Topological Vector Space

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1. Local geometry of topological vector space

Let $(X, \mathcal{F})$ be a topological space.

Remark.

- *A base for $\mathcal{F}$ is a subcollection $\mathcal{F}' \subset \mathcal{F}$ s.t. $\forall U \in \mathcal{F}, \exists V \in \mathcal{F}', V \subset U$. A base $\mathcal{F}'$ determines $\mathcal{F} \Leftrightarrow \exists S, \forall U \subset \mathcal{F}, U = \{\cup e_i \mid i \in S, e_i \in \mathcal{F}\}$.*
- *A local base of x is a subcollection $\mathcal{F}'_x \subset \mathcal{F}_x$* s.t *$.\forall U \subset \mathcal{F}_x, \exists V \in \mathcal{F}'_x$* s.t *$V \subset U$. However, elements in $\mathcal{F}_x$ may be not union of elements in $\mathcal{F}'_x$.*

Example. *(X, d) is a metric space.*

- *$\mathcal{F}' = \{B(x, r) \mid x \in X, r > 0\}$ is a base.*
- *$\mathcal{F}' = \{B(x, r), |\}$ is a local at x.*
- *$\mathcal{F}' = \{B(x, \frac{1}{n}) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ anohter local base at x, countable elements.*

Now let X be topological vector space. Last time we showed that $\forall a \in X, \forall \alpha \neq 0$, the maps

- *$T_a : X \to X, x \to x + a$*
- *$M_a : X \to X, x \to \alpha x$*

are both homeomorphism. As a consequence, we see

Corollary. A set $A \subset X$ is open $\Leftrightarrow a + A$ is open, $\forall a \in X \Leftrightarrow \alpha A$ is open, $\forall \alpha \neq 0$.

So the topological $\mathcal{F}$ is determined by any local base at 0 whose elements have special gemometric properties for topological vector space.

Definition. *X is locally convex if there is a local base whose elements is convex.*

Example. *Normed Vector Space are locally convex since $\{B(0, r) \mid r > 0\}$ are convex.*

Proof. $x, y \in B(0, r) \Leftrightarrow \|x\| < r, \|y\| < r \Leftrightarrow \|\alpha x + (1-\alpha)y\| \leq \alpha\|x\| + (1-\alpha)\|y\| \leq r$ □

A set $E \subset X$ is absorbing if $\forall x \in X, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\delta x \in E \forall |\alpha| < \delta$.(Obviously $0 = 0 * x \in E$)

Property. *In a topological vector space, any neigborhood of* 0 *is absorbing.*

Proof. Let U be a neigborhood of 0. $\forall x \in X$, the map $\mathbb{C} \to X : \alpha \to \alpha x$ is continuous. since it is the composition $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \times X \to X : \alpha \to (\alpha, x) \to \alpha x$ both of which are continuous.

Remark. The function $F : X \to Y$ is continuous $\Leftrightarrow \forall\ Y' \subset Y, Y'$ is open set *the preimage of* Y' *is open set.*

So the pre-image of U is an open set in $\mathbb{R}$, which obviously contains 0. So $\exists \delta$ s.t. $\forall |\alpha| < \delta, \alpha x \in U$. □

Corollary. *For any neigborhood of* $0, X = \cup_{k=1}^{\infty}(kU)$

Proof. $\forall x \in X, \exists k, \frac{1}{k} < \delta, \frac{1}{k}x \in U \Rightarrow x \in kU$. □

Definition. *A set* $E \subset X$ *is symmetric if* $E = -E$.

Property. $\forall U, 0 \in U$*, one can find a symmetric neigborhood* V *of 0 s.t.* $V + V \subset U$.

Proof. Since $0 + 0 = 0$, and addition is continuous, for the neigborhood U of 0, one can find neigborhoods U_1, U_2 of 0 s.t. $U_1 + U_2 \subset U$. Take $V = U_1 \cap U_2 \cap -U_1 \cap -U_2$. V is symmetric and $0 \in V$. $V \subset U_1, V \subset U_2, V + V \subset U$. □

Remark. *By iteration, one can find* V *s.t.* $V + V + V + V \subset U$