

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG
Department of Mathematics
MATH4010 Functional Analysis 2022-23 Term 1
Solution to Homework 2

1. (*Bounded linear extension theorem*) Let X be a normed space and \tilde{X} its Banach completion. If f is a bounded linear functional on X , then there exists a unique linear functional \tilde{f} on \tilde{X} such that $\tilde{f}|_X = f$ and $\|\tilde{f}\| = \|f\|$.

Proof. Denote the scalar field by \mathbf{F} . Let $\iota: X \rightarrow \tilde{X}$ be the isometric embedding such that $\iota(X)$ is dense in \tilde{X} . For notational brevity, we treat X as a subset of \tilde{X} and write $\iota(x)$ as x .

Let $x \in \tilde{X}$. Since \tilde{X} is a metric space and $\overline{X} = \tilde{X}$, there exist (x_n) in X such that $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ in norm $\|\cdot\|$. Since $|f(x_m) - f(x_n)| \leq \|f\| \|x_m - x_n\|$, we have $f(x_n)$ is also a Cauchy sequence, and so $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n)$ exists by the completeness of \mathbf{F} . Then for $x \in \tilde{X}$, we can define

$$\tilde{f}(x) := \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) \quad (1)$$

where (x_n) is any sequence in X such that $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$.

- (i) (well-defined) Let $(x_n), (y_n)$ be any two sequences in X such that $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$. By triangle inequality,

$$|f(x_n) - f(y_n)| \leq \|f\| \|x_n - y_n\| \leq \|f\| (\|x - x_n\| + \|x - y_n\|) \rightarrow 0$$

as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Hence $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n)$.

- (ii) (linear) Let $\alpha \in \mathbf{F}$ and $x, y \in \tilde{X}$ with $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$ and $y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n$, where $(x_n), (y_n)$ are in X . Then $\alpha x + y = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha x_n + y_n)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(\alpha x + y) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(\alpha x_n + y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha f(x_n) + f(y_n)) \\ &= \alpha \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(y_n) = \alpha \tilde{f}(x) + \tilde{f}(y), \end{aligned}$$

where second equality is by the linearity of f and the third equality is by the continuity of scalar product and addition.

- (iii) (extension) Let $x \in X$. By taking the constant sequence $(x)_{n=1}^{\infty}$, we have $\tilde{f}(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = f(x)$. Hence $\tilde{f}|_X = f$.

- (iv) (bounded with equal norm) For $x \in \tilde{X}$, it follows from (1) that

$$|\tilde{f}(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |f(x_n)| \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f\| \|x_n\| = \|f\| \|x\|$$

since $x_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} x$. Hence $\|\tilde{f}\| \leq \|f\|$. On the other hand, since $X \subset \tilde{X}$ and $\tilde{f}|_X = f$, we have $\|\tilde{f}\| \geq \|f\|$. Together we have $\|\tilde{f}\| = \|f\|$.

- (v) (unique) Let $\tilde{g} \in \tilde{X}^*$ such that $\tilde{g}|_X = f$ and $\|\tilde{g}\| = \|f\|$. Let $x \in \tilde{X}$ and take a sequence (x_n) in X such that $x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n$. By the continuity of \tilde{g} and $\tilde{g}(x_n) = f(x_n)$,

$$\tilde{g}(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \tilde{g}(x_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = \tilde{f}(x),$$

thus $\tilde{g} = \tilde{f}$ on \tilde{X} .

□

2. Let X, Y and Z be normed spaces and $S: X \rightarrow Y$ and $T: Y \rightarrow Z$ bounded operators. Prove that

$$\|TS\| \leq \|T\|\|S\|.$$

Proof. Let $T: X \rightarrow Y$ be any bounded operator. By $\|T\| := \sup_{x \neq 0} \|Tx\|/\|x\| < \infty$,

$$\|Tx\| \leq \|T\|\|x\| \tag{2}$$

for all $x \in X \setminus \{0\}$. We show that $T0 = 0$ (without using the linearity). Suppose otherwise that $\|T0\| > 0$. Then by the triangle inequality and (2),

$$\|T\| \geq \frac{\|Tx_n\|}{\|x_n\|} \geq \frac{\|T0\| - \|Tx_n\|}{\|x_n\|} \geq \frac{\|T0\| - \|T\|\|x_n\|}{\|x_n\|} = \frac{\|T0\|}{\|x_n\|} - \|T\| \rightarrow \infty \text{ as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

for any nonzero sequence $x_n \rightarrow 0$, which contradicts $\|T\| < \infty$. Thus (2) holds for all $x \in X$.

Applying (2) to bounded operators T and S in the assumption shows that

$$\|TSx\| \leq \|T\|\|Sx\| \leq \|T\|\|S\|\|x\|$$

for all $x \in X$. Hence $\|TS\| \leq \|T\|\|S\|$ by the definition of $\|TS\|$. □

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