show the density equality is left as an exercise to the reader. □

Proposition 3.7. *Let X, Y, Z be normed spaces. $S \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. $T \in \mathcal{L}(Y, Z)$. Then $T_0 S \in \mathcal{L}(X, Z)$ and $\|N_0 S\| \leq \|T\| \, \|S\|$.*

Proof. $T_0 S$ is linear (show as an exercise).

Take $x \in X$. $\left\|T_0 S(x)\right\| = \left\|T(Sx)\right\| = \|T\| \, \|Sx\| \leq \|T\| \, \|Sx\| \leq \|T\| \, \|S\| \, \|x\|$. $\implies$ $\|T_0 S\| \leq \|T\| \, \|S\|$ □

Remark. *If* $\dim(X) < \infty$*, $T : X \to Y$ is linear, then $T_C \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ (left as an exercise).*

Proposition 3.8 (Neumann series)**.** *Let X be a normed space. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X)$. If $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^n$ is convergent in $\mathcal{L}(X)$, then $(I - T)$ is invertible and $(I - T)^{-1} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^n$.*

Here: $T^n := T_0 \cdot T_0 \cdot T_0 \cdot \ldots$ n times

In particular, if X is Banach and $\limsup_{n\to\infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} =: a < 1$ *then $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} T^n$ is convergent. Also if $\|T\| < 1$, then $a < 1$ holds true. In case of $a < 1$, then $\left\|(I - T)^{-1}\right\| \leq \frac{1}{1-a}$.*

Proof. Let $S_m := \sum_{n=0}^{m} T^n$ and $S := \lim_{m\to\infty} S_m$. Then $(I - T) S_m = I - T^{m+1} = S_m (I - T)$ (compute!).

$$\|T^m\| = \left\|\sum_{n=0}^{m} T^n - \sum_{n=0}^{m-1} T^n\right\| = \|S_m - S_{m-1}\| \to 0$$

for $m \to \infty$ since $(S_m)_n$ is Cauchy. ($RS := R_0 S$)

Now note that for fixed $R \subset \mathcal{L}(X)$ the mappings

$$S \mapsto RS \qquad S \mapsto SR$$

are continuous since $\|S_n R - SR\| \leq \|S_n S\| \, \|R\| \to 0$ for $S_n \to S$. Continuity implies that

$$I = \lim_{m\to\infty} I - T^{m+1} = \begin{cases} \lim_{m\to\infty}(I-T)S_m = (I-T)S \\ \lim_{m\to\infty} S_m(I-T) = S(I-T) \end{cases}$$

$$\implies (I-T)^{-1} = S$$

Now if $\limsup_{n\to\infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq a < 1 \forall \varepsilon > 0 \implies \exists n_0 \forall n \geq n_0 : \|T^n\| \leq (a+\varepsilon)^n$

$$\implies \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|T^n\| \leq c + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a+\varepsilon)^n = \frac{1}{1-(a+\varepsilon)} + c < \infty \text{ for } c > 0$$

X is Banach, so $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^n$ is convergent and

$$\left\|(I-T)^{-1}\right\| = \left\|\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} T^n\right\| \leq \frac{1}{1-(a+\varepsilon)}$$

Since ε was arbitrary, $\left\|(I-T)^{-1}\right\| \leq \frac{1}{1-a}$.

If $\|T\| < 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \limsup_{m\to\infty} \|T^n\|^{\frac{1}{n}} &\leq \limsup(\|T\| \cdot \|T\| \ldots \|T\|)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &\leq \limsup \left(\|T\|^n\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \limsup \|T\| \\ &= \|T\| \end{aligned}$$

□

Remark. $(I-T)^{-1}$ *is linear (left as an exercise). However:* $(I-T)^{-1} \notin \mathcal{L}(X)$ in general*!*

4 The Hahn-Banach Theorem and its consequences

Apparently the Hahn-Banach Theorem of this chapter is very central to Functional Analysis. This section deals with an extension of linear functionals and separation of sets.

First, consider $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 4.1. *Let X be a vector space. $p : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is called* sublinear *iff*

1. $p(\lambda x) = \lambda p(x) \forall \lambda \geq 0, x \in X$

2. $p(x+y) \leq p(x) + p(y) \forall x, y \in X$

Example 4.2. *$p(x) = \|x\|$, p linear and p is a seminorm.*

Theorem 4.3 (Hahn-Banach Theorem, real version)**.** *Let X be a vector space over $\mathbb{R}$, $U \subset X$, a subspace. $p : X \to \mathbb{R}$ be sublinear and $l : U \to \mathbb{R}$ is linear such that $l(x) \leq p(x) \forall x \in U$*

Then $\exists L : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is linear such that

$$L|_U = l \qquad L(x) \leq p(x) \forall x \in X$$

Proof. This proof consists of two steps:

1. Method to extend l from U to $U + \text{span}(x_0)$, $x_0 \notin U$
2. Iterate this step and get maximal extension (Zorn)

Step 1 For $x_0 \in X \setminus U$, let $V = U + \text{span}(x_0) = \{u + \lambda x_0 \mid u \in U, \lambda \in \mathbb{R}\}$. Any $v \in V$ can be written uniquely as $v = u + \lambda x_0$ for $u \in U, x \in \mathbb{R}$ (why? left as an exercise). Thus for any $r \in \mathbb{R}$, we can define $L_p : V \to \mathbb{R}$. $v = u + \lambda x_0 \mapsto l(u) + \lambda r$. L_p is linear (why? left as an exercise).

Also: $L_r(x) \leq p(x) \forall x \in V \iff l(u) + \lambda r \leq p(u + \lambda x_0) \forall \lambda, u$ (let this statement be (*)).

$\lambda = 0$ (*) holds true

$\lambda > 0$ (*)

$$\begin{aligned} &\iff r \leq p\left(\frac{u}{\lambda} + x_0\right) - l\left(\frac{u}{\lambda}\right) \forall u \in U \\ &\iff r \leq \inf_{u \in U} p(u + x_0) - l(u) \end{aligned}$$

$\lambda < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} &\iff -r \leq p\left(\frac{u}{-\lambda} - x_0\right) - l\left(\frac{u}{-\lambda}\right) \forall u \in U \quad \iff r \geq -p(u - x_0) + l(u) \forall u \in U \\ &\iff r \geq \sup_{u \in U} l(u) - p(u - x_0) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, (*) holds for $r = \sup_{u \in U} l(u) - p(u - x_0)$ if $\sup_{u \in U} l(u) - p(u - x_0) \leq \inf_{u \in U} p(u + x_0) - l(u) \iff l(w) - p(w - x) \leq p(u + x_0) - l(u) \forall w, u \in U \iff l(w) + l(u) \leq p(u + x_0) + p(w - x_0)$.
But this holds since:

$$l(w) + l(u) = l(w+u) \leq p(w+u) = p(w - x_0 + x_0 + u) \leq p(w - x_0) + p(u + x_0)$$

Step 2

Revision 4.4 (Zorn's Lemma)**.** *Let $(A, \leq)$ be a partially ordered set such that every chain (every subset R of $A \forall a, b \in R : a \leq b \vee b \leq a$) admits an upper bound (i.e. $\exists c \in A : b \leq c \forall b \in R$), then A has a maximal element, i.e. $\exists z \in A$ such that $\forall a \in A : z_0 \leq a \implies a = z_0$*

Let A be a set of (V, L_V) tuples where $V \subset X$ is a subspace with $U \subset V$ and $L_V : V \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $L_V \leq p$ on V and $L_V|_U = l$.

For (V_1, L_{v_1}) and $(V_2, L_{v_2}) \in A$, we say that $(V_1, L_{v_1}) \leq (V_2, L_{v_2})$ if $V_1 \subset V_2$ and $L_{v_2}|_{v_1} = L_{v_1}$. Now $A \neq \emptyset$ since $(U, l) \in A$. If $(V_i, L_{v_i})_{i \in I} \coloneqq R$ is a chain, define $V \coloneqq \bigcup_{i \in I} V_i$, $L_V(x) \coloneqq L_{V_i}(x)$ if $x \in V_i$.

This is well-defined.

$\implies (V, L_V)$ is an upper bound for R.

$\square$

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/14.*

Proof of Theorem 4.3. Let $U \subset X$, $x_0 \notin U$, $V = U + \operatorname{span}(x_0)$.

$$\implies \exists L_V : V \to \mathbb{R} : L_V|_U = l, L_V(v) = p(v) \forall v \in V$$

$$R = \{(V, L_V) \mid U \subset V, L_V|_U = l, L_V = p \text{ on } V\}$$

$$(V_1, L_{V_1}) \leq (V_2, L_{V_2}) :\iff V_1 \subset V_2, L_{V_2}|_{V_1} = L_{V_1}$$

Remark. *Any chain has an upper bound.*

Let $(V_i, L_{V_i})_{i \in I}$ be a chain in R. Then we define $V = \bigcup_{i \in V} V_i$. $L_V : V \to \mathbb{R}$ with $v \mapsto L_{V_i}(v)$ if $v^* \in V_i$. Thus we showed well-definedness.

Then (V, L_V) is an upper bound of $(V_i, L_{V_i})_{i \in I}$ since $V_i \subset V$, $L_V|_{V_i} = L_{V_i} \forall i \in I$. By Zorn, there exists (V_0, L_{V_0}) a maximal element of R. It is left to show that $V_0 = X$. If not: Take some $x_0 \in X \setminus V_0$, define $\tilde{V} \coloneqq V_0 + \operatorname{span}(x_0)$ and $L_{\tilde{V}}$ as an extension of L_{V_0} as in step 1.

$$\implies (V_0, L_{V_0}) \leq (\tilde{V}, L_{\tilde{V}})$$

This contradicts the maximality of (V_0, L_{V_0}). $\square$

Remark. *If U is not dense, then the extension is unique.*

Next: Hahn-Banach Theorem for $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$.
Approach: Establish bijection between $\mathbb{R}$ vector space and $\mathbb{C}$ vector space.

Proposition 4.5. *Let X be a $\mathbb{C}$ vector space (vector space over the complex numbers).*

1. *If $l : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is $\mathbb{R}$-linear (i.e. $l(x+y) = l(x) + l(y)$ and $l(\lambda x) = \lambda l(x) \forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$). We set $\hat{l} : X \to \mathbb{C}$ with $x \mapsto l(x) - i \cdot l(ix)$. Then $\hat{l}$ is $\mathbb{C}$-linear and $\Re(\hat{l}) = l$.*

2. *If $h : X \to \mathbb{C}$ is $\mathbb{C}$-linear and we let $l \coloneqq \Re(h)$ and $\hat{l}$ as in (1), then l is $\mathbb{R}$-linear and $\hat{l} = h$ [$l \to \hat{l}$ is surjective]*

3. *If $p : X \to \mathbb{R}$ is a seminorm and $l : X \to \mathbb{C}$ is $\mathbb{C}$-linear. Then*

$$\left|l(x)\right| \leq p(x) \forall x \iff \left|\Re(l(x))\right| \leq p(x) \forall x$$

4. *If x is normed, $l \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{C})$, then $\|L\| = \left\|\Re(x)\right\|$*

Remark. *This means that $l \mapsto [x \mapsto l(x) - il(ix)]$ is bijective and an isometry if X is normed.*

Proof.

1. By construction $\hat{l}$ is $\mathbb{R}$-linear and $\Re(\hat{l}) = l$ is obvious.
   Show: $\tilde{l}(ix) = i\tilde{l}(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{l}(ix) &= l(ix) - il(iix) = l(ix) - il(-x) \\ &= i(l(x) - il(ix)) = i\tilde{l}(x)\end{aligned}$$

2. Define $l := \Re(h)$. Show: $\tilde{l} = h$.
   Note: $\forall z \in \mathbb{C} : \Im(z) = -\Re(iz)$.

$$\begin{aligned}h(x) &= \Re(h(x)) + i \cdot \Im(h(x)) = \Re(h(x)) - i \cdot \Re(i \cdot h(x)) \\ &= \Re(h(x)) - i \cdot \Re(h(ix)) = l(x) - i \cdot l(ix) = \tilde{l}(x)\end{aligned}$$

   Hence $l \mapsto \tilde{l}$ is bijective.

3. Since $\left|Re(z)\right| \leq |z|$,
   $\implies$ holds trivially
   $\impliedby$ Write $l(x) = \lambda_X \left|l(x)\right|$ with $|\lambda_X| = 1$. Then $\forall x \in X : \left|l(x)\right| = \lambda_X^{-1} l(x) = l(\lambda_X^{-1} x) = \left|\Re l(\lambda_X^{-1} x)\right| \leq p(\lambda_X^{-1} x) = \left|\lambda_X^{-1}\right| p(x) = p(x)$

4. Consequence of (3) with $p(x) := \|l\| \, \|x\|$

□

Theorem 4.6 (Hahn-Banach Theorem, complex version)**.** *Let X be a $\mathbb{C}$ vector space. $U \subset X$. $p : X \to \mathbb{R}$ sublinear and $l : U \to \mathbb{C}$ be linear such that $\Re l(u) < p(u) \forall u \in U$.*

$$\exists L : X \to \mathbb{C} \text{ linear such that } L|_U = l, \Re L(x) \leq p(x) \forall x$$

Proof. Applying Theorem 4.3 to $\Re l \implies \exists F : X \to \mathbb{R}$ r-linear such that $F|_U = \Re(l)$ and $F(x) \leq p(x) \forall x \in X$

Proposition 4.5 implies there exists some $L : X \to \mathbb{C}$ that io $\mathbb{C}$-linear such that $F = \Re(L)$. Now $\Re(L)|_U = F|_U = \Re(l) \implies L = l$ by Proposition 4.5 (2) and also $\Re L(x) = F(x) = p(x) \forall x \in X$. □

Proposition 4.7 (Consequence)**.** *If X is a normed space, $U \subset X$ be a subspace, $u' \in \mathcal{L}(U, \mathbb{K})$, then $\exists x' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K})$ such that $x'|_U = u'$ with $\|x'\| = \|u'\|$.*

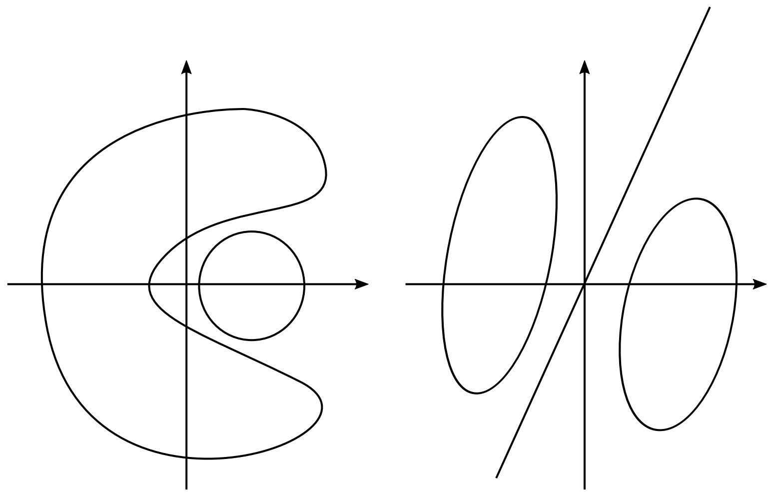

Figure 2: Inseparable convex sets (left) and separable convex sets (right)

Proof. **Case $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$:** Let $p(x) := \|u'\| \|x\|$. Then p is sublinear and $u'(x) \leq \left|u'(x)\right| \leq p(x) \forall x \in U$. By Theorem 4.3, there exists $x' : X \to \mathbb{R}$ linear such that $x'|_U = u'$ and $x'(x) \leq p(x) \forall x \in X$.

$$\implies -x'(x) = x'(-x) \leq p(-x) = p(x) \implies \left|x'(x)\right| \leq p(x) = \|u'\| \|x\| \implies \|x'\| \leq \|u\|$$

Also:

$$\|u'\| = \sup_{\substack{u \in U \\ \|u\| \leq 1}} \left|u'(u)\right| = \sup_{\substack{u \in U \\ \|u\| \leq 1}} \left|x'(u)\right| \leq \sup_{\substack{x \in X \\ \|x\| \leq 1}} \left\|x'(x)\right\| = \|x'\| \implies \|x'\| = \|u'\|$$

Case $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$: As before, $\exists x' : X \to \mathbb{C} : x'|_u = u'$ and $\left\|\Re x'\right\| \leq \|u'\|$. By proposition 4.5, $\|x'\| = \left\|\Re(x')\right\|$

□

Remark (Next application: Separation of convex sets)**.** Motivation: *Given two (convex) sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. When can we find a line L separating these sets*

Compare with Figure 2.

Remark. *In $\mathbb{R}^2$, any line L can be separable as* $L = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^2 : (x, n) = \alpha \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R}, n \in \mathbb{R}^2, \|n\| = 1\}$.

Definition. *Let X be a vector space $H \subset X$ is called a* hyperplane *if it is of the form $H = \{x \in X \mid \Re(f(x)) = \alpha\}$ with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $f : X \to \mathbb{K}$ linear.*

Lemma 4.8. *Let X be a normed space, $H \subset X$ be a hyperplane of the form $H = \{x \in X \mid \Re(f(x)) = \alpha\}$ with $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$, $f : X \to \mathbb{K}$ linear.*

Then H is closed iff $f \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K})$.

Proof. Compare with the practicals. □

Remark (Goal)**.** *Given X as a normed vector space. $A, B \subset X$ where does some closed hyperplane H exist represented by $f \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K})$ and α separating A and B, e.g. $\Re(f(a)) \leq \alpha \leq \Re(f(b)) \forall a \in A, b \in B$.*

To this aim associate a set $U \subset X$ to a sublinear functional $p : X \to \mathbb{R}$.

Definition 4.9. *Let X be a vector space. $A \subset X$. The Minkovsky functional $p_A : X \to [0, \infty]$ is defined as $p_A(x) = \inf\left\{\lambda > 0 \mid \frac{x}{\lambda} \in A\right\}$. A is called* absorbing *if $p_A(x) < \infty \forall x \in X$.*

Theorem 4.10. *Let X be a normed space. $U \subset X$ convex such that $0 \in \operatorname{interior}(U) = \mathring{U}$. Then,*

1. *U is absorbing and $\forall \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(0) \subseteq U \implies p_U(x) \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \|x\|$ [no convexity needed]*
2. *p_U is sublinear*
3. *If U is open, then $U = p_u^{-1}([0, 1))$.*

Proof. 1. Trivial

2. • $p_u(\lambda x) = \lambda p_u(x)$ for $\lambda > 0$. Compare with the practicals.
   • Take $x, y \in X$. Show: $p_u(x + y) \leq p_u(x) + p_u(y)$.

   Take $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose λ, μ:

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda &\leq p_u(x) + \varepsilon & \frac{x}{\lambda} &\in U \\ \mu &\leq p_u(y) + \varepsilon & \frac{y}{\mu} &\in U \end{aligned}$$

   Since U is convex,

$$\frac{x+y}{\lambda+\mu} = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+\mu}\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + \frac{\mu}{\lambda+\mu}\left(\frac{y}{\mu}\right) \in U$$

$$\implies p_u(x+y) \leq \lambda + \mu = p_u(x) + p_u(\mu) + 2\varepsilon$$

   ε can be arbitrary, thus the proof is complete.

3. Direction $\supset$. If $p_u(x) < 1 \implies \exists \lambda > 0 : \lambda < 1$ and $\frac{x}{\lambda} \in U$. Since $0 \in U$,

$$\implies x = \lambda\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right) + (1 - x)0 \in U$$

$$\implies p_u^{-1}([0, 1)) \subset U$$

   Direction $\subset$. If $p_u(x) \geq 1$, then $\frac{x}{\lambda} \notin U \forall \lambda < 1$

$$\implies x = \lim_{\substack{\lambda \to 1 \\ \lambda < 1}} \frac{x}{\lambda} \in U^C$$

□

Lemma (Fundamental lemma)**.** *Let X be a normed vector space. $V \subset X$ be convex and open. $O \notin V$.*

$$\implies \exists x' : X \to \mathbb{K} \text{ continuous}$$

linear such that $\Re x'(x) < 0 \forall x \in V$.

Proof. Define $A \mp B = \{a + b \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$.

Case $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$: Take $x_0 \in V \setminus \{0\}$, define $y_0 := -x_0$ and $U := V - \{x_0\}$.

$$\implies U \text{ is open, convex, } 0 \in U, y_0 \notin U$$

We consider $p_u : X \to \mathbb{R}$ which is sublinear, finite and $p_u(y_0) \geq 1$. On $Y := \operatorname{span}(y_0)$ we define $y' : Y \to \mathbb{R}$ with $ty_0 \mapsto tp_u(y_0)$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$\implies y'(y) \leq p_u(y) \forall y \in Y$$

since

$$y'(y) = y'(ty_0) = tp_u(y_0)$$

- $t \leq 0$: $\leq 0 \leq p_u(y)$
- $t > 0$: $= p_u(ty_0) = p_u(y)$

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/16.*

Now by Hahn-Banach Theorem, $\exists x' : X \to \mathbb{R}$ linear such that $x'|_y = y'$ and $x'(x) \leq p_u(x) \forall x \in X$

$$\forall x \in X : \left|x'(x)\right| = \max\left\{x'(x), \underbrace{-x'(x)}_{=x'(-x)}\right\} \leq \min(p_u(x), -p_u(-x)) \leq \frac{1}{2}\|x\| \qquad \text{for } \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(0) \subseteq U$$

$$\implies x' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{R})$$

Also $x'(y_0) = y'(y_0) = p_u(y_0) \geq 1$.

$\implies \forall v \in V$ we can write $v = u - y_0$ with $u \in U$

$\implies x'(v) = x'(u) - x'(y_0) \leq p_u(u) - 1 < 0$

Case $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{C}$ Lemma 4.5. Left as an exercise.

□

Theorem 4.11 (Separation 1)**.** *Let X be normed. Let $V_1, V_2 \subset X$ be convex and V_1 open. $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$*

$$\implies \exists x' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K}) \text{ s.t. } \Re(x'(u_1)) \leq \Re(x'(x_2)) \forall v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2$$

Proof. Define $V \coloneqq V_1 - V_2$. Then V is convex (why?) and open since $V = \bigcup_{x \in V_2} V1 - \{x\}$ since $V_1 \cap V_2 = \emptyset$. Thus $0 \in V$. By Lemma 4,

$$\exists x' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K}) : \Re x'(v_1 - v_2) < 0 \forall v_1 \in V_1, v_2 \in V_2$$

$$\implies \Re x'(v_1) < \Re x'(v_2)$$

□

Remark. *V being open is sufficient.*

Theorem 4.12 (Separation 2)**.** *Let X be a normed spaces. $V \subset X$ is closed and convex.*

$$\hat{x} \notin V \implies \exists x' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K})$$

$$\Re(x'(\hat{x})) < \inf_{v \in V} \Re(x'(v))$$

i.e. $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : \Re(x'(\hat{x})) < \Re(x'(\hat{x})) + \varepsilon \leq \inf_{v \in V} \Re(x'(v))$

Proof.

$$V \text{ closed} \iff \exists \varepsilon > 0 : \underbrace{B_\varepsilon(\hat{x}) \cap V}_{V_1} = \emptyset$$

By Theorem 4.11, $\exists x' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K})$:

$$\Re(x'(\hat{x} + u)) < \Re(x'(v)) \forall v \in V, u \in X : \|u\| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Re(x'(\hat{x})) + \Re(x'(u)) < \Re(x'(v)) \forall v \in V, u \in X, \|u\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

Taking the sum over u.

$$\Re(x'(\hat{x})) + \left\|\Re(x')\right\| \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \Re(x'(v)) \forall v \in V$$

since

$$\left\|\Re(x')\right\| = \sup_{\|\lambda\| \leq 1} \left|\Re(x'(x))\right| \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \sup_{\|x\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \left|\Re(x'(x))\right| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2}} \Re(x'(x))$$

$$\implies \Re(x'(\hat{x})) < \Re(x'(\hat{x})) + \|x'\| \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leq \inf_{v \in V} \Re(x'(v))$$

□

5 Fundamental theorems for operators in Banach spaces

In this chapter we are going to discuss the Baire theorem.

Theorem 5.1 (Banach-Steinhaus, uniform boundedness principle)**.** *Let X be a Banach space, Y normed. Let I be an index set. For all $i \in I$, let $T_i \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$.*

Then if $\forall x \in X : \sup_{i \in I} \|T_i x\| < \infty \implies \sup_{i \in I} \|T_i\| < \infty$

Proof. Define $E_n := \{x \in X \mid \sup_{i\in I} \|T_i x\| \leq n\}$ since all T_i are continuous

$$\implies E_n = \bigcap_{i\in I} \left\|T_i(\cdot)\right\|^{-1}([0,n])$$

since $x \mapsto \|T_i x\|$ is continuous $\to$ closed.

$\implies E_n$ is closed as the intersection of closed sets

Also: $X = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} E_n$

By Baire's theorem, $\exists E_n : \mathring{E}_{n_0} \neq \emptyset$.

$$\implies \exists \varepsilon > 0, y \in E_{n_0} \text{ fixed such that } \forall x \in X : \left\|x - y\right\| \leq \varepsilon \implies x \in E_{n_0}$$

Now take $x \in X : \left\|x + y\right\| \leq \varepsilon$.

$$\left\|x + y\right\| = \left\|x - (-y)\right\| = \left\|-x - y\right\| \implies -x \in E_n \implies x \in E_n$$

Also, $\forall x_1, x_2 \in X, \lambda \in [0,1], x_1, x_2 \in E_{n_0}$.

$$\implies \lambda x_1 + (1-\lambda)x_2 \in E_{n_0}$$

since $\forall i : \left\|T_i(\lambda x_i + (1-\lambda)x_2)\right\| \leq \lambda \|Tx_1\| + (1-\lambda)\|Tx_2\| < n_0$.

$$\forall x \in X : \|x\| \leq \varepsilon \implies x = \frac{1}{2}(x+y) + \frac{1}{2}(x-y) \in E_{n_0}$$

since $x + y \in E_{n_0}$ and $x - y \in E_{n_0}$.

$$\implies \forall i \in I : \|T_i x\| \leq n_0 \forall \|x\| \leq \varepsilon$$
$$\implies \|T_i\| = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \sup_{\|x\|\leq 1} \left\|T_i(\varepsilon x)\right\| \leq \frac{1}{\varepsilon} n_0$$
$$\implies \sup_{i\in I} \|T_i\| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{n_0}$$

□

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/21.*

$$\forall \sup_{i\in I} \|T_i x\| < \infty \implies \sup_{i\in I} \|T_i\| < \infty$$

Remark. *With $d = \{(x_i)_i \mid x_i = 0$ for all but finitely many $i, x_i \in \mathbb{R}\}$, $(d, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is a normed space. Define $T_n : d \to \mathbb{R}$, $(x_i)_i \mapsto n \cdot x_n$ for given n.*

Then $\forall x \in d : \sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} |T_n x| = \sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} |n x_n| \leq \left|n_0 x_{n_0}\right|$ for some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$. However $\forall n : \|T_n\| > |T_n e_n| = n \implies \sup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \|T_n\| = \infty$. Thus, X is Banach space is necessary for Theorem 5.1 (also $(d, \|\cdot\|_\infty)$ is not Banach).

Corollary 5.2. *Let X be Banach, Y normed $\forall n \in \mathbb{N} : T_n \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ and suppose that $\lim_{n\to\infty} T_n x = T_x$ exists and is finite for all $x \in X$. Then $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$.*

Proof. Left as an exercise to the reader. □

Now: Continuous invertibility of linear operators, or, if $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ bijective such that $T^{-1} : Y \to X$ exists and is linear. When does $T^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(Y, X)$ hold?

Definition 5.3 (f maps open sets to open sets)**.** *Let (X, τ_X) and (Y, τ_Y) be two spaces and $f : X \to Y$. f is called* open *if $f(A) \in \tau_Y \forall A \in \tau_Y$.*

Remark. *f is continuous $\iff$ $f^{-1}(A) \in \tau_X \forall A \in \tau_Y$. If f is open and invertible, then $(f)^{-1}(A) = f(A) \in \tau_Y \forall A \in \tau_X \implies f^{-1}$ is continuous.*

Lemma 5.4. *Let $T : X \to Y$ be linear. X, Y be normed. TFAE:*

1. *T is open*
2. *$\forall r > 0 \exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(0) \subset T(B_X(0))$*
3. *$\exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon \subset T(B_1(0))$*

Proof. $1 \to 2$ True since $0 \in T(B_r(0))$ and $T(B_r(0))$ is open.

$2 \to 1$ Let $O \subset X$ be open, $y \in T(O) \implies x \in O$. $Tx = y$. $\exists r > 0 : x + B_r(0) \subset O$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies T(x) + T(B_r(0)) \subset T(O). \text{ By (2), } \exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_r(0) \subset T(B_r(0)) \\ &\implies Tx + T_\varepsilon(0) \subset Tx + T(B_r(0)) \subset O \\ &\implies B_\varepsilon(Tx) = B_\varepsilon(y) \in O \text{ since } y \text{ was arbitrary, thus } O \text{ is open.} \end{aligned}$$

$2 \to 3$ Left as an exercise to the reader

□

Remark. *If X, Y is normed and $T : X \to Y$ linear, then T is injective.*

Proof. Take $y \in Y \setminus \{0\}$, $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $B_\varepsilon(0) \subset T(B_1(0))$.

$$\implies \frac{\varepsilon y}{2\|y\|} \in B_\varepsilon(0) \implies \exists x : Tx = \frac{\varepsilon y}{2\|y\|} \implies T\left(\frac{2x\|y\|}{\varepsilon}\right) = y$$

□

Theorem 5.5 (Open mapping theorem)**.** *Let X and Y be Banach. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ injective $\implies T$ open.*

Proof. Here B_r denotes $B_r(0)$.

Show $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(0) \subset T(B_\varepsilon(0))$.

Part 1 Show $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon \subset T(B_1)$.

We have $Y = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} T(B_n)$ since T is surjective. By Baire's category theorem, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} : \overset{\circ}{\overline{T(B_n)}} \neq \emptyset$.

$$\implies \exists y_0 \in \overline{T(B_N)}, \varepsilon > 0 \forall z \in Y : \left\|z - y_0\right\| < \varepsilon \implies z \in \overline{T(B_n)}$$

As in the proof of Theorem 5.1, $B_\varepsilon \subset \overline{T(B_N)}$ is implied.

Part 2 Show: If $B_\varepsilon \subset \overline{T(B_1)} \implies B_\varepsilon \subset T(B_1)$.

Let $\left\|y\right\| < \varepsilon$. Show: $y \in T(B_1)$. Choose $\tilde{\varepsilon} > 0 : \left\|y\right\| < \tilde{\varepsilon} < \varepsilon$ define $\tilde{y} := \frac{\varepsilon}{\tilde{\varepsilon}} y$. $\left\|\tilde{y}\right\| < \varepsilon \implies \exists y_0 \in Y, x_0 \in X : y_0 = Tx_0$ and $\left\|\hat{y} - y_0\right\| < \alpha\tilde{\varepsilon}$ where $0 < \alpha < 1$ is

$$\implies \frac{\tilde{y} - (y_0 + \alpha y_1)}{\alpha^2} \in B_\varepsilon \implies \exists y_2 \in Y, x_2 \in B_1 : Tx_2 = y_2$$

$$\text{and } \left\|\tilde{y} - (y_0 + \alpha y + \alpha^2 y_2)\right\| < \alpha^3 \varepsilon \text{ by } \left\|\frac{\tilde{y} - (y_0 + \alpha y_1)}{\alpha^2} - y_2\right\| < \alpha\varepsilon$$

We can construct a sequence (by induction) $(x_n)_n$ such that $\|x_n\| < 1 \forall n$ and $\left\|\tilde{y} - T(\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i x_i)\right\| < \alpha^{n+1}\varepsilon$. Since $\alpha < 1$, $\left\|\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha^i x_i\right\| \leq \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i < (1-\alpha)^{-1} < \infty \implies \sum_{i=0}^\infty \alpha_i^i x_i$ is absolutely convergent. X is Banach space, thus $\exists \hat{x} := \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i x_i \in X$. $\left\|\tilde{y} - T(\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i x_i)\right\| < \alpha^{n+1}\varepsilon \implies T(\sum_{i=0}^n \alpha^i x_i) \to \tilde{y} \implies T\hat{x} = \tilde{y}$. With $x := \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}\hat{x} \implies Tx = \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon} T\hat{x} = \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}\tilde{y} = y$. Also,

$$\|x\| = \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}\|\hat{x}\| \leq \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}\sum_{i=0}^\infty \alpha^i \|x_i\| \leq \frac{\tilde{\varepsilon}}{\varepsilon}\frac{1}{1-\alpha} < 1$$

□

Corollary 5.6 (Consequence 1)**.** *Let X, Y be Banach. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. T is bijective, then $T^{-1} \in \mathcal{L}(Y, X)$.*

Corollary 5.7 (Consequence 2)**.** *Let X, Y be Banach. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. T injective.* range(T) *closed* $\iff T^{-1} : \text{range}(T) \to X$ *is linear and bounded.*

Proof. $\implies$ Immediate since $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, \text{range}(T))$ and range(T) is Banach.

$\impliedby$ Assume that $T^{-1} : \text{range}(T) \to X$ is continuous. Let $(x_n)_n$ in range(T) be Cauchy. Then $(T^{-1}(x_n))_n$ is Cauchy. Let X be Banach, then $\exists y \in X : T^{-1}(x_n) \to y$. Let T be continuous, then $x_n = T(T^{-1}x_n) \to Ty \implies x \in$ range(T) ($x \in Y$ since Y is Banach).

□

Corollary 5.8. *Let X and Y be Banach. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$.* range(T) *closed. Define* $\tilde{X} := X \setminus \text{kernel}(T)$. $\tilde{T} : \tilde{X} \to Y$ *with* $[x] \mapsto Tx$. *Then* $\tilde{T}$ *is well-defined.* $\tilde{T} \in \mathcal{L}(\tilde{X}, Y)$ *injective.* range$(\tilde{T})$ = range(T), $\left\|\tilde{T}\right\| = \|T\|$ *and* $\tilde{T}^{-1} : \text{range}(T) \to \tilde{X}$ *is continuous and linear.*

Proof. The proof is left as an exercise to the reader. □

Corollary 5.9. *Let X be a vector space and $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ be norms on X such that $(X, \|\cdot\|_1)$ and $(X, \|\cdot\|_2)$ are Banach and $\exists M > 0 : \|x\|_1 \le M \|x\|_2 \, \forall x \in X$. Thus $\|\cdot\|_1$ and $\|\cdot\|_2$ are equivalent.*

Proof. Apply Corollary 5.6 to $\mathrm{id} : (X, \|\cdot\|_2) \to (X, \|\cdot\|_1)$ with $x \mapsto x$. □

A second class of consequencs: When is $T : X \to Y$ linear already bounded?

Definition 5.10. *Let X and Y be normed. $D \subset X$ be a subspace. $T : D \to X$ be linear. T is called* closed *if $\forall (x_n)_n \in D : x_n \to x$ and $Tx_n \to y$ it follows that $x \in D, Tx = y$.*

Remark. *This is weaker than continuity: Let $T : X \to Y$ be linear. Continuity means that $x_n \to x \implies Tx_n \to y$ and $Tx = y$. Closed means that $x_n \to x$ and $Tx_n \to y \implies Tx = y$.*

Remark. *Differential operators are often closed but not continuous.*

e.g. $D := C_1([0,1]) \subset L^\infty([0,1])$.

$$T : {}^{D \to L^\infty([0,1])}_{f \mapsto f'}$$

Then T is not closed but not continuous.

Not continuous: Define $f_n(x) = \frac{1}{n}\cos(2\pi n x)$. Then $\left\|f_n\right\|_\infty = \frac{1}{n} \to 0$, hence $f_n \to 0 \in D$, but

$$\left\|Tf_n\right\|_\infty = \left\|Tf_n'\right\|_\infty = \left\|f_n'\right\|_\infty \ge \left|f_n' \frac{1}{8n}\right| = \left|2\pi \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right| = 2\pi$$

and hence $Tf_n \not\to Tf = 0$.

Remark. *$T : D \subset X \to Y$ linear,* $\mathrm{graph}(T) := \{(x, Tx) \mid x \in D\} \subset X \times Y$.

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/23.*

Lemma 5.11. *Let X and Y be normed and $D \subset X$ be a subspace. Let $T : D \to Y$ be linear. Then*

- $\mathrm{graph}(T) \subset X \times Y$ *is a subspace.*
- *T closed iff* $\mathrm{graph}(T)$ *is closed*

Proof. • Immediate.

- T closed $\iff \forall (x_n)_n \in D, x \in X, z \in Y : x_n \to x.\ Tx_n \to y \implies x \in D \wedge Tx = y$.

$\iff \forall (x_n, y_n) \in \mathrm{graph}(T), (x,y) \in X \times Y : (x_n, y_n) \to (x,y) \implies (x,y) \in \mathrm{graph}(T) \iff \mathrm{graph}(T)$ is clos

□

Closed operators are continuous in the right topology.

Lemma 5.12. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces. $D \subset X$ be subspaces and $T : D \to Y$ be closed and linear. Then:*

1. *$(D, \|\cdot\|_T)$ where $\|\cdot\|_T := \|x\|_X + \|Tx\|_Y$ is Banach (graph norm)*
2. *$T : (D, \|\cdot\|_T) \to Y$ is continuous.*

Proof. 1. $\|\cdot\|_T$ is indeed a norm.

Let $(x_n)_n$ be Cauchy in D w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|_T$.

$$\implies (x_n)_n \text{ and } (Tx_n)_n \text{ are Cauchy sequences in } X \text{ and } Y \text{ respectively}$$

Thus $\exists x := \lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ and $y := \lim_{n\to\infty} Tx_n$. T closed implies $x \in D$ and $Tx = y$. Hence $(x_n)_n \to x \in D$ for $n \to \infty$ w.r.t. $\|\cdot\|_T$.

2. $\forall x \in D : \|Tx\| \leq \|x\| + \|Tx\| \leq \|x\|_T$

Extension of the open mapping theorem for closed operators. □

Lemma 5.13. *Let X and Y be a Banach space. $D \subset X$ be a subspace. $T : D \to Y$ be linear, closed and surjective. $\implies$ T is open, in particular if T is injective, $T^{-1} : Y \to D$ is continuous.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.12, $T : D \to Y$ is continuous wrt. $\|\cdot\|_T$ in D and D, Y are Banach.

By Theorem 5.5, T is open from D to Y. Show that T is open wrt. $\|\cdot\|_X$ and $\|\cdot\|_Y$. Take $0 \subseteq D$ to be open wrt. $\|\cdot\|_X$. Because $\|\cdot\|_X \subset \|\cdot\|_T \implies 0$ is open wrt. $\|\cdot\|_T \implies T(0)$ is open in Y. □

Corollary 5.14. *Let X, Y be Banach. $D \subsetneq X$ be a subspace. $T : D \to Y$ closed, linear and has closed range. Then with $\tilde{D} := D \setminus \text{kernel}(T)$. $\tilde{T} : \tilde{D} \to Y$ with $[x] \mapsto Tx$. We get that $\tilde{T}$ is bijective from $\tilde{D}$ to $\text{range}(T)$ and $\exists \tilde{T}^{-1} : \text{range}(T) \to \tilde{D}$ and is continuous. In particular, if T is injective*

$$\implies T^{-1} : \text{range}(T) \to D \textit{ is continuous}$$

Proof. Similar to the proof above. Thus this is left as an exercise to the reader. □

Theorem 5.15. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces. $T : X \to Y$ be linear and closed. [e.g. $X \subset \hat{X}$ with X closed, $\hat{X}$ Banach, $T : D := X \to Y$] $\implies$ T is continuous*

Proof. By Lemma 5.12, $T : (X, \|\cdot\|_T) \to (Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ is continuous and $(X, \|\cdot\|_T)$ is Banach. Also $\|x\|_X \leq \|x\|_T \, \forall x \in X$. By Corollary 5.9, $\|\cdot\|_X$ and $\|\cdot\|_Y$ are equivalent, thus $\exists M > 0 : \|x\|_T \leq \|x\|_X \, \forall x \in X$.

$\implies \forall x \in X : \|Tx\|_Y < C \|x\|_T \leq CM \|x\|_X$

$\implies T$ is continuous wrt. $\|\cdot\|_X$

□

Remark. *For differential operators, the domain is usually not closed.* ($\mathcal{C}^1$ *is not closed in the* $\mathcal{C}^0$*-norm)*

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/05/28.*

6 Dual spaces, reflexivity and weak convergence

Remark. *Obtain "Bolzano-Weierstrass" in infinite-dimensional spaces*

Definition 6.1. *Let* X *be a normed space. Then* $X^* := \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{K})$ *is called the* dual space of X. *We denote* $\|x^*\|_{X^*} := \|x^*\|_{\mathcal{L}(X,\mathbb{K})}$.

Corollary 6.2. *Let* X *be a normed space. Then* X^* *is complete.*

Lemma 6.3. *Let* X *be normed. Then* $\forall x \in X \setminus \{0\}\, \exists x^* \in X^* : \|x^*\|_X = 1 \vee x^*(x) = \|x\|$. *In particular,*

$$\forall x_1, x_2 \in X : x_1 \neq x_2 \implies \exists x^* \in X^* : x^*(x_1) \neq x^*(x_2)$$

Proof. Take $x \in X, x \neq 0$ fixed. Define $u^* : \operatorname{span}(x) \to \mathbb{K}$ with $\lambda x \mapsto u^*(\lambda x) := \lambda \|x\|$. Then,

$$\|u^*\| = \sup_{\|\lambda x\| \leq 1} \left|u^*(\lambda x)\right| = \sup_{\|\lambda x\| \leq 1} |\lambda \|x\|| = \sup_{\|\lambda x\| \leq 1} \|\lambda x\| = 1$$

Also $u^*(x) = \|x\|$. By the Hahn-Banach Theorem, existence of x^*, as claimed, follows.

In particular, if $x_1 \neq x_2$ we define $x^* = x^*(x_1 - x_2) = \|x_1 - x_2\| \implies x^*(x_1) - x^*(x_2) \neq 0$. □

Lemma 6.4. *Let* X *be normed. Then*

$$\forall x \in X : \|x\| = \sup_{\substack{x^* \in X^* \\ \|x^*\| \leq 1}} \left|x^*(x)\right|$$

Proof. Let $x \in X$. If $x = 0$, then trivial. If $x \neq 0$, then

$$\sup_{\|x^*\| \leq 1} \left\|x^*(x)\right\| \leq \sup_{\|x^*\| \leq 1} \|x^*\| \|x\| \leq \|x\|$$

Also, $\exists \hat{x} \in X : \|\hat{x}\| = 1 \implies \hat{x}^*(x) = \|x\| \implies \sup_{\|x^*\| \leq 1} \left|x^*(x)\right| \geq \left|x^*(x)\right| = \|x\|$ □

Lemma 6.5. *Let* X *be normed.* $U \subset X$ *be a closed subspace.* $x \notin U \implies \exists \hat{x} \in X^* : x^*|_u = 0$ *with* $x^*(x) \neq 0$.

Proof. Define $w : X \to X/U$ with $x \mapsto [x] = \{y \in X \mid x - y \in U\}$

$$w(u) = 0 \forall u \in U, w(x) \neq 0$$

Choose $l \in (X/U)^*$ such that $l^*(w(x)) \neq 0$ and define $x^* := l \circ w$. Thus $x^*(x) = l^*(w(x)) \neq 0$. $x^*(u) = l^*(0) = 0$. □

Lemma 6.6. *Let X^* be normed. $U \subset X$ be a subspace. TFAE:*

- *U is dense in X*
- *$\forall x^* \in X : x^*|_U = 0 \implies x^* = 0$*

Proof. (1) → (2) Obvious by continuity.

(2) → (1) $\overline{U}$ is closed. If $\overline{U} \neq X \implies \exists x^* \in X : x^*|_{\overline{U}} = 0$ and $x^* \neq 0$. This gives a contradiction.

□

Remark. (2) → (1) *is often useful to show density*

Theorem 6.7. *Let $1 \leq p \leq \infty$. $a \in [1, \infty]$: $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{a} = 1$ and (Ω, Σ, μ) be a σ-finite measure space. Define $T : L^a(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu) \to L^*p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)^*$ with $g \mapsto T_g$ with $T^g(f) := \int_\Omega (f, g)\, d\mu$*

Then T is well-defined, linear and isometric ($\implies$ injective). If $p < \infty$, then T is surjective and $L^p(\dots)^* \cong L^q$.

Proof. **Well-defined** Linear is obvious. By Hölder: $\left|T_g(f)\right| = \left|\int_\Omega (f \cdot g)\, d\mu\right| \leq \left\|g\right\|_q \left\|f\right\|_p \implies T_g$ bounded and $\left\|T_g\right\| \leq \left\|g\right\|_q$.

Next, assume $p < \infty$. Show: T_g is surjective. Here we show the result only for $L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ and $\left|\mu(\Omega)\right| < \infty$ (the rest is left as an exercise to the reader). Take $y^* \in (L^p)^*$. Construct $q \in L^q : T_q = y^*$. We consider $\nu : \Sigma \to \mathbb{K} : \nu(E) := y^*(\chi_E)$. Then $\nu(\emptyset) = y^*(0) = 0$. Furthermore, for $(E_i)_i$ in Σ pairwise-disjoint, we get that

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \chi_{E_i} = \chi_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i} \to \chi_{\bigcup_{i=1}^\infty E_i} \text{ pointwise }, E := \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} E_i$$

Furthermore,

$$\int_\Omega \left\|X_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i} - X_E\right\|^p d\mu \leq \int_\Omega |\chi_E|^p\, d\mu$$

Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem implies

$$X_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i} \to \chi_E \text{ in } L^p$$

$$\implies \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u(E_i) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} v(E_i) = \lim_{n\to\infty} y^*\left(\chi_{\bigcup_{i=1}^n E_i}\right) = y^*(X_E) = v(E)$$

Thus ν is a complex measure. Also $\mu(E) = 0 \implies \nu(E) = 0$. The Radon-Nikodyn Theorem (compare with Werner, Prop. A 4.6) implies $\exists q \in L^*(\Omega, \mu)$ such that

$$u(E) = \int_E q \, d\mu = \int_\Omega \langle \chi_E, g \rangle \, d\mu$$

Hence: $y^*(\chi_E) = \int_\Omega \langle x, g^* \rangle \, d\mu \forall E \in \Sigma$.

By linearity, $y^*(f) = \int_n \langle f, g \rangle \, d\mu \forall f$ as step functions.

Now since $\mu(\Omega) < \infty$, $L^\infty(\Omega, \mu) \subset L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ (by Hölder).

Since $\forall h \in L^\infty : \int_\Omega |h|^p = \int_\Omega |h| \, |h|^{p-1} = \|h\|_\infty \int_\Omega |h|^{p-1}$.

$$\implies \left|y^*(f)\right| \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \cdot \left\|f\right\|_p \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \cdot c \cdot \left\|f\right\|_\infty \forall f \in L^\infty$$

Hence, $y^* \in \mathcal{L}(L^\infty, \mathbb{K})$. Also $f \mapsto \int_\Omega \langle f, g \rangle \, d\mu$ for $f \in L^\infty$ is continuous wrt. L^∞-convergence since $\forall f \in L^\infty : \int_\Omega \langle f, g \rangle \, d\mu \leq \left\|f\right\|_\infty \cdot \left\|g\right\|_1$ with $\left\|g\right\|_1 < \infty$.

$$\implies \forall f \in L^\infty : y^*(f) = \int_\Omega \langle f, g \rangle \, d\mu$$

by density of step functions, we know that from measure theory.

Now, show that $g \in L^q$.

Case $q < \infty$: Define

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{|g(x)|^\infty}{g(x)} & \text{if } g(x) \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$E_n := \left\{x \in \Omega \mid \left|q(x)\right| \leq n\right\} \implies X_{E_n} f \in L^\infty$$

Further:

$$\int_{E_n} \left|g\right|^q \, d\mu = \int_\Omega X_{E_n} \langle f, g \rangle \, d\mu = y^*(\chi_{E_n} f) \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \left\|\chi_{E_n} \cdot f\right\|_p = \left\|y^*\right\| \left(\int_{E_n} \left|f\right|^p \, d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left|y^*\right| \left(\int_{E_n} \left|g\right|^{(q-1)p}\right.$$

with $(q-1)p = g$ because $p = \frac{q}{q-1}$.

$$\implies \left(\int_{E_n} \left|g\right|^q \, d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\int_{E_n} \left|g\right|^q \, d\mu\right)^{1-\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left\|y^*\right\|$$

By the Beppo-Levi Theorem,

$$\left(\int_\Omega \left|g\right|^q \, d\mu\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \leq \left\|y^*\right\|$$

Hence, $g \in L^q$ and $\left\|g\right\|_q \leq \left\|y^*\right\|$.

Case $q := \infty$**:** Define $E := \left\{x \in \Omega \mid \left|q(x)\right| > \left\|y^*\right\|\right\}$. $f := \chi_E \cdot \frac{|g|}{g} \in L^\infty$. If $\mu(E) > 0$, then

$$\mu(E)\left\|y^*\right\| < \int_E |g| \, d\mu = \int_\Omega (fg) \, d\mu = y^*(f) \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \left\|f\right\|_1 = \left\|y^*\right\| \mu(E)$$

Gives a contradiction. $\implies \mu(E) = 0$,

$$\implies \left|q(x)\right| \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \text{ almost everywhere}$$

$$\implies \left\|g\right\|_\infty \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \text{ and } q \in L^\infty$$

$$\int_\Omega \langle f, g\rangle \, d\mu = y^*(f) \forall f \in L^\infty \text{ and } g \in L^q$$

hence $f \mapsto \int_\Omega \langle f, g\rangle \, d\mu$ is continuous on L^p (Hölder).
Hence,

$$\int_\Omega \langle f, g\rangle \, d\mu = y^*(f) \forall f \in \overline{C_C(\Omega)}^{L^p} = L^p(\Omega, \mu)$$

since $C_C \subset L^\infty$.
We know $\left\|Tg\right\| \leq \left\|g\right\|_q$ and $\left\|g\right\|_q \leq \left\|y^*\right\|$ with $\left\|Tg\right\| = \left\|y^*\right\|$

$$\implies \left\|y^*\right\| = \left\|g\right\|_q$$

Final open point: Show that $\left\|g\right\|_q \leq \left\|Tg\right\|$ for $p = \infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} \left\|Tg\right\| &= \sup_{\substack{f \in L^\infty \\ \|f\|_\infty \leq 1}} \left|T_g(f)\right| = \sup_{\|f\|_\infty = 1} \int_\Omega \langle f, g\rangle \, d\mu \\ &\geq \int_\Omega |g| \, d\mu = \left\|g\right\|_q = \left\|g\right\|_1 \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 6.8. *Let* $p, q \in [1, \infty] : \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. *Then*

$$T_1 : l^q \to (l^p)^* \qquad y \mapsto T_y(x) := \sum_{i=1}^\infty x_i \overline{y_i}$$

$$T_2 : L^q(\Omega) \to L^p(\Omega)^* \qquad g \mapsto Tg(f) := \int_\Omega \langle f, g\rangle \, d\mu$$

are well-defined, isometric, linear and surjective if $p < \infty$.

Theorem 6.9 (Riesz-Representation Theorem)**.** *Let* K *be a compact metric space. Then* $C(K)^* \cong M(K)$ *where* $M(K)$ *is the set of Radon measures, is regular, finite. Borel measures on* K *and* $T : M(K) \to C(K)^*$.

Proof. Radin 1986, see the book in the literature list □

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/06/04.*

Revision 6.10. $p, q \in (1, \infty)$, $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1 \implies (L^p)^* = (L^q)$

For which spaces does this hold true?

$$(L^q)^* \mathrel{\widehat{=}} L^p \implies ((L^p)^*)^* \mathrel{\widehat{=}} L^p$$

Definition 6.11 (Proposition and definition)**.** *Let X be a normed space. We call $X^{**} = (X^*)^*$ to the* bidual space *of X. Define*

$$i = i_X : X \to X^{**} \qquad x \mapsto i_X(x) : X^* \to \mathbb{K}$$

Then i_X is linear and isometric. $x^* \mapsto i_X(x)(x^*) := x^*(x)$. We call i_X to be the canonical embedding *of X into its bidual space.*

Proof. **Linearity** Show: $i(\lambda x + z) = \lambda i(x) + i(z) \forall x, z \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$

$x^* \in X^*$.

$$\begin{aligned} i(\lambda x + z) &= x^*(\lambda x + z) \\ &= \lambda x^*(x) + x^*(z) \\ &= \lambda i(x) + i(z) \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $x^* \in X^*$ and thus linear.

Isometric

$$\forall x \in X, x^* \in X : \left|i(x)(x^*)\right| = \left|x^*(x)\right| = \|x^*\| \|x\| \implies \left\|i(x)\right\| \leq \|x\|$$

Lemma 6.4: If $x = 0$, then $\left\|i(x)\right\| = \|x\| = 0$. If $x \neq 0$, then $\exists \hat{x}^* \in X^* : \hat{x}^* \in X^* : \hat{x}^*(x) = \|x\|$, $\|\hat{x}\| = 1$.

$$\implies \left\|i(x)\right\| = \sup_{\|x^*\| \leq 1} \left\|i(x)(x^*)\right\| \geq \left|i(x)(\hat{x}^*)\right| = \left|\hat{x}^*(x)\right| = \|x\|$$

□

Remark. *Hence X can be identified with a subspace of X^{**}. In particular, if X is a Banach space $i(X)$ is a closed subspace.*

Definition 6.12. *A Banach space X is called* reflexive *if $i_X : X \to X^{**}$ is surjective.*

Remark.
- *Dual spaces are always complete, hence only Banach spaces can be reflexive.*
- *We already know: L^p is reflexive for $p \in (1, \infty)$*
- *Alternative definition: X $\overline{\text{reflexive}}$ iff $X \mathrel{\widehat{=}} X^{**}$.*

  $\implies$ *Reflexive* $\implies$ $\overline{\textit{reflexive}}$ *(requires a* particular *isomorphism).*

$\Longleftarrow$ *Is not true. Our definition is far more common since it is useful to have the isometry explicitly.*

Corollary 6.13. *Let (Ω, Σ, μ) be a sigma-finite measure space. $p \in (1, \infty)$. Hence $L^p(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^M, \mu)$ is reflexive, in particular $L^p(\Omega)$, l^p are reflexive.*

Proposition 6.14. *Let X be normed. Then*

1. *If X is reflexive, $U \subset X$ a closed subspace $\implies$ U is reflexive.*
2. *If X is Banach: X reflexive $\iff$ X^* is reflexive.*

Proof. 1. Take $u^{**} \in U^{**}$. Show: $\exists u \in U : i_U(u) = u^{**}$. The mapping $x^* \mapsto u^{**}(x^*|_U)$ is in X^** since

$$\left|u^{**}(x^*|_U)\right| \leq \|u^{**}\|_{U^{**}} \|x^*|_U\|_{V^*} \leq \|u^{**}\|_{V^*} \|x^*\|_{X^*}$$

X reflexive $\implies$ $\exists x \in X : i_X(x) = f$

$$\implies x^*(x) = u^{**}(x^*|_U) \forall x^* \in X^*$$

Show: $x \in U$. If $x \notin U$, then $x^* \in X^* : x^*(x) = 1, x^*|_X = 0 \implies 1 = u^{**}(x^*|_U) = u^{**}(0) = 0$ gives a contradiction. Hence $x \in U$. Define $u = x$.

Show: $u^*(u) = u^{**}(u^*|_U) \forall u^* \in U^*$. Take $u^* \in U^*$. Take x^* to be an extension of u^* by Hahn-Banach.

$$\implies u^{**}(u^*) = u^{**}(x^*|_U) = x^*(u) = u^*(u) = i_U(u)(u^*) \implies u^{**} = i_U(u)$$

2. Assume that X is reflexive.

   Show: $i_{X^*} : X^* \to X^{***}$ is surjective.

   Take $x^{***} \in X^{***}$. Define $x^* : X \to \mathbb{K}$ and $x \mapsto x^{***}(i_X(x))$. Then $x^* \in X^*$.

   Show: $i_{X^*}(x^*) = x^{***}$.

   Since X is reflexive, any x^{**} can be written as $x^{**} = i_X(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\implies &\forall x^{**} \in X^{**} : x^{***}(x^{**}) = x^{***}(i_X(x)) = \\ &x^*(x) = i_X(x)(x^*) = x^{**}(x^*) = i_{X^*}(x^*)(x^{**}) \\ \implies &x^{***} = i_{X^*}(x^*)\end{aligned}$$

   Now if X^* is reflexive, then X^{**} is reflexive. $i(X) \subset X^{**}$ is reflexive as closed subspace of X^{**}. Hence X is reflexive.

□

Proposition 6.15. *Let X be normed.*

- *If X^* is separable, then X is separable.*
- *If X is reflexive, then (X reflexive $\iff$ X^* is separable)*

Remark. *1. "$\Longleftarrow$" in the first item is not true since L^1 is separable, but $L^\infty = (L^1)^*$ is not separable.*

2. *By the second item, L^1 is not reflexive, since otherwise L^∞ would be separable.*

Proof. • follows from item 1

- Assume X^* is separable.

$$S_1^{X^*} = \{x^* \in X^* \mid \|x^*\| = 1\}$$

is separable as being a subset. Every subset of a separable set is separable (left as an exercise). Take $(x_n^*)_n$ to be dense in S_1. For all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ pick $x_n \in X : \|x_n\| = 1$ and $\left|x_n^*(x_n)\right| > \frac{1}{2}$. Set $U = \operatorname{span}((x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}})$.

Show: U is dense in X.

Let $x^* \in X^*$ such that $x^*|_U = 0$.

Show: $x^* = 0$ ($\implies \overline{U} = X$)

If not, wlog. assume $\|x^*\| = 1$.

$$\implies \exists x_{n_0}^* = S_1^{x^*} : \left\|x^* - x_{n_0}^*\right\| < \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\implies \frac{1}{2} < \left|x_{n_0}^*(x_{n_0})\right| = \left|x_{n_0}^*(x_{n_0}) - x^*(x_{n_0})\right| \le \left\|x_{n_0}^* - x^*\right\| \left\|x_{n_0}\right\| < \frac{1}{4} \cdot 1$$

Contradiction.

□

Fundamental difficulty in ∞-dimensional spaces. Closed and bounded does not imply sequentially compact. In particular, bounded sequences do not admit convergent subsequences in general.

Solution: A weaker notion of convergence.

Definition 6.16. *Let X be normed, $(X_n)_n$ in X, $x \in X$. We say x_n* converges weakly *to x (denoted $(x_n) \rightharpoonup x$) iff*

$$x^*(x_n) \to x^*(x) \forall x^* \in X^*$$

Remark. • *This is obviously weaker than norm-convergence (also called* strong convergence*)*

- *All $x^* \in X^*$ are still sequentially continuous wrt. weak convergence. i.e. $x^*(x_n)_n \to x^*(x) \qquad \forall x_n \to x$*

Proposition 6.17. *Let X be normed, $(x_n)_n$ in X, $x \in X$. Then*

1. *$(x_n)_n \rightharpoonup x \implies (x_n)_n \rightharpoonup x$*
2. *If $(x_n)_n \rightharpoonup x$ then $(x_n)_n$ is bounded*
3. *Weak limits are unique. i.e. if $(x_n)_n \rightharpoonup x$ and $(x_n)_n \rightharpoonup y \implies x = y$*

Proof. 1. Immediate

2. follows from Lemma 6 below

3. Assume $x_n \rightharpoonup x$, $x_n \rightharpoonup y$

$$\implies \forall x^* \in X : x^*(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} x^*(x_n) = x^*(y)$$

$$\implies x^*(x-y) = 0 \forall x^* \in X^* \implies x - y = 0 \implies x = y$$

□

Remark. *$\Longleftarrow$ in item 1 does not hold true, e.g. with $e_i = (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$ (the 1 is at the i-th position). We have that $(e_n)_n \rightharpoonup 0$ in l^p for $p \in (1, \infty)$. Since $\forall (u_n)_n \in l^q = (l^p)^*$ with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$.*

$$(u_n)_n(e_m) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n (e_m)_n = u_m \to 0 \text{ as } m \to \infty$$

since $(u_m)_m \in l^q$.
Hence $(e_n)_n \rightharpoonup 0$ in l^p.
But $\|e_n\|_{l^*} = 1 \forall n \implies (e_n)_n \not\rightharpoonup 0$
Remember that $\forall v \in l^p$ and $u \in (l^p)^*$ we write $v = (v_n)_n$ and $u = (u_n)_n \in l^q$. Then $u(v) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} v_n u_n$

Lemma. *Let X be normed. $M \subset X$. TFAE*

1. *M is bounded*
2. *$\forall x^* \in X^* : x^*(M) \subset \mathbb{K}$ is bounded*

Also if X is Banach, $M^* \subset X^*$. TFAE:

1'. *M^* is bounded*

2'. *$\forall x \in X : \{x^*(x) \mid x^* \in M^*\}$ is bounded*

Proof. **$1 \to 2$:** Let $c > 0 : \|x\| \leq c \forall x \in M$.

$$\implies \left|x^*(x)\right| \leq \|x^*\| \cdot c$$

$\implies x^*(M)$ bounded for x^* fixed.

$2 \to 1$: Consider $i_X(x) \in X^{**}$ for $x \in X$. We have that $\sup_{x\in M} \left|x^*(x)\right| = \sup_{x\in M} \left|i_X(x)(x^*)\right| < \infty \forall x^* \in X^*$ by assumption. By uniform boundedness principle,

$$\|x\| = \left\|i_X(x)\right\| < c < \infty \qquad \forall x \in M$$

$\implies M$ bounded

$1' \to 2'$: True since $\left|x^*(x)\right| \leq \|x^*\| \|x\| \leq C \|x\| \forall x^* \in M^*, x \in X$

$2' \to 1'$: Direct application of uniform boundedness principle.

□

Theorem 6.18. *Let X be reflexive. Then every bounded sequence in X admits a weakly-convergent subsequence.*

Proof. Take $(x_n)_n$ be a bounded sequence in X. Assume first that X is separable. Hence X^* is separable, e.g. $\exists (x_n^*)_n$ such that $X^* = \overline{\{x_n^* \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}}$

Idea: Construct subsequence $(y_m)_m$ of $(x_n)_n$ such that $(x_i^*(y_m))_m$ converges $\forall i \in \mathbb{N}$.

Claim. $\forall i \in \mathbb{N} \exists (x_{n_j})_j$ *subsequence of* $(x_n)_n$ *such that*

1. $(x_{n_j^i})_j$ *is a subsequence of* $(x_{n_j^k})_j \forall k \leq i$
2. $(x_k^*(x_{n_j^i}))_j$ *is convergent* $\forall k \leq i$

Proof by induction. **Case $i = 1$:**

$$\left|x_1^*(x_n)\right| \leq \left\|x_1^*\right\| \cdot \|x_1\| \leq \left\|x_1^*\right\| C \qquad \text{for } C > 0 : \|x_n\| \leq C \forall n$$

$$\implies (x_1^*(x_n))_n \text{ is bounded by } \mathbb{K} \implies \exists \text{ convergent subsequence } (x_{n_j^1})_j$$

Case $i \to i+1$: Let $(x_{n_j^i})_j$ be given as claimed. Again $\left|x_{i+1}^*(x_{n_j^i})\right| \leq \left\|x_{i+1}^*\right\| C \implies$ $\exists$ subsequence $(x_{n_j^{i+1}})_j$ such that $(x_{i+1}^*(x_{n_j^{i+1}}))_j$ is convergent. Subsequence implies that both assertions are true.

□

Now, we define $y_j = x_{n_j^j} \forall j \in \mathbb{N} \implies (y_j)_j$ is a subsequence of $(x_n)_n$. Also, for $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\lim_{i\to\infty} x_k^*(y_i) = \lim_{\substack{j\to\infty \\ j \geq k}} x_k^*(y_j)$ exists.

Next: $\forall x^* \in X^* : \lim_{j\to\infty} x^*(y_j)$ exists. Take $\varepsilon > 0, x^* \in X^*$ pick $i : \left\|x_i^* - x^*\right\| < \varepsilon$

$$\begin{aligned}
\implies \forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} : &\left\|x^*(y_n) - x^*(y_m)\right\| \\
&\leq \left\|x^*(y_n) - x_i^*(y_n)\right\| + \left\|x_i^*(y_n) - x_i^*(y_n)\right\| + \left\|x_i^*(y_m) - x^*(y_m)\right\| \\
&\leq \left\|x^* - x_i^*\right\| \left\|y_n\right\| + \left\|x_i^*(y_n) - x_i^*(y_m)\right\| + \left\|x_i^* - x^*\right\| \left\|y_m\right\| \\
&\leq 2\varepsilon c + \left\|x_i^*(y_n) - x_i^*(y_m)\right\| \leq 3\varepsilon c \to 0 \text{ for } n, m \to \infty
\end{aligned}$$

$\implies (x^*(y_n))_n$ is Cauchy, thus convergent.

Show: $\exists y \in X : x^*(y_m) \to x^*(y) \forall x^* \in X^*$

Define $l : X^* \to \mathbb{K}$ well-defined and linear with $x^* \mapsto \lim_{n\to\infty} x^*(y_n)$. Furthermore $\left|l(x^*)\right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left|x^*(y_n)\right| \leq \|x^*\| c \implies l \in (X^*)^*$. $\implies \exists y \in X : i_X(y) = l$. This means that $\forall x^* \in X^* : x^*(y) = i_X(y)(x) = l(x^*) = \lim_{n\to\infty} x(y_n)$

$$\implies y_n \to y$$

Now without separability: Take again $(x_n)_n$ to be bounded. Define $Y := \operatorname{span}((x_n)_n)$.

Hence Y is separable, reflexive as closed subset of X (reflexive). x_n is a sequence in Y. Thus use the previous case.

$\implies \exists (y_n)_n$ subsequence of $(x_n)_n, y \in Y$ such that $x^*(y_n) \to x^*(y) \forall x^* \in Y^*$.

For $x^* \in X^*, x^*|_Y \in Y^* \implies x^*(y) \to x^*(y)$. □

Remark. *Further importang question: When are closed sets also closed wrt. weak convergence?*

Not always true! Remember that $(l_n)_n$ in $l^p : \|e_n\| = 1 \implies e_n = \{x \mid |x| = 1\}$ but $e_n \rightharpoonup 0$

Theorem 6.19. *Let X be normed, $V \subset X$ closed and convex. Then $\forall (x_n)_n$ in V such that $x_n \rightharpoonup x \in X \implies x \in V$ ("V is weakly closed").*

In particular, any closed subspace is also weakly closed.

Proof. Assume $x \notin V \implies \exists x^* \in X^* : x^*|_V = 0$. $x^*(x) \neq 0 \implies 0 = \lim_{n\to\infty} x^*(x_n) = x^*(x)$ gives a contradiction. □

Remark (Consequence)**.** *$B_1(0)$ in X reflexive is weakly sequentially* compact *but* not *strongly sequentially compact if* $\dim(\mathrm{X}) = \infty$.

Corollary 6.20. *Let X be normed. $(x_n)_n$ in X such that $x_n \rightharpoonup x \in X$. Then there exists a sequence $(y_n)_n$ where each y_n is a convex combination of the $(x_n)_n$ s.t. $y_n \to x$.*

Remark (i.e.)**.**

$$\exists N^n, (\lambda_i^n)_{i=1}^{N^n} : \lambda_i^n \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^{N^n} \lambda_i^n = 1 \text{ such that } y_n := \sum_{i=1}^{N^n} \lambda_i^n x_i \to x \text{ as } n \to \infty$$

Proof. Apply Theorem 6.19 to the closed, convex hull of $\{x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. □

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/06/07.*

Theorem 6.21. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces. Let $T : X \to Y$ be a linear operator. T is sequentially continuous wrt. norm convergence in $X, Y \iff T$ is sequentially continuous wrt. weak norm convergence in X, Y*

Proof. $\implies$ Let $x_n \rightharpoonup x$. Show: $\forall y \in Y^* : y^*(Tx_n) \to y(Tx)$. But the mapping $f : X \to \mathbb{K}$ with $x \mapsto y^*(Tx)$ $[\left|f(x)\right| \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \|T\| \|x\|]$ $\implies f(x_n) \to f(x)$.

$\impliedby$ Consider graph(t). Show: gr(T) is closed $\implies T \subseteq \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$.
Assume $(x_n, Tx_n) \to (x, y)$.

$$\implies \left.\begin{matrix} x_n \to x \\ Tx_n \to y \end{matrix}\right\} \implies \left\{\begin{matrix} x_n \rightharpoonup x \implies Tx_n \rightharpoonup Tx \\ Tx_n \rightharpoonup y \end{matrix}\right.$$

□

What about non-reflexive spaces?

Example. *Consider $(e_j)_j$ in l^1 when l_j is a zero row vector with 1 at position j. Then $\|e_j\| = 1 \implies (e_j)_j$ is bounded in l^1. Assume there exists a subsequence $(e_{j_k})_k : e_{j_k} \rightharpoonup x \in l^1$. Define e_n^* as zero vector with 1 at position n in l^∞.*

Weak convergence

$$\implies e_k^*(e_{n_j}) \to e_k(x) = x_n \forall k \in \mathbb{N}$$

Recall that $x^*(x) = \sum x_k^* x_k$ for $x^* \in l^\infty, x \in l^1$.

Now $e_k^*(e_{n_j}) = 0 \forall n_j > k \implies x = 0$ (by convergence: $x_k = 0 \forall k$).

But $z^* := (1, 1, \dots) \in l^1 \implies 1 = \lim_{j\to\infty} z^*(l_{n_j}) = z^*(x) = 0$ giving a contradiction.

We need an ever weaker notion of convergence.

Definition 6.22. *Let X be a normed space. $(x_n^*)_n$ in X^* with $x^* \in X^*$. We say $(x_n^*)_n$* weak*-converges *to x^* and write $x_n^* \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} x^*$ if $x_n^*(x) \to x^*(x) \forall x \in X$*

Proposition 6.23. *Let X be a normed space. $(x_n^*)_n, x^* \in X^*$. Then*

1. *$x_n^* \to x^* \implies x_n^* \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} x^*$*
2. *If X is reflexive, $x_n^* \rightharpoonup x^* \iff x_n^* \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} x^*$*
3. *If X is a Banach space, $x_n^* \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} x^* \implies \left(\|x_n^*\|\right)_n$ is bounded.*
4. *If $x_n^* \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} x^*$ and $x_n^* \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} y^* \implies x^* = y^*$*

Proof. Left as an exercise. □

Remark (Remark with huge consequences)**.** *In general: closed, convex $\not\Longrightarrow$ weak* closed.*

Theorem 6.24. *Let X be separable, $(x_n^*)_n$ in X^* bounded. Then $(x_n^*)_n$ has a weak* convergent subsequence.*

Remark. *Applies to sequences in L^∞, $l^\infty, M(\Omega)$. Not to $L^1, l^1 \to$ no duals.*

Proof. Consider $(x_n^*)_n$ in X^* bounded. $(x_n)_n$ in X such that $\overline{\{x_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}} = X \implies |x_n^*(x_k)| \le \|x_n^*\| \|x_n\|$ is bounded $\forall k$ fixed. As in the proof with weak convergence $\implies \exists (y_n^*)_n$ a subsequence of $(x_n^*)_n$ s.t. $y_n^*(x)$ converges $\forall x \in X$. Define $l : X \to \mathbb{K}$ with $x \mapsto \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n(x)$. Hence l is well-defined, linear and bounded. Thus $l \in X^*$. By definition, $l(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n(x) \implies y_n \overset{*}{\rightharpoonup} l$. □

Remark. *Why not continue for non-separable spaces?*

7 Complementary subspace and adjoint operators

1. Let X be normed, $U \subset X$ subspace. When can we project on U?
2. $\implies$ characterization of closed-range operators

Definition 7.1. *Let X be normed, $U \subset X$, $V \subset X^*$. Define*

$$U^\perp = \{x^* \in X^* \mid x^*(x) = 0 \forall x \in U\} \qquad V_\perp = \{x \in X \mid x^*(x) = 0 \forall x^* \in V\}$$

$U^\perp, V_\perp$ are called annihilators *of U and V.*

Proposition 7.2. *Let X be a Banach space. $G, L \subset X$ be two closed subspaces such that $G + L$ is closed $[G + L = \{g + l : g \in G, l \in L \mid\}]$ $\implies$ $\exists c > 0 : z \in G + L \exists x \in G, y \in L : z = x + y$ and $\|x\| \leq c\|z\|, \|y\| \leq C\|z\|$.*

Proof. Consider $G \times L$ with $\|(x, y)\|_{G \times L} := \|x\| + \|y\|$. Define $T : G \times L \to G + L$ with $(x, y) \mapsto x + y$. Thus T is linear, surjective. By the open mapping theorem, $\exists \varepsilon > 0 : B_\varepsilon(0) \subset T(B_1(0))$.

$$\implies \forall z \in G + L : \|z\| < \varepsilon \implies z = x + y \text{ with } \|x\| + \|y\| \leq 1$$

$$\implies \forall z \in G + L : \frac{\varepsilon z}{2\|z\|} \in B_\varepsilon(0) \implies \frac{\varepsilon z}{2\|z\|} = x + y \text{ with } \|x\| + \|y\| \leq 1$$

$$\implies z = \frac{x\|z\|2}{\varepsilon} + \frac{y\|z\|2}{\varepsilon} = \hat{x} + \hat{y} \qquad \text{with } \|x\| + \|y\| \leq 1$$

and

$$\|\hat{x}\| = \frac{\|x\|\|z\|2}{\varepsilon} \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon}\|z\| \qquad \|\hat{y}\| = \frac{\|y\|\|z\|2}{\varepsilon} \leq \frac{2}{\varepsilon}\|z\|$$

□

Proposition 7.3. *Let X be normed, $P : X \to X$ is called* projection *if $P \circ P = P$. P is called linear and continuous projection if it is linear and continuous. P is called projection to $U \subset X$ if $P(X) \subset U$. Also, we write $X = A \oplus B$ for $A, B \subset X$ subspaces if $X = A + B$ and $A \cap B = \{0\}$.*

$$\implies \forall x \in X \exists! a \in A, b \in B : x = a + b$$

If P is a continuous, linear projection, then

1. *$P = 0$ on $\|P\| \geq 1$*
2. *$\text{kernel}(P)$ and $\text{range}(P)$ are closed*
3. *$X = \text{kernel}(P) \oplus \text{range}(P)$ ["projection yields decomposition of X"]*

Proof. 1. $\|P\| = \|P \circ P\| \leq \|P\|\|P\|$.

2. kernel(P) closed since P is continuous. Also $(\mathrm{id} - P)$ is a projection. Linear and continuous since

$$(\mathrm{id} - P) \circ (\mathrm{id} - P) = \mathrm{id} - P - P(\mathrm{id} - P) = \mathrm{id} - P - P \circ \mathrm{id} + P \circ P = \mathrm{id} - P$$

Also if $\mathrm{range}(P) = \mathrm{kernel}(I - P) \implies \mathrm{range}(P)$ closed since $I - P$ is continuous. Since:

$\subset$: If $x = Py \implies (I - P)(x) = x - Px = Py - PPy = 0$

$\supset$: If $0 = (I - P)(x) \implies Px = x$

3. $\forall x \in X : x = P(x) + x - P(x) \in \mathrm{range}(P) + \mathrm{kernel}(P) \implies$ "+". If $x \in \mathrm{kernel}(P) \cap \mathrm{range}(P) \implies x = Py \implies 0 = Px = PPy = Py = x$

□

Remark. *If $x_n = a_n + b_n \in \mathrm{kernel}(P) + \mathrm{range}(P)$ and $x = a + b$. Then $x_n \to x \iff a_n \to a$ and $b_n \to b$.*

Proof. $\implies$ Immediate

$\impliedby$ $\|b_n - b\| = \left\|P(x_n - x)\right\| \leq C \|x_n - x\|$ and the same for $\|a_n - a\|$

□

Proposition 7.4. *Let X be Banach. $X = G \oplus L$ with G, L closed. Then $\exists P : X \to X$ as a continuous, linear projection such that $\mathrm{kernel}(P) = G$ and $\mathrm{range}(P) = L$.*

Proof. Define $P : X \to X$ with $x \mapsto a$ when $x = a + b \in G \oplus L$. Hence P is well-defined and $PPx = Px$. Linear $\lambda x + y = \lambda(a_1 + b_1) + (a_2 + b_2)$ with $x = a_1 + b_1$ and $y = a_2 + b_2$

$$\implies P(\lambda x + y) = \lambda a_1 + a_2 = \lambda P(x) + P(y)$$

Continuity: By Proposition 7.2, $\exists C > 0$

$$\|Px\| = \|a\| \leq C \|x\| \, \forall x \in X$$

Hence P is continuous, $\mathrm{range}(P) = G$ since $Pa = a \forall a \in G$.

Show: $\mathrm{kernel}(P) = L$.

$\supset$: If $x \in L \implies x = 0 + x \in G + L \implies Px = 0$

$\subset$: If $Px = 0$, then $x = 0 + b \in G + L \implies x \in L$

□

In finite dimensions, given $G \subset X \implies \exists L : X = G + L$ $(L = G^{\perp}) \implies \exists P : X \to X$ continuous linear projection such that $\mathrm{range}(P) = G$.

Definition 7.5. *Let X be normed, $G \subset X$ a closed subspace. We say "G admits a complement in X" (denoted by G^C) if $\exists L \subset X$ closed subspace such that $X = G \oplus L$.*

Remark.

- *G admits a complement $\iff \exists P : X \to X, \mathrm{P} = G$ a continuous, linear projection.*
- *In finite dimensions: By Linear Algebra, $\forall G \subset X$ subspace, G admits a complement.*

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/06/13.*

Lemma 7.6. *Let X be normed. $U \subseteq X$ a subspace. $\dim U < \infty$. Thus U admits a complement in X.*

Proof. Let $(e_1)_{i=1}^n$ be a basis of U, $\|e_i\| = 1$. Define $\varphi_i : U \to \mathbb{K}$. $u = \sum \lambda_i e_i \mapsto \lambda_i$ with $i = 1, \dots, n$.

φ_i is linear and bounded ($\left|\varphi_i(u)\right| = \lambda_i \leq \|u\|_2 \leq c_i \cdot \|u\| \, b_i$, equivalence of norms on U). Each φ_i can be extended to $\varphi_i \in \mathcal{L}(x, \mathbb{K})$ by Hahn-Banach.

Define $P : X \to U$ with $x \mapsto \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi_i(x) e_i$.

Then P is linear. $P(x) \in U \forall u \in U$ and $P(u) = u \forall u \in U$. Thus P is linear projection.

$$\left\|P(x)\right\| \leq \sum \left\|\varphi_i(x) \cdot e_i\right\| \leq \sum \left\|\varphi_i\right\| \|x\| \|e_i\| \leq n \cdot \|x\| \cdot c$$

Hence U admits a complement (and $\|P\| \leq n$, but not true in our setting. We know that $\left|\varphi_i(x) \leq c_i \cdot \|x\|\right|$) (left as an exercise: when is $\|P\| = n$ true?). □

Definition 7.7. *Let X be normed and $U \subseteq X$ be a subspace. We say, U has finite* co-dimension *if $\exists V \subseteq X : \dim(V) < \infty$ and $U + V = X$.*

Proposition 7.8. *Let X be normed and $U \subseteq X$ be subspace of finite co-dimension. Then U admits a complement.*

Proof. Left to the reader as an exercise. □

Now: Further results on $U^\perp$, $V_\perp$ as key to characterize closed range operators.

Proposition 7.9. *Let X be normed. $U \subseteq X$ and $V \subseteq X^*$. Then:*

1. *$U^\perp$ and $V_\perp$ are closed subspaces.*
2. *$(U_\perp)_\perp = \overline{U}$ and $(V_\perp)^\perp \supset \overline{V}$ and equality if X is reflexive.*

Proof.

1. Left as an exercise
2. $\subseteq$ Let $u \in \overline{U}$. Take $u^* \in U^\perp$. By definition, $u^*(u) = 0$ and $u \in u^\perp$. Thus $U \subseteq U^\perp$ and $\overline{U} \subseteq U_\perp^\perp$.

   $\supseteq$ Let $\hat{u} \in U_\perp^\perp$ (since $U_\perp^\perp$) is closed. Assume that $\hat{u} \notin \overline{U}$. By Hahn-Banach,

   $$\exists x^* \in X^* : \Re(x^*(u)) < \alpha < \Re(x^*(\hat{u})) \forall u \in U$$

   U is a subspace, thus $x^*(u) = 0$ and hence $x^* \in U^\perp$ and $x^*(\hat{u}) \neq 0$.

The remaining parts are left as an exercise. □

Proposition 7.10. *Let X be normed. Let G and L be closed subspaces.*

1. $G \cap L = (G^\perp + L^\perp)_\perp$
2. $G^\perp \cap L^\perp = (G + L)^\perp$
3. $(G \cap L)^\perp \supseteq G^\perp + L^\perp$
4. $(G^\perp + L^\perp)_\perp = \overline{G + L}$

Those results will be important later.

Proof. 1. First statement is proven in two directions:

$\subseteq$ $x \in G \cap L$. Let $x^* \in G^\perp + L^\perp$. Show: $x^*(x) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies x^* = x_1^* + x_2^*, x_1^* \in G^\perp, x_2^* \in L^* \\ &\implies x^*(x) = x_1^*(x) + x_2^*(x) = 0 + 0 \\ &\implies x \in (G^\perp + L^\perp)_\perp \end{aligned}$$

$\supseteq$ $G^\perp \subseteq G^\perp + L^\perp \implies (G^\perp + L^\perp)_\perp \subseteq G^\perp_\perp$. (In general: $A, B \in X^\perp$ and $A \subseteq B$ then $B_\perp \leq A^\perp$.) Similar: $(G^\perp + L^\perp)_\perp \subseteq L^\perp$

$$\implies (G^\perp + L^\perp) \subseteq L^\perp_\perp \cap G^\perp_\perp = L \cap G$$

2. Left as an exercise.

3. $(G \cap L)^\perp \overset{(1.)}{=} ((G^\perp + L^\perp)_\perp)^\perp \overset{7.10}{\supseteq} \overline{G^\perp + L^\perp}$

4. $(G^\perp \cap L^\perp)_\perp \overset{(2.)}{=} (G + L)^\perp_\perp \overset{7.9}{=} \overline{G + L}$

□

8 Adjoint operators

Motivation: Consider $T : X \to Y$ linear and bounded. Can we associate a dual operator to T as we can associate X with X^* and Y with Y^*?

Definition 8.1 (Definition and proposition)**.** *Let X, Y be normed and $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. We define a* dual operator *or* adjoint operator *to T as $T^* : Y^* \to X^*$*

$$y^* \mapsto T^* y^* : X \to \mathbb{K} \text{ with } x \mapsto y^*(Tx)$$

Then $T^* \in \mathcal{L}(Y^*, X^*)$.

Proof. **Linear** Immediate.

Bounded

$$\begin{aligned}\left|(T^*y^*)(x)\right| = \left|y^*(Tx)\right| &\leq \left\|y^*\right\| \|T\| \|x\| = c\|x\| \\ \implies &\left\|T^*y^*\right\| \leq \|T\| \left\|y^*\right\| \\ \implies &\|T^*\| \leq \|T\|\end{aligned}$$

□

Example. $T : l^p \to l^p$. $x = (x_i)_{i=1}^\infty \mapsto (x_{i+1})_{i=1}^\infty$. $p \in (1, \infty)$.

$$\implies T \in \mathcal{L}(l^p, l^p)$$

$T^* = ?$.

Let $y^* \in l^{p*} = l^*$ *and* $\frac{1}{q} + \frac{1}{p} = 1$. *Take* $x \in l^p$.

$$\begin{aligned}\implies (T^*y^*)(x) &= y^*(Tx) = y^*((x_{i+1})_i) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^\infty y_i^*(x_{i+1}) = \sum_{i=1}^\infty \tilde{y}_i x_i \text{ where } \tilde{y}_i = y_{i-1}^* \text{ or } 0 \\ &\implies \tilde{y}^* := (\tilde{y}_i)\end{aligned}$$

$Ty^* = \tilde{y}^*$

$$\implies T^*(y_1, y_2, \dots) = (0, y_1, y_2, \dots)$$

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/06/14.*

Theorem 8.2. *Let* X, Y, Z *be normed spaces.*

1. $T : \mathcal{L}(X, Y) \to \mathcal{L}(Y^*, X^*)$ *with* $T \to T^*$ *is linear and isometric.*
2. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y), S \in \mathcal{L}(Y, Z) \implies (S \circ T)^* = T^* \circ S^*$
3. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y) \implies T^{**} \circ i_X = i_Y \circ T$

Proof. Isometric property: We already know that $\|T^*\| \leq \|T\|$.

$$\begin{aligned}\|T\| &= \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Tx\| \\ &= \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \sup_{\left\|y^*\right\| \leq 1} \left|y^*Tx\right| \\ &= \sup_{\left\|y^*\right\| \leq 1} \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \left|y^*Tx\right| \\ &= \sup_{\left\|y^*\right\| \leq 1} \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \left|T^*y^*(x)\right| \\ &= \sup_{\left\|y^*\right\| \leq 1} \left\|T^*y^*\right\| \\ &= \|T^*\|\end{aligned}$$

The remaining parts are left as an exercise. □

Theorem 8.3. *Let X, Y be Banach. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. TFAE:*

1. $\text{kernel}(T) = (\text{range}(T^*))_\perp$
2. $\text{kernel}(T^*) = (\text{range}(T))^\perp$
3. $(\text{kernel}(T))^\perp \supseteq \overline{\text{range}(T^*)}$
4. $(\text{kernel}(T^*))_\perp = \overline{\text{range}(T)}$

(1) and (2) relates injectivity and surjectivity of T and T^*.

Proof. Corollary of a previous results on $(G + L)^\perp$ etc. See book by Brezis (Corollary 7.18) □

Theorem 8.4. *Let X, Y be Banach. Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. TFAE:*

1. $\text{range}(T)$ *closed*
2. $\text{range}(T^*)$ *closed*
3. $\text{range}(T) = \text{kernel}(T^*)_\perp$
4. $\text{range}(T^*) = \text{kernel}(T)^\perp$

First, we need two lemmas.

Lemma 8.5. *Let X and Y be Banach. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ such that $\exists c > 0 : c \left\|y^*\right\| \leq \left\|T^* y^*\right\| \forall y^* \in Y^*$. Then T is open, in particular surjective (see Remark before the Open Mapping Theorem).*

Proof. It suffices to show that $B^y_C(0) \subset T(B^x_1(0))$ for which it suffices to show that $B^y_C \subset \overline{T(B^x_1)} := D$ [as in the proof of the open mapping theorem]. Take $y_0 \in B^y_C$ such that $\left\|y_0\right\| < c$. If $y_0 \notin D \implies \exists y^* \in Y^*$, then

$$\exists y^* \in Y^* : \Re(y^*(y)) \leq x < \Re(y^*(y_0)) \leq \left|y^*(y_0)\right| \qquad \forall y \in D$$

Since $0 \in D$ and $\pm iy \in D$ for $y \in D$ ($\tilde{y}^* = \frac{y}{\alpha}$, we know that $\left|y^*(y)\right| \leq 1 < \left|y^*(y_0)\right|$.

$$\implies \forall x \in X : \|x\| \leq 1 \qquad \left|T^* y^*(x)\right| = \left|y^*(Tx)\right| \leq 1$$

$$\implies \left\|Ty^*\right\| \leq 1$$

but on the other hand, $1 < \left|y^*(y_0)\right| \leq \left\|y^*\right\| \left\|y_0\right\| < c \left\|y^*\right\|$ contradicts $c \left\|y^*\right\| \leq \left\|T^* y^*\right\|$. □

Lemma 8.6. *Let X, Y be Banach and $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ such that* $\text{range}(T)$ *is closed. Thus*

$$\exists c > 0 \forall y \in \text{range}(T) \exists x \in X : Tx = y \text{ and } \|x\| \leq c \left\|y\right\|$$

Informally, $\left\|T^{-1} y\right\| \leq c \left\|y\right\|$.

Proof. True by corollary of the open mapping theorem. Consider $\tilde{T} : X \setminus \text{kernel}(T) \to \text{range}(T)$ bijective between Banach spaces. □

Proof of theorem 8.4. The equivalence of statement (1) and statement (3) follows from Theorem 8.3 (4).

We prove that (4) follows from (1).

$$\text{range}(T^*) \subseteq \overline{\text{range}(T^*)} \overset{\text{Theorem 8.3}}{\subseteq} (\text{kernel}(T))^\perp$$

$\supset$ Take $x^* \in \text{kernel}(T)^\perp$. Find $y^* : T^* y^* = x^*$. Consider $z^* : \text{range}(T) \to \mathbb{K}$ with $y \mapsto x^*(x)$ with $Tx = y$.

Well-defined Assume $Tx_1 = Tx_2 \implies x_1 - x_2 \in \text{kernel}(T)$. Hence

$$\implies x^*(x_1) = x^*(x_1 - (x_1 - x_2)) = x^*(x_2)$$

Linear Continuous. Take $y \in \text{range}(T)$. $\left|z^*(y)\right| = \left|x^*(x)\right|$ with x as in Lemma 8.6

$$\implies \left|x^*(x)\right| < \|x^*\| \|x\| \leq \|x^*\| c \|Tx\| = c \|x^*\| \left\|y\right\|$$

Take y^* to be a Hahn-Banach extension at z^*

$$\implies \forall x \in X : x^*(x) = z^*(Tx) = y^*(Tx) = T^* y^*(x)$$

$$\implies x^* = T^* y^*$$

Proof statement (2) using (4), trivial since $U^\perp$ is closed. To prove statement (1) using (2), assume $\text{range}(T^*)$ is closed. Define $Z = \overline{\text{range}(T)}$ and $S \in \mathcal{L}(X, Z)$, $Sx := Tx$.

Idea: Show S is surjective.

To this aim, show that $\text{range}(S^*)$ is closed. For $y^* \in Y^*, x \in X$, we have that $T^* y^*(x) = y^*(Tx) = y^*\big|_Z (Tx) = [S^*(y^*\big|_Z)](x)$. So, $T^* y^* = S^*(y^*\big|_Z) \implies \text{range}(T^*) \subset \text{range}(S^*)$ (why?). But also conversely, for $S^* z^* \in \text{range}(S^*)$ and y^* is a Hahn-Banach extension of z^*.

$$\implies T^* y^* = S^*(y^*\big|_Z) = S^* z^* \implies \text{range}(T^*) = \text{range}(S^*)$$

By assumption, $\text{range}(S^*)$ is closed. Also, S^* is injective. Since $\text{kernel}(S^*) = \text{range}(S)^\perp = \{0\}$ by Proposition 8.3. Hence, S^* is bijective from z^* to $\text{range}(S^*)$, i.e. between B-spaces.

Open mapping implies

$$\exists c > 0 : \|z^*\| \leq c \|S^* z^*\| \qquad \forall z^* \in Z^*$$

By Lemma 8.5, S is surjective, thus $\text{range}(T) = \text{range}(S) = z = \overline{\text{range}(T)}$.

□

Refer to the book by Brezis to study consequences of this Lemma.

Corollary 8.7. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces. Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$. Then*

- *T is bijective if and only if T^* is bijective and*
- *T is isometry if and only if T^* is isometry.*

Proof. This is a consequence of Theorem 8.4 and Theorem 8.3 and of the fact that $\|T\| = \|T^*\|$ and $\|T\| = 1 \iff T$ is an isometry (proof is left as an exercise to the reader). □

Corollary 8.8. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces. $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ an isomorphism. Then X is reflexive iff Y is reflexive.*

In particular, $i_X(X)$ is reflexive iff X is reflexive.

Proof. Without loss of generality, assume that X is reflexive. T is isomorphic, thus T^* is isomorphic, thus T^{**} is isomorphic. Also, $T^{**} \circ i_X = i_Y \circ T$. Hence i_Y is bijective if i_X is bijective. Thus Y is reflexive. □

9 Hilbert spaces

Definition 9.1. *Let X be a vector space. A mapping $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X \times X \to \mathbb{K}$ is called inner (or scalar) product if*

1. $\langle x_1 + x_2, y \rangle = \langle x_1, y \rangle + \langle x_2, y \rangle \, \forall x_1, x_2, y \in X$
2. $\langle \lambda x, y \rangle = \lambda \langle x, y \rangle \, \forall x, y \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$
3. $\langle x, y \rangle = \overline{\langle y, x \rangle} \forall x, y \in X$ *($\langle x, x \rangle \in \mathbb{R}$)*
4. $\langle x, x \rangle \geq 0$
5. $\langle x, x \rangle = 0 \iff x = 0$

Remark. *Consequences:*

- $\langle x, y_1 + y_2 \rangle = \langle x, y_1 \rangle + \langle x, y_2 \rangle \, \forall x, y_1, y_2 \in X$
- $\langle x, \lambda y \rangle = \overline{\lambda} \langle x, y \rangle \, \forall x, y \in X, \lambda \in \mathbb{K}$

Proposition 9.2. *Let X be a inner product space. Then*

1. $\left|\langle x, y \rangle\right|^2 \leq \langle x, x \rangle \langle x, y \rangle \, \forall x, y \in X$ *[Cauchy-Schwarz inequality]*
   Equality is given iff $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{K} : x = \lambda y$ or $y = \lambda x$
2. *The mapping $x \mapsto \|x\| := \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$ is a norm and $\left|\langle x, y \rangle\right| \leq \|x\| \left\|y\right\| \forall x, y \in X$*

Proof. Compare with Linear Algebra □

Definition 9.3. *A normed space $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ is called inner product space if $\exists$ an inner product $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ such that $\|x\|_X = \sqrt{\langle x, x \rangle}$. A Hilbert space is a complete inner product space.*

Remark (Example). *Consider* $L^2(\Omega, \mathbb{K}^m, \mu)$ *with* $(f, g) := \int_\Omega f \cdot \overline{g} \, d\mu$.

$$\sqrt{\langle f, f \rangle} = \sqrt{\int_\Omega |f|^2 \, d\mu} = \|f\|_{L^2}$$

L^2 is a typical example of an inner product space. L^2 admits H^m for $m \in \mathbb{N}$ (by definition of an inner product) discussed in courses like Advanced Functional Analysis.

Remark (Note). $x \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle \in X^*$ *(see later).*

Lemma 9.4. *Let X be an inner product space, $U \subset X$ is a dense subspace such that $\langle x, y \rangle = 0 \forall y \in U$ implies that $x = 0$*

Proof. Define $Y = \{y \in X \mid \langle x, y \rangle = 0\}$ for x fixed such that $\langle x, u \rangle = 0 \forall u \in U$. $U \subset Y$ and Y is closed $\implies X = \overline{U} \subset X \to Y = X$.

$$\implies x \in Y \implies \langle x, x \rangle = 0 \implies x = 0$$

□

Lemma 9.5. *If X is an inner product space, then*

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{4}\left(\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2\right) \text{ if } \mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{4}\left(\|x + y\|^2 - \|x - y\|^2 + i\|x + iy\|^2 - i\|x - iy\|^2\right)$$

i.e. The inner product space can be expressed via the norm.

Proof. Compare with the book by Werner (direct computation) □

Proposition 9.6 (Parallelogram law). *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ is an inner product space iff* $\|x + y\|^2 + \|x - y\|^2 = 2\|x\|^2 + 2\|y\|^2$.

Proof. $\implies$ direct computation

$\impliedby$ Define $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ as in Proposition 9.5 + computation (compare with the book by Werner)

□

Lemma 9.7. *Let $(X, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ be an inner product space. Then $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X \times X \to \mathbb{K}$ is continuous.*

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}\forall (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in X \times X : \left|\langle x_1, y_1 \rangle - \langle x_2, y_2 \rangle\right| &= \left|\langle x_1 - x_2, y_1 \rangle + \langle x_2, y_1 - y_2 \rangle\right| \\ &\le \|x_1 - x_2\| \|y_1\| + \|x_2\| \|y_1 - y_2\|\end{aligned}$$

□

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/06/25.*

Revision. $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ *is inner product space iff* $\forall x, y \in X : \|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2 = 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2)$

Proposition 9.8. *Let X be a normed space. Then*

1. *X is an inner product space iff every 2-dimensional subspace of X is an inner product space*
2. *Subspaces of inner product spaces are inner product spaces with the same inner product*
3. *The completion of an inner product space is a Hilbert space.*

Proof.
1. Proposition **??**
2. Restrict inner product
3. Follows from continuity of inner product.

□

9.1 Orthogonality

Definition 9.9. *Let X be an inner product space.*

- *For* $x, y \in X$*, we write* $x \perp y$ *("x is orthogonal to y")* $\iff \langle x, y \rangle = 0$
- *For* $A, B \in X$*, we write* $A \perp B$ *("A is orthogonal to B")* $\iff x \perp y \forall x \in A, y \in B$
- *For* $A \subset X$*, we define the orthogonal complement of A.*

$$A^{\perp} = \{y \in X \mid x \perp y \forall x \in A\}$$

Remark. *We will see later that this is consistent with* $A^{\perp} \subset X^*$

Proposition 9.10. *Let X be an inner product space. Then*

1. *If* $x, y \in X : x \perp y \implies \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 = \|x+y\|^2$
2. $\forall A \subset X : A^{\perp}$ *is a closed subspace of X*
3. $\overline{A} \subset (A^{\perp})^{\perp}$ *for any* $A \subset X$
4. $A^{\perp} = \overline{\mathcal{L}(A)}^{\perp}$

Proof. Just some calculations. Left as an exercise. □

Theorem 9.11 (Major result)**.** *Let H be a Hilbert spaces. $K \subset H$ be closed and convex. Then $\forall x_0 \in H \exists! x \in K : \|x - x_0\| = \inf_{y \in K} \|y - x_0\|$*

Proof. Take $x_0 \in H$. If $x_0 \in K$.

Now without loss of generality assume $x_0 = 0$. This is valid, because otherwise apply the result to 0 and $k - \{x_0\}$.

$$\implies \exists! z \in K - \{x_0\} : \|z - 0\| = \inf_{y \in K - |x_0|} \|y\|$$
$$\implies \exists! \hat{z} \in K : \|\hat{z} - x_0\| = \inf_{y \in K} \|y - x_0\|$$

Let $d := \inf\left\{\|y\| \mid y \in K\right\}$. Show $\exists y : \|y\| = y$.

Let $(y_n) \in K$. $d = \lim\{y_n\}$ is possible.

Show $(y_n)_n$ is Cauchy. We have (by Proposition 9.6):

$$\forall n, m \in \mathbb{N} : \left\|\frac{y_n + y_n}{2}\right\|^2 + \left\|\frac{y_n - y_m}{2}\right\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}\left(\|y_n\|^2 + \|y_m\|^2\right) \xrightarrow{d^2 \text{ as } n,m\to\infty} d^2$$
$$\frac{y_n + y_m}{2} \in K \text{ (since } K \text{ is convex)}$$
$$\implies \left\|\frac{y_n + y_m}{2}\right\|^n \geq d^2$$

$$\implies 0 \leq \left\|\frac{y_n + y_m}{2}\right\|^2 + \left\|\frac{y_n - y_m}{2}\right\|^2 - d^2 \to 0 \text{ as } n, m \to \infty$$
$$= \left\|\frac{y_n - y_m}{2}\right\|^2 \to 0 \text{ as } n, m \to \infty \implies (y_n)_n \text{ is Cauchy}$$

K closed, $\implies \exists y \in K : y = \lim_{n\to\infty} y_k \implies \|y\| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \|y_n\| = d$

What about uniqueness? Let $x, \hat{x} \in K$ be such that $\|x\| = \|\hat{x}\| = d$ and assume $x \neq \hat{x}$.

$$\implies \left\|\frac{x + \tilde{x}}{2}\right\|^2 < \left\|\frac{x + \tilde{x}}{2}\right\|^2 + \left\|\frac{x - \tilde{x}}{2}\right\|^2 = \frac{1}{2}(d^2 + d^2) = d^2$$

gives as contradiction and thus uniqueness is given. ☐

Proposition 9.12. *Let A be Hilbert and $K \subset H$ be closed and convex. $x_0 \in H$. TFAE:*

1. $\|x_0 - x\| = \inf_{y \in K} \|x_0 - y\|$
2. $\Re(x_0 - x, y - x) \leq 0 \forall y \in K$

Proof. (2) $\to$ (1) Take $y \in K$.

$$\implies \|x_0 - y\|^2 = \|x_0 - x + (x - y)\|^2$$
$$= \|x_0 - x\|^2 + 2\Re(x_0 - x, x - y) + \underbrace{\|x - y\|}_{\geq 0}^{2}$$
$$\geq \|x_0 - x\|^2$$

(1) → (2) Take $y \in K$ and for $t \in (0,1]$, let $y_t := (1-t)x + ty$ with $x \in K$ such that (1) holds.

$$y_t \in K \forall t \in (0,1] \implies \|x_0 - x\|^2 < \left\|x_0 - y_t\right\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|x_0 - y_t\right\|^2 &= \langle x_0 - x + t(x-y), x_0 - x + t(x-y)\rangle \\ &= \|x_0 - x\|^2 + 2\Re\langle x_0 - x, t(x-y)\rangle + \left\|t(x-y)\right\|^2 \\ &\implies \Re\langle x_0 - x, y - x\rangle \le \frac{t}{2}\left\|x-y\right\|^2 \forall t \in (0,1]\end{aligned}$$

Taking $t \to 0 \implies \Re\langle x_0 - x, y - x\rangle \le 0$

□

Proposition 9.13. *Let H be Hilbert, $K \subset H$ be closed and convex. Define $P_K : H \to H$ with $x \mapsto \operatorname{argmin}_{y\in K}\left\|x-y\right\|$. Then P_K is well-defined, a projection and Lipschitz continuous with Lipschitz constant 1.*

Proof. Well-definedness property and projection are trivial. To prove Lipschitz continuity, take $x_1, x_2 \in H$ and let $y_1 = P_K x_1$ and $y_2 = P_K x_2$.

$$\begin{aligned} &\implies \Re\langle x_1 - y_1, z - y_1\rangle \le 0 \forall z \in K \\ &\qquad \Re\langle x_2 - y_2, z - y_2\rangle \le 0 \forall z \in K \\ z = y_2 &\implies \Re\langle x_1 - y_1, y_2 - y_1\rangle \le 0 \\ z = y_1 &\implies \Re\langle x_2 - y_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle \le 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\left\|y_1 - y_2\right\|^2 &= \langle y_1 - y_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle = \langle y_1, y_1 - y_2\rangle - \langle y_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle \\ &= \langle y_1 - x_1, y_1 - y_2\rangle + \langle x_1, y_1 - y_2\rangle + \langle x_2 - y_2, x_1 - y_1\rangle - \langle x_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle \\ &= \langle x_1 - y_1, y_2 - y_1\rangle + \langle x_2 - y_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle + \langle x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle \\ &= \Re(\dots) + \Re\langle x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle \\ &\le \Re\langle x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2\rangle \le \|x_1 - x_2\|\left\|y_1 - y_2\right\|\end{aligned}$$

If $y_1 = y_2$ then done. Else $\left\|y_1 - y_2\right\| \le \|x_1 - x_2\|$ then done. □

Proposition 9.14. *Let H be a Hilbert space. Let $U \subset H$ be a closed subspace and P_K as in Proposition 9.13. Then:*

1. $y = P_K(x) \iff y - x \in U^\perp$
2. *P_U is continuous, linear projection with $\|P_U\| = 1$*
3. $\operatorname{kernel}(P_K) = U^\perp$, $\operatorname{range}(P_U) = U$. *In particular $U \oplus U^\perp = H$.*
4. *$I - P_U$ is a continuous, linear projection on $U^\perp$ and $\|I - P_U\| = 1$*

Proof. 1.

$$
\begin{aligned}
y = P_U x &\overset{9.12}{\iff} \Re \langle x-y, z-y\rangle \le 0 \forall z \in U \\
&\overset{\hat{z}=z-y}{\overset{\hat{z}=-z}{\Re}} \langle x-y, z\rangle = 0 \forall z \in U \\
&\overset{\hat{z}=iz}{\Re} \langle x-y, z\rangle = 0 \forall z \in U \\
&\iff x-y \in U^{\perp}
\end{aligned}
$$

2. It is only left to show linearity. Note that $U^{\perp}$ is a subspace. Take $x_1, x_2 \in H$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$.

   Show: $P_U(\lambda x_1 + x_2) = \lambda P_U(x_1) + P_U(x_2)$.

   $$(\lambda x_1 - x_2) - (\lambda P_U(x_1) - P_U(x_2)) \in U^{\perp}$$

   Then the equality to show follows from (1).

   $$(\lambda x_1 - x_2) - (\lambda P_U(x_1) - P_U(x_2)) = \lambda \underbrace{(x_1 - P_U(x_1))}_{\in U^{\perp}} + \underbrace{(x_2 - P_U(x_2))}_{\in U^{\perp}} \in U^{\perp}$$

3.

   $$
   \begin{aligned}
   \text{range}(P_U) &= U \text{ clear since } P_U(x) = x \forall x \in U \\
   \text{kernel}(P_U) &= U^{\perp} \text{ is true since by (1) } P_U(x) = 0 \iff 0 - x \in U^{\perp} \\
   &\implies x \in U^{\perp} \\
   &\implies U \oplus U^{\perp} = K \text{ by previous results}
   \end{aligned}
   $$

4. $I - P_U$ is continuous and linear.

   $$(I - P_U)(x) = x - P_U(x) \in U^{\perp} \text{ by (1)}$$

   $$x \in U^{\perp} \implies (I - P_U)(x) = x - 0 = x$$

   $$x_0 \in H, \|x_0\|^2 = \left\|x_0 \pm P_U(x_0)\right\|^2 = \left\|x_0 - P_U(x_0)\right\|^2 + \left\|P_U(x_0)\right\|^2 \ge \left\|(I - P_U)(x_0)\right\|^2$$

   $$\implies \|I - P_U\| \le 1$$

   is an equality since it is a projection.

$\square$

Corollary 9.15. *Let H be a Hilbert space. $U \subset H$ is a subspace. Then $\overline{U} = (U^{\perp})^{\perp}$.*

Proof. Consider $P_{\overline{U}} : H \to H$. Then $I - P_{\overline{U}} = P_{\overline{U}^{\perp}}$. Also

$$\overline{U}^{\perp} = U^{\perp} = \underbrace{I}_{=P_{\overline{U}}} - P_{\overline{U}^{\perp}} = P_{(\overline{U}^{\perp})^{\perp}}$$

$$\implies P_{\overline{U}} = P_{(\overline{U}^{\perp})^{\perp}}$$

since $\forall x \in (\overline{U}^{\perp})^{\perp} \implies x = P_{(\overline{U}^{\perp})^{\perp}} x = P_{\overline{U}} x \subset \overline{U}$

$$\implies \overline{U} = \left(\overline{U}^{\perp}\right)^{\perp} = (U^{\perp})^{\perp}$$

□

Theorem 9.16. *Let H be Hilbert. Then the mapping $T : H \to H^{\perp}$ with $y \mapsto \langle \cdot, y \rangle : H \to \mathbb{K}$ such that $x \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$ is well-defined, conjugate linear (i.e. $T(\lambda y_1 + y_2) = \overline{\lambda} T y_1 + T y_2$), isometric and bijective.*

In other words: $\forall x^* \in H^* \exists! \hat{x} \in H : x^*(y) = \langle y, \hat{x} \rangle \forall u \in H$. In particular, the notation $H^{\perp}$ is consistent (assuming that $H = H^{\perp}$).

Proof. Conjugate linearity and well-definedness are trivial.

Isometry For $x, y \in K$,

$$\begin{aligned}
\left|(Ty)(x)\right| &= \left|\langle x, y \rangle\right| \leq \|x\| \left\|y\right\| \\
&\implies \left\|Ty\right\| \leq \left\|y\right\| \\
y \neq 0 &\implies \left\|Ty\right\| \geq \left|Ty\left(\frac{y}{\left\|y\right\|}\right)\right| = \frac{1}{\left\|y\right\|} \left\|y\right\|^2 = \left\|y\right\| \\
&\implies \left\|Ty\right\| \geq \left\|y\right\| \\
&\implies \left\|Ty\right\| = \left\|y\right\| \\
&\implies T \text{ is injective}
\end{aligned}$$

□

↓ *This lecture took place on 2019/06/27.*

TODO

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