Dual Operators

Erik Stern

January 26, 2026

Abstract

This proseminar paper provides a foundational overview of dual-/adjoint operators in a general Banach space setting.

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

The goal of dual- or adjoint operators is to generalize the notion of an adjoint matrix (often denoted as A^T over $\mathbb{R}$ or A^H over $\mathbb{C}$) to general operators on normed vector spaces:
We will cover and generalize the following topics:

1. The operator $\cdot^H$ is linear and isometric wrt. the spectral norm.
2. The fundamental theorem of linear algebra (Gilbert Strang) or rank-nullity theorem: $(\operatorname{Im} A)^\perp = \operatorname{Ker} A^H$.
3. The Lagrange duality from nonlinear optimisation theory.
4. TODO Add more

1.2 General revision

Definition 1. Remember the following concepts:

i): Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ and $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ be normed vector spaces on $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$.
Let $T : X \to Y$ be linear.
T is a linear operator. T is bounded, if $\exists C > 0, \forall x \in X : \|Tx\|_Y \leq C\|x\|_X$.

ii): The (topological) dual space is defined as $X' := \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{F})$.

Revision 1. *The following statements are foundational for this topic:*

i): The set of continous, linear operators $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ is a Banach space iff. Y is a Banach space. In particular, the topological dual space $\mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{F})$ is a Banach space.

ii): For linear operators, continuous and bounded are equivalent.

iii): A linear, bounded operator between X and Y and one between Y and Z can be chained to produce a linear, bounded operator between X and Z.

iv): In a chain of linear, bounded operators with at least one compact operator the resulting operator is compact.

Proof. Please refer to the functional analysis lecture notes from SS/2025. □

2 The adjoint operator

2.1 The basic definitions and conventions

Remark 1. The terms adjoint and dual are often used interchangeably. We will standardize on adjoint, to avoid unnecessary confusion. We will abstract the field as $\mathbb{F} \in \{\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}\}$.

Definition 2. Let X, Y be normed vector spaces and $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$.
Then $T' : Y' \to X', y' \mapsto y' \circ T$ is called the adjoint operator. From now on, we will implicitly refer to the normed vector spaces X, Y and the topological dual spaces X', Y' when talking about the dual operator T'.

Remark 2. In comparison to the operators we have previously worked with, the adjoint operator takes and outputs linear, bounded operators. It's one more level of abstraction removed from $\mathbb{F}$.
For $y' \in Y' = \mathcal{L}(Y, \mathbb{F})$, the adjoint operator evaluates to $T'y' \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{F}) = X'$.

Example 1.

2.2 The basic properties

The proofs will use the Hahn-Banach corollaries a couple of times. So first, we need to recall Hahn-Banach related theorems:

Revision 2 (Hahn-Banach)**.** *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed space and $0 \neq x \in X$.
Then we have $\exists f \in X' : \|f\| = 1 \wedge |f(x)| = \|x\|$.*

Proof. Please refer to the functional analysis lecture notes from SS/2025. □

Revision 3. *TODO (Explain):
Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space and $x \in X$.
Then we have $\|x\|_X = \sup_{f \in X', \|f\| \leq 1} |f(x)|$.*

Proof. Case 1 $x = 0$: Since X' contains linear operators, $\|x\|_X = 0 = \sup_{f \in X', \|f\| \leq 1} |f(0)|$.
Case 2 $x \neq 0$: We have

$$\sup_{f \in X', \|f\| \leq 1} |f(x)| \leq \sup_{f \in X', \|f\| \leq 1} \|f\| \|x\|_X \leq 1 \|x\|_X = \|x\|_X$$

Using Hahn-Banach from revision 2 we get $\exists f \in X' : \|f\| = 1 \wedge |f(x)| = \|x\|_X$.
So we get $\sup_{f \in X', \|f\| \leq 1} |f(x)| = \|x\|_X$. □

Theorem 1. *We can collect some basic properties of the adjoint operator:*

i): $T' \in \mathcal{L}(Y', X')$, so T' is linear and bounded.
This implies $\forall y' \in \mathcal{L}(Y', X') : T'y' \in X'$.

ii): $T \mapsto T'$ is linear and isometric.

Proof. "i)": Let $y' \in Y'$. Plugging it into the adjoint operator, we get $T'y' = y' \circ T$ with signature $X \to Y \to \mathbb{F}$. We can now see that $\operatorname{Im} T' \subset X'$.

We then prove linearity:

$$\begin{aligned}
T'(\alpha y_1' + y_2') &= (\alpha y_1' + y_2') \circ T && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)} \\
&= \alpha y_1' \circ T + y_2' \circ T && \text{(expand expression)} \\
&= \alpha T' y_1' + T' y_2' && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)} \\
&\text{for all } y_1', y_2' \in Y' \text{ and } \alpha \in \mathbb{F}
\end{aligned}$$

We then prove boundedness of the operator norm:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T'y'\|_{X'} &= \|y' \circ T\|_{X'} && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)} \\
&\leq \|y'\|_{Y'} \|T\|_{\mathcal{L}(X,Y)} && \text{(apply def. of op. norm)} \\
&:= C \|y'\|_{Y'} && \text{(def. the constant)} \\
&\text{for all } y' \in Y'
\end{aligned}$$

"ii)": We first prove linearity:

$$\begin{aligned}
(\alpha T_1 + T_2)'(y')(x) &= y'(\alpha T_1 x + T_2 x) && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operato}\\
&= y'\left(\alpha T_1 x + T_2 x\right) && \text{(pull } x \text{ into the eq.)}\\
&= \alpha y'(T_1 x) + y'(T_2 x) && \text{(y' is linear)}
\end{aligned}$$

for all $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ and $y' \in Y'$ and $x \in X$ and $\alpha \in \mathbb{F}$

We then prove isometry:

$$\begin{aligned}
\|T\| &= \sup_{\|x\|_X \leq 1} \|Tx\|_Y && \text{(use supremum char. of op. norm)}\\
&= \sup_{\|x\|_X \leq 1} \sup_{\|y'\| \leq 1} |y'(Tx)| && \text{(apply theorem of Hahn-Banach 2)}\\
&= \sup_{\|y'\| \leq 1} \sup_{\|x\|_X \leq 1} |y'(Tx)| && \text{(supremum order can be switched)}\\
&= \sup_{\|y'\| \leq 1} \|T'y'\| && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator and op. norm)}\\
&= \|T'\| && \text{(apply def. of op. norm)}
\end{aligned}$$

□

Example 2.

Example 3. Let $p \in (1, \infty)$ with $p \neq 2$. This makes l_p a Banach space according to the lecture, but not a Hilbert space as the parallelogram rule is not satisfied. We know that the dual space of l_p is isometrically isomorph to l_p^* where p^* is the Hölder conjugate with $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p^*} = 1$.
As a reminder, the general idea of the proof of $l_p' \cong l_p^*$ goes as follows:

1. Define the isometric isomorphism as $T : l_p^* \to l_p', s \mapsto (x \mapsto \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} x_k s_k)$.
2. Verify $(Ts)x$ converges as $|(Ts)x| \leq \|x\|_p \|s\|_{p^*} < \infty$ and absolute convergence implies convergence.
3. Verify T is injective using the linearity.
4. Verify T is surjective and isometric through todo (the annoying part).

Now, let's work through an example!
Consider the left shift operator $T : l_p \to l_p, (x_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mapsto (x_{k+1})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$.
It is well-defined since $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x_{k+1}|^p \leq \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |x_k|^p < \infty$.

What should the adjoint operator T' intuitively be?
The adjoint T' must have the signature $l_p' \cong l_p^* \to l_p' \cong l_p^*$.
Let $y' \in l_p' \cong l_p^*$. Then we can write $y' : l_p \to \mathbb{F}, x \mapsto \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} x_k s_k$ with $s \in l_p^*$.
Now for $x \in l_p$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(T'y')(x) = (y' \circ T)(x) &= y'(Tx) && \text{(apply def. of } T'\text{)}\\
&= y'((x_{k+1})_{k \in \mathbb{N}}) && \text{(apply def. of } T\text{)}\\
&= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} x_{k+1} s_k && \text{(apply def. of } y'\text{)}\\
&= \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} x_k s_k' && \text{(with } s_1' = 0 \text{ and } s_k' = s_{k-1} \text{ for } k > 1\text{)}
\end{aligned}$$

This tells us that the adjoint operator T' acts as a right shift (up to isomorphism):

$$T' : l_p^* \to l_p^*, (s_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mapsto (0, s_1, s_2, \cdots)_{\in \mathbb{N}}$$

Revision 4. *Let X, Y, Z be normed vector spaces.*
Then the adjoint operator reverses composition:
$\forall T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y), \forall S \in \mathcal{L}(Y, Z) : (S \circ T)' = T' \circ S'$.

Proof. Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ and $S \in \mathcal{L}(Y, Z)$.
We know $ST = S \circ T$ is still a linear, bounded operator from X to Z. So $(ST)'$ is well-defined.
Let $z' \in Z' = \mathcal{L}(Z, \mathbb{F})$ and set $y' = z' \circ S \in \mathcal{L}(Y, \mathbb{F})$.
We can now evaluate the expression on $z' \in Z'$:

$$\begin{aligned}
(ST)'(z') &= z' \circ (ST) && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)} \\
&= (z' \circ S) \circ T && \text{(write out chain explicitly)} \\
&= y' \circ T && \text{(subst. y')} \\
&= T'y' && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)} \\
&= T'(z' \circ S) && \text{(subst. y')} \\
&= T'S'z' && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)}
\end{aligned}$$

So in total, $(ST)' = T'S'$. □

Example 4.

2.3 The dual space of the dual space

For starters, we need to recall some concepts from the lecture.

Definition 3. Let X be a normed vector space.

i): X'' is called the bidual space.

ii): Let $J_X : X \to X'', p \mapsto (x' \mapsto x'(p))$. J_X is called the canonical embedding from X into X''.

So J_X returns a function that evaluates dual space elements at $p \in X$.

Figure [todo] illustrates why the bidual space in conjunction with the adjoint operator is interesting.
TODO

Theorem 2. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|_X)$ and $(Y, \|\cdot\|_Y)$ be normed vector spaces. Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ be a bounded linear operator. Then we have: $J_Y \circ T = T'' \circ J_X$.*
Or equivalently: $T''|_{J_X(X)} = J_Y \circ T \circ J_X|^{-1}_{J_X(X)}$.
Or equivalently: $T = J_Y|^{-1}_{J_Y(Y)} \circ T'' \circ J_X$.

Proof. Before the proof, we can avoid confusion by typing out what T' and T'' evaluate to:

- $T' : Y' \to X', y' \mapsto y' \circ T$ is the adjoint operator.
- $T'' : X'' \to Y'', x'' \mapsto x'' \circ T'$ is the biadjoint operator.

Now first of all, we need to check that the signatures of both sides of the equation match:

- $J_Y : Y \to Y''$ and $T : X \to Y$ means $(J_Y \circ T) : X \to Y''$.
- $T'' : X'' \to Y''$ and $J_X : X \to X''$ means $(T'' \circ J_X) : X \to Y''$.

Finally, for $p \in X$ and $y' \in Y'$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\left[(J_Y \circ T)(p)\right](y') = J_Y(Tp)(y') = y'(Tp) && \text{(subst. } p \text{ in and apply def. of } J_Y) \\
= (y'T)(p) && \text{(use associativity)} \\
= (T'y')(p) && \text{(apply def. of } T') \\
= (x' \mapsto x'(p))(T'y') && \text{(pull out subst. function)} \\
= J_X(p)(T'y') && \text{(recognize this is just } J_X) \\
= T''(J_X(p))(y') && \text{(apply def. use } T'') \\
= \left[(T'' \circ J_X)(p)\right](y') && \text{(use } \circ \text{ notation)}
\end{aligned}$$

□

Secondly, we can answer when a continuous operator between Y' and X' is an adjoint operator. We need to revise an important corollary from the lecture first.

Revision 5. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space. Then we have* *i):* *The canonical embedding J_X is an isometric injective function.*

ii): $J : X \to J_X(X), x \mapsto J_X(x)$ *is an isometric isomorphism.*

iii): $J_X|_{J_X(X)}^{-1}$ *is a bounded, linear operator.*

Proof Idea. "i)": Please refer to the functional analysis lecture notes from SS/2025.

"ii)": Follows by definition of J and from "i)".

"iii)": Since $J : X \to J_X(X), x \mapsto J_X(x)$ is an isometric isomorphism, we have

- $J_X|_{J_X(X)}^{-1}$ inherits linearity from J.
- $\|J\| = 1$ and therefore $\|J_X|_{J_X(X)}^{-1}\| = 1$. This means $J_X|_{J_X(X)}^{-1}$ is bounded.

□

Theorem 3. *Let $S \in \mathcal{L}(Y', X')$ be a continuous, linear operator.*
Then we have $\exists T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y) : T' = S \iff S'(J_X(X)) \subset J_Y(Y)$.

Proof. „⇒“: We have

$$
\begin{aligned}
S'(J_X(X)) &= T''(J_X(X)) && \text{(substitute in } S = T'\text{)}\\
&= J_Y(T(X)) && \text{(use theorem 2)}\\
&\subset J_Y(Y) && \text{(use } T(X) \subset Y\text{)}
\end{aligned}
$$

„⇐“: We have $S'(J_X(X)) \subset J_Y(Y)$ and revision 5 gives us $J_Y(Y) \cong Y$.
So for $x \in X$ and $y''_x = S'(J_X(x))$ there is a (unique) $y_x \in Y$ with $y''_x = J_Y(y_x)$.
Define $T : X \to Y, x \mapsto y_x$. We know T exists (and is unique) due to the previous argument.
We know T is linear and continuous, as $T = y_\cdot = J_Y^{-1} \circ S' \circ J_X$ and all elements in the chain are bounded, linear operators. Let $y' \in Y'$ and $x \in X$. Lastly, we need to prove that $S = T'$:

$$
\begin{aligned}
(Sy')(x) &= J_X(x)(Sy') && \text{(express using } J_X\text{)}\\
&= (S'J_X(x))(y') = (S' \circ J_X)(x)(y') && \text{(apply def. of ajoint op.)}\\
&= J_Y((J_Y|_{J_Y(Y)}^{-1} \circ S' \circ J_X)(x))(y') && \text{(use } J_Y \circ J_Y|_{J_Y(Y)}^{-1} = \mathrm{Id}\text{)}\\
&= y'((J_Y|_{J_Y(Y)}^{-1} \circ S' \circ J_X)(x)) && \text{(evaluate } J_Y \text{ at the vector)}\\
&= y'(Tx) = (y' \circ T)(x) && \text{(subst. in } T = J_Y^{-1} \circ S' \circ J_X\text{)}\\
&= (T'y')(x) && \text{(apply def. of adjoint op.)}
\end{aligned}
$$

□

Example 5. We have already seen an adjunct operator. Using the last theorem, we can find an example for an operator $S \in \mathcal{L}(Y', X')$ that is not an adjoint operator
(i.e. with $\nexists T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y) : T' = S$).
TODO.

Theorem 4. *Lastly, we get one more property of the adjoint: $T \mapsto T'$ is not always surjective.*
This is not the case with $\cdot^H$ e.g. between $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^n$.

Proof. The operator and the adjoint operator have the following signatures:

- $T : X \to Y$
- $T' : Y' = \mathcal{L}(Y, \mathbb{F}) \to X' = \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{F})$

So the "not always" refers to a particular choice of X and Y we need to find. Fortunately in example 5 we already found a counterexample! □

2.4 Compact (adjoint) operators

For starters, we need to recall and revise some concepts from the lecture.

Definition 4. The following definitions are revisions from the lecture:
Let X, Y be normed vector spaces.

i): X is relatively compact, if $\forall (x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \subset X$ bounded : $(x_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ has a converging subsequence in Y.

ii): $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ is compact, if $TB(0, \leq 1, X)$ is relatively compact.

iii): The rank of T is $\operatorname{rk} T = \dim T(X)$.

As a reminder, in metric spaces a subset is compact iff. all sequences contain a converging subsequence in that set. So relatively compact is a relaxed version of compactness: it disposes of the closed requirement. An important property of the closed unit ball in $\mathbb{R}^n$ or $\mathbb{C}$ is that it is compact. Therefore, a linear operator between $\mathbb{F}^n \to \mathbb{F}^m$ always maps the closed unit ball to a compact set. But the domain might not be a finite-dimensional normed space and the unit ball of the domain might not be compact either.

Even when we only know that a bounded operator has finite rank, we can see that it is always compact: In finite dimensions, all norms are equivalent. So $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ and $(X, \|\cdot\|_1)$ have the same open sets. In finite dimensions, linear algebra tells us that $(X, \|\cdot\|_1)$ and $(\mathbb{R}^{\dim X}, \|\cdot\|_1)$ have the same open sets. So all finite-dimensional normed spaces are topologically equivalent to some space $\mathbb{R}^n$. In $\mathbb{R}^n$, the theorem of Heine-Borel tells us that all bounded subsets are relatively compact. Since relatively compact is a topological property, the theorem transfers to $(X, \|\cdot\|)$. Finally, a finite rank causes the bounded image of the operator to be finite-dimensional, which then causes it to be relatively compact. This is a very strong statement, considering that the domain unit ball might not be compact at all.

This finally breaks down when the rank is infinite. So a compact operator simply ensures that we still can enjoy this finite-dimensional behavior between general Banach spaces.

Definition 5. The following definitions are critical for the theorem of Arzelà-Ascoli!
Let X, Y be metric spaces and $M \subset \{f : X \to Y\}$.

i): M is uniformly equicontinuous, if
$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall T \in M, \forall x, y \in X : d_X(x, y) < \delta \Rightarrow d_Y(Tx, Ty) < \epsilon$.

ii): M is pointwise bounded, if $\forall x \in X : \{f(x) \mid f \in M\}$ is bounded.

The theorem of Arzelà-Ascoli from the lecture gives us a characterisation of relative compactness for the set of continuous functions on a compact metric space using the two previous concepts. This is interesting, because uniform equicontinouity and pointwise boundedness are (relatively) simple properties of the functions evaluations rather than the functions themselves. They can be easily verified to be true. Note that $C(D) = \{f : D \to \mathbb{F} \text{ continuous}\}$.

Revision 6 (Arzelà-Ascoli)**.** *Let D be a compact metric space and $M \subset C(D)$ with the supremum norm. Then we have M is uniformly equicontinuous and pointwise bounded implies M is relatively compact.*

Proof Idea.

1. D is separable, i.e. $\exists D_0 \subset D : \overline{D_0} = D$. Simply set $D_0 = \bigcup_{n\in\mathbb{N}} D_n$ where D_n is a finite $\frac{1}{n}$-covers of D.
2. For all $x \in D$ we can use the pointwise boundedness to invoke Bolzano-Weierstraß to find converging subsequences $(f_{n(x,k)}(x))_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{F}$.
3. Specifically, we have $\forall x \in D_0 : (f_{n(x,k)}(x))_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ converges.
4. Using the commonly used diagonal argument from the lecture, we can find a unified subsequence with no dependence on x: $\forall x \in D_0 : (f_{n(k)}(x))_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ converges.
5. We already have $f_{n(k)}|_{D_0} \longrightarrow: f|_{D_0}$. And it seems sensible to assume that $(f_{n(k)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a convergent subsequence. But how can you extend this to the entire set D?
6. For each $x \in D$, we can choose an arbitrarily close $x_0 \in D_0$. Using two triangle inequalities, uniform equicontinouity allows us to extend the result to D.
   As $C(D)$ is complete, the Cauchy sequence converges.

□

Using the revision, we can now prove the theorem of Schauder and then trace the arguments through both proofs to get a better understanding of the ideas.

Theorem 5 (Schauder)**.** *Let X, Y be Banach spaces and $T : X \to Y$ be a bounded, linear operator. Then we have T is compact iff. T' is compact.*

Proof. TODO the proof here is (slightly) still wrong bc of the way the f's are defined! But conceptually, should be good! „$\Rightarrow$“: Let $(y'_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}} \subset Y' = \mathcal{L}(Y, \mathbb{F}) \subset C(Y)$ be bounded.
Our goal is to show that there is a convergent subsequence in $(T'y'_n)_{n\in\mathbb{N}}$ with respect to $(X', \|\cdot\|)$ where $\|\cdot\|$ is the operator norm.
Let $K = B(0, \leq 1, X)$ and for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ set $f_n = (y'_n \circ T)|_B \in \mathcal{L}(X, \mathbb{F})$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|f - f_m\|_\infty &= \sup_{\|x\|_X = 1} ((y' \circ T) - (y'_m \circ T))x && \text{(apply def. of } f_n \text{ and } f_m) \\ &= \|y' \circ T - y'_m \circ T\| && \text{(use supremum char. of operator norm)} \end{aligned}$$

This tells us that convergence in the operator norm only cares about the behavior on the closed unit ball! Let $D = \overline{TB(0, \leq 1, X)}$. We know

1. $B(0, \leq 1, X)$ is bounded.
2. T is a compact operator.

So $TB(0, \leq 1, X)$ is relatively compact and D is compact.
We can now pack our sequence into $M := \{f_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ and examine it for

1. Pointwise boundedness: For $x \in B(0, \leq 1, X)$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$\begin{aligned} |f_n(x)| = |y'_n(Tx)| := |y'_n(d)| && \text{(apply def. of } f_n \text{ and define } d) \\ \leq C_1 \|d\|_Y \leq C_1 C_2 && \text{(apply op. norm ineq. and D bounded means } \|d\|_Y \leq: C_2) \end{aligned}$$

2. Uniform equicontinuity: For $n \in \mathbb{N}, \epsilon > 0, \delta = \frac{\epsilon}{C_1 C_2}, \forall x, y \in K, \|x - y\|_X < \delta$

$$\begin{aligned} \|f_n(x) - f_n(y)\|_Y &\leq \|y'_n \circ Tx - y'_n \circ Ty\|_Y && \text{(apply def. of } f_n) \\ &\leq \|y'_n\| \|T(x - y)\|_Y && \text{(factor out and apply op. norm ineq.)} \\ &\leq \|y'_n\| \|T\| \|x - y\|_X && \text{(apply op. norm ineq.)} \\ &\leq C_1 C_2 \|x - y\|_X < C_1 C_2 \delta = \epsilon && \text{(apply bounded and substitute in } \delta) \end{aligned}$$

The theorem of Arzelà-Ascoli now tells us that M is relatively compact. So every sequence in M has a convergent subsequence. In particular for the convergent subsequence $(f_{n(k)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (f_{n(k)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}} &= (y'_n \circ T)_{k\in\mathbb{N}} && \text{(apply def. of } f_{n(k)}) \\ &= (T'y'_{n(k)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}} && \text{(apply def. of adjoint operator)} \end{aligned}$$

So finally, $(T'y'_{n(k)})_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$ is a convergent subsequence of $(T'y'_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}}$.

„$\Leftarrow$“: The other proof direction tells us that T compact $\Rightarrow T'$ compact.
So in extension this also yields T' compact $\Rightarrow T''$ compact.
Theorem 2 tells us that $T = J_Y^{-1} \circ T'' \circ J_X$.
And revision 1 tells us that T is also compact, as it is a composition of at least one compact operator- in this case T''.

□

Example 6.

2.5 The rank-nullity theorem for operators

Definition 6. Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space, $U \subset X$ and $V \subset X'$. Then define

i): $U^\perp = \{x' \in X' \mid \forall x \in U : x'(x) = 0\}$ as the annihilator of U in X'.

ii): $V_\perp = \{x \in X \mid \forall x' \in V : x'(x) = 0\}$ as the annihilator of V in X.

In linear algebra, the annihilator is isomorphic to the orthogonal complement of a set. Similarly we generalize the idea of a dual structure isomorphic to the image or kernel to idk... todo

To prove properties about these sets, we need another corollary of the theorem of Hahn-Banach:

Revision 7. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space, $U \subset X$ a closed subspace and $x \in X \setminus U$. Then we have $\exists x' \in X' : x'|_U = 0 \wedge x'(x) \neq 0$.*

Proof. TODO □

Theorem 6. *Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space, $U \subset X$ and $V \subset X'$. Then we have*

i): $U^\perp \subset X'$ and $V_\perp \subset X$ are both closed linear subspaces of their respective supsets.

ii): Let U be closed. Then we have $(X/U)' \cong U^\perp$ (they are isomorphic).

iii): Let U be closed. Then we have $U' \cong X'/U^\perp$ (they are isomorphic).

Proof. "i)": We will focus on $U^\perp \subset X'$. The other statement works analogously.
We first prove $U^\perp$ is not empty: TODO.
Let $x'_1, x'_2 \in X'$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{F}$. We first prove $U^\perp \subset X'$ is a linear subspace:

$$\begin{aligned}(x'_1 + \lambda x'_2)(x) &= x'_1(x) + \lambda x'_2(x) && \text{(substitute } x \text{ in)}\\ &= 0 + \lambda 0 = 0 && \text{(use } x'_1, x'_2 \in X')\end{aligned}$$

Let $(x'_k)_{k\in\mathbb{N}} \subset U^\perp$ be a converging sequence.
We now prove that x' converges in $U^\perp$:

todo

"ii)":

"iii)":

□

In summary, TODO.

Theorem 7. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X,Y)$ be a bounded, linear operator. Then we have $\overline{\operatorname{Im} T} = (\operatorname{Ker} T')_\perp$.*

Proof. „$\subset$“: Let $Tx \in \operatorname{Im} T$ with $x \in X$ and $y' \in \operatorname{Ker} T'$.
We first prove $Tx \in (\operatorname{Ker} T')_\perp$:

$$\begin{aligned}y'(Tx) &= (y' \circ T)(x) && \text{(associativity and use } \circ \text{ notation)}\\ &= (T'y')(x) && \text{(apply adjoint op. definition)}\\ &= 0(x) = 0 && \text{(apply } y' \in \operatorname{Ker} T')\end{aligned}$$

Since this holds for all choices of Tx we get $\operatorname{Im} T \subset (\operatorname{Ker} T')_\perp$.
Since $(\operatorname{Ker} T')_\perp$is closed, we also get $\overline{\operatorname{Im} T} \subset (\operatorname{Ker} T')_\perp$.
„$\supset$“: TODO □

Corollary 1. *Let $T \in \mathcal{L}(X,Y)$ be a linear, continuous operator with $\operatorname{Im} T$ closed. Then we have $Tx = y$ has a solution iff. $T'y' = 0 \Rightarrow y'(y) = 0$.*

Proof. □

Example 7.

References

[KP25] David Krieg and Joscha Prochno. *Functional Analysis – Lecture Notes UoP*. July 22, 2025.

[Wer18] Dirk Werner. *Funktionalanalysis*. Springer-Lehrbuch. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2018. ISBN: 9783662554067 9783662554074. DOI: 10.1007/978-3-662-55407-4. URL: http://link.springer.com/10.1007/978-3-662-55407-4 (visited on 01/20/2026).