

# Chapter 3 Linear Operators

Definition:  $X, Y$  are normed spaces

$\begin{matrix} X \\ \cup \\ D(A) \end{matrix} \xrightarrow{A} Y$   $A$  is called an operator (算子)  
 $\rightarrow$  the domain of  $A$  (线性算子)

$A$  is called linear operator if:

- i)  $D(A)$  is a linear subspace of  $X$
- ii)  $A$  is linear:  $A(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha Ax + \beta Ay \quad \forall x, y \in D(A)$

(本章大部分情况令  $D(A) = X$ , 如无特别说明则默认)

$A$  is called bounded if:

$\exists M > 0$  s.t.  $\|Ax\|_Y \leq M \|x\|_X \quad \forall x \in X$

由于  $\sup \|Ax\|$  在  $\|x\|=1$  上取得  
 故  $\|x\| < 1$  时取  $\sup$   
 和  $\|x\| \leq 1$  时取  $\sup$  效果一样  
 ( $A$  bounded  $\Leftrightarrow$  continuous)

定义  $\|A\| := \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|_Y}{\|x\|_X}$  (注意不同范数所在的空间)  
 取 " $\neq$ " 也一样 (因为连续性)  $\Rightarrow$  相应地有:

observation:  $\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$   $\|x\| = \sup_{A \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|A\|} = \sup_{\|A\| \leq 1} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|A\|} = \sup_{\|A\|=1} \|Ax\|$

Proof:  $\|A\| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \geq \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ \|x\| \leq 1}} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} \geq \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\| \geq \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$

而对  $\forall x \in X (x \neq 0)$   $\forall v = \frac{x}{\|x\|}$  则  $\|Av\| = \|A \frac{x}{\|x\|}\| = \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$   
 且  $\|v\|=1$

即  $\frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$  与  $\|Av\|$  一一对应 从而  $\sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|} = \sup_{\|v\|=1} \|Av\|$

$\therefore$  不等号全部化为等号  $\Rightarrow \|A\| = \sup_{\|x\| < 1} \|Ax\| = \sup_{\|x\|=1} \|Ax\|$  \*

事实上  $\frac{\|A \alpha x\|}{\|\alpha x\|} = \frac{|\alpha| \|Ax\|}{|\alpha| \|x\|} = \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$

$\therefore \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$  与  $x$  的长度无关, 只与  $x$  的方向有关

相当于共线的所有向量是等价的

这里取  $\|x\|=1$  是为了去掉合式的形式, 便于处理

Prop:  $A: X \rightarrow Y$   $X, Y$ : normed space, then  
(linear)

①  $A$  is continuous at one point  $x_0 \Leftrightarrow$  ②  $A$  is bounded  
 $\Leftrightarrow$  ③  $A$  is continuous at all points.

(这个命题说明: 有界线性算子和连续线性算子是同一回事, 且只要在一点连续即可)

Proof: ①  $\Rightarrow$  ② 假设  $\|A\| = +\infty$  (无界  $\Leftrightarrow \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$  不存在即  $\|A\| = +\infty$ )

则对  $\forall n > 0 \exists x_n \in X$  s.t.  $\|x_n\| < 1$   $\|Ax_n\| > n^2$

( $\odot \sup_{\|x\| < 1} \|Ax\|$  可以任意大) 取  $z_n = \frac{x_n}{n}$  则  $\|z_n\| < \frac{1}{n}$ ,  $\|Az_n\| > n$

$\therefore x_0 + z_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x_0$  由  $A$  在  $x_0$  连续  $\Rightarrow Ax_0 + Az_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} Ax_0$

$\therefore \|Ax_0 + Az_n\|$  有界 ( $\odot \| \|Ax_0 + Az_n\| - \|Ax_0\| \| \leq \|Ax_0 + Az_n - Ax_0\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ ) 设为  $M$

$\therefore \|Ax_0 + Az_n\| \leq M \Rightarrow \|Ax_0 + Az_n\| \leq M$

$\| \|Az_n\| - \|Ax_0\| \| \leq \|Ax_0 + Az_n\| \leq M \Rightarrow \|Az_n\| \leq \|Ax_0\| + M$  有上界

这与  $\|Az_n\| > n$  ( $\forall n$ ) 矛盾  $\therefore \|A\|$  有限.  $A$  is bounded. 定值

②  $\Rightarrow$  ③  $\forall x \in X \quad x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$

则  $\|Ax_n - Ax\| = \|A(x_n - x)\| \leq M \|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore Ax_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} Ax$

③  $\Rightarrow$  ① OK

有界线性算子才能定义其范数 #

定义:  $B(X, Y)$  表示所有从  $X$  到  $Y$  的有界线性算子, 则  $B(X, Y)$  构成线性空间, 且在定义了有界线性算子的范数后成为一个 normed space

验证:  $A_1, A_2 \in B(X, Y)$ . 则考虑  $\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2$

对  $x_1, x_2 \in X \quad (\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2)(ax_1 + bx_2) = \alpha A_1(ax_1 + bx_2) + \beta A_2(ax_1 + bx_2)$

$= a(\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2)x_1 + b(\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2)x_2 \quad \therefore \alpha A_1 + \beta A_2$  is linear.

$\|(\alpha A_1 + \beta A_2)x\| = \|\alpha A_1 x + \beta A_2 x\| \leq |\alpha| \|A_1 x\| + |\beta| \|A_2 x\|$

$\leq |\alpha| M_1 \|x\| + |\beta| M_2 \|x\|$

$= (|\alpha| M_1 + |\beta| M_2) \|x\|$

$\therefore \alpha A_1 + \beta A_2$  is bounded

$\therefore \alpha A_1 + \beta A_2 \in B(X, Y) \Rightarrow B(X, Y)$  is a vector space

再验证范数  $\|A\| := \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$  成立

只验证三角不等式:

$$\begin{aligned} \|A_1 + A_2\| &= \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{\|(A_1 + A_2)x\|}{\|x\|} = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|A_1x + A_2x\| \leq \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} (\|A_1x\| + \|A_2x\|) \\ &\leq \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|A_1x\| + \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|A_2x\| = \|A_1\| + \|A_2\| \end{aligned}$$

OK. #

Theorem:  $Y$  is a Banach space  $\Leftrightarrow B(X, Y)$  is a Banach space

Proof:  $(\Leftarrow)$  (准备工作) 取  $x_0 \in X$  且  $\|x_0\| = 1$   $x_0^*: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is the norming functional of  $x_0$  ( $x_0^*(x_0) = \|x_0\|$  且  $\|x_0^*\| = 1$ )  $\Rightarrow$  在 Hahn-Banach extension theorem

的应用中证明过其存在性  $\rightarrow$  这么构造的目的都是为了做出一个保范嵌入

对  $\forall y \in Y$ . 定义  $A^y \in B(X, Y)$   $A^y: X \rightarrow Y$  (i.e.  $A^y(x) = x_0^*(x)y$ )  
 $x \mapsto x_0^*(x)y$   
 $(A^y \in B(X, Y)$  需要验证)

下面开始证明:

想证  $\{y_n\}$  Cauchy seq in  $Y \Leftrightarrow \{A^{y_n}\}$  Cauchy seq in  $B(X, Y)$

验证: 构造  $\phi: Y \rightarrow B(X, Y)$  (linear)  $\|x_0\| \neq 1$  也不影响此方法  
 $y \mapsto A^y$

claim:  $\phi$  is an isometric embedding (保范数的嵌入)  
 (c.e.  $(\phi(Y)$  与  $B(X, Y)$  的一个子集同胚且  $\|y\| = \|A^y\|$ )  
 嵌入的拓扑定义. 这里用不上. 也不必证明

$$\|A^y\| = \sup_{\|x\| < 1} \|A^y x\| = \sup_{\|x\| < 1} \|x_0^*(x)y\| = \sup_{\|x\| < 1} |x_0^*(x)| \|y\| = \|x_0^*\| \|y\| = \|y\|$$

则  $\|y_n - y_m\| = \|A^{y_n} - A^{y_m}\|$  (\*)

设  $\{A^{y_n}\}$  is Cauchy seq in  $B(X, Y)$  则完备  $\Rightarrow \exists A \in B(X, Y)$

s.t.  $A^{y_n} \rightarrow A (n \rightarrow \infty)$

由 (\*):  $\{y_n\}$  is Cauchy seq in  $Y$

$\times y_n = \frac{\|x_0\|}{\|x_0\|} y_n = x_0^*(x_0) y_n = A^{y_n} x_0 \quad \therefore \exists y = Ax_0$

而  $A^{y_n} \rightarrow A (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow A^{y_n} x_0 \rightarrow Ax_0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

( $\odot \|A^{y_n} x_0 - Ax_0\| = \|(A^{y_n} - A)x_0\| \leq \|A^{y_n} - A\| \|x_0\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$ )

则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A^{y_n} x_0 = Ax_0 = y \in Y \quad \therefore Y$  is Banach space

( $\Rightarrow$ ) 对  $\{A_n\}$  Cauchy seq in  $B(X, Y)$  对  $\forall x \in X$  ( $x$  取定后)

$$\|A_n x - A_m x\| \leq \|A_n - A_m\| \|x\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n, m \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\therefore \{A_n x\}$  是  $Y$  中 Cauchy seq.

$\because Y$  Banach space  $\Rightarrow \exists \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n x$  记为  $Ax$

下面证明: ①  $A \in B(X, Y)$  ②  $\|A_n - A\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$$\textcircled{1} A(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\alpha A_n x_1 + \beta A_n x_2) = \alpha A x_1 + \beta A x_2$$

$\therefore A$  is linear  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n x - Ax\| = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n x\| = \|Ax\|$

$$\|A\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|Ax\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n x\| \stackrel{\text{三角不等式}}{\leq} \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n x\|$$

$$\leq \sup_n \|A_n\| < +\infty \quad (\textcircled{2} A_n \in B(X, Y)) \therefore A_n \text{ is bounded} \Rightarrow \|A_n\| < +\infty$$

$\therefore A$  is bounded

从而  $A \in B(X, Y)$

$$\textcircled{2} \|A_n - A\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|(A_n - A)x\| = \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|(A_n - \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} A_k)x\|$$

$$= \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|(A_n - A_k)x\| \leq \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n - A_k\|$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|A_n - A\| = \lim_n \limsup_k \|A_n - A_k\| = 0$$

#

## The adjoint operator (伴随算子)

Definition:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{A} & Y \\ x & \longmapsto & Ax \end{array} \quad A \in B(X, Y)$$

注意是对有界线性算子定义的

$$\text{欲定义} \quad \begin{array}{ccc} X^* & \xleftarrow{A^*} & Y^* \end{array}$$

pairing

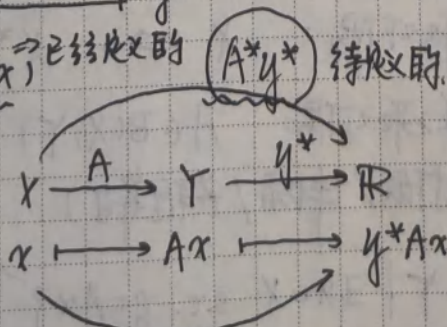
(注意方向相反)

$$(A^* y^*, x) := (y^*, Ax)$$

$\downarrow \in X^*$

想定义的

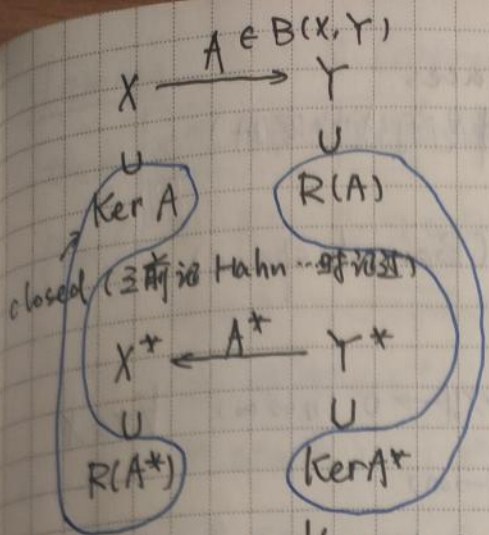
解释:



从结果来看, 每取定一个  $y^*$ , 将  $x \mapsto y^* Ax$ , 相当于确定了一个  $X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  的 bounded linear functional

$$\therefore Y^* \xrightarrow{A^*} X^* \text{ 可以定义这样一个 } A^*$$





$$[\text{Ker } A, R(A^*)] = 0$$

$$\left( \underset{\downarrow}{x}, \underset{\downarrow}{x^*} \right)$$

$$[R(A), \text{Ker } A^*] = 0$$

$$y, \underset{\downarrow}{y^*}$$

Proof: 1°  $\forall \underset{\text{Ker } A}{x}, \underset{R(A^*)}{x^*} = (x, A^* y^*) = (\underbrace{Ax}_0, y^*) = 0$

2°  $\forall \underset{R(A)}{y}, \underset{\text{Ker } A^*}{y^*} = (Ax, y^*) = (x, \underbrace{A^* y^*}_0) = 0$

#

### Annihilators (零化子)

对偶空间是对 normed space 而言的

Definition:  $S \subset X$  (normed space)  $x^* \in X^*$  is called an

annihilator of  $S$  if  $x^*(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in S$ .

$T \subset X^*$ , we call  $x \in X$  an annihilator of  $T$  if

$$x^*(x) = 0, \quad \forall x^* \in T$$

i.e.  $X$  (normed space)  $X^*$

$$\begin{matrix} U \\ S \\ \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} U \\ T \\ \end{matrix}$$

$$S^\circ := \{x^* \in X^* \mid (x^*, S) = 0\}$$

$${}^\circ T := \{x \in X \mid (x, T) = 0\}$$

Lemma:  $S^\circ$  and  ${}^\circ T$  are closed subspaces. (零化子都是闭线性空间)

Proof: i) closed:

对  $S^\circ$  法1: 取  $\{x_n^*\} \subset S^\circ$   $\therefore x_n^* \in X^*$  (Banach space)   
  $\therefore \exists x^* \in X^*$  s.t.  $x_n^* \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x^*$    
  $\parallel x_n^*(x) - x^*(x) \parallel \leq \parallel x_n^* - x^* \parallel \parallel x \parallel \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \forall x \in X$

特别地对  $x \in S$  有:  $\parallel x_n^*(x) - x^*(x) \parallel \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \parallel x^*(x) \parallel = 0 \Rightarrow x^*(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in S \quad \therefore x^* \in S^\circ$

法2:  $S^\circ = \bigcap_{s \in S} \{x^* \in X^* \mid x^*(s) = 0\}$

由于映射  $X^* \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$    
  $x^* \mapsto x^*(s)$  连续

$\therefore$  闭集的原像仍为闭集  $\Rightarrow \{x^* \in X^* \mid x^*(s) = 0\}$  is closed

$\Rightarrow S^\circ = \bigcap_{s \in S} \{x^* \in X^* \mid x^*(s) = 0\}$  is closed (任意交也为闭集)

对  ${}^\circ T$  同理

ii) subspaces:

对  $S^\circ$   $x_1^*, x_2^* \in S^\circ$

$\parallel (\alpha x_1^* + \beta x_2^*)(x) = \alpha x_1^*(x) + \beta x_2^*(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in S$

$\therefore \alpha x_1^* + \beta x_2^* \in S^\circ$  推论:

$\Rightarrow$  对一般地  $M \subset X$  也有  $M \subset (M^\circ)^\circ$  \*

Lemma: If  $M$  is a closed subspace of  $X$ , then  $(M^\circ)^\circ = M$ .

Proof: i)  $x \in (M^\circ)^\circ \Leftrightarrow$  对  $\forall x^* \in M^\circ$  有  $x^*(x) = 0$

而由于对  $\forall x \in M$ ,  $\forall x^* \in M^\circ$  有  $x^*(x) = 0$

$\therefore M \subset (M^\circ)^\circ$

ii) 要证对  $x_0 \notin M \Rightarrow x_0 \notin (M^\circ)^\circ$

取  $x_0 \in X \setminus M$  由于  $M$  is closed  $\Rightarrow d(x_0, M) = \inf_{z \in M} \parallel x_0 - z \parallel > 0$

据 Chapter 2 Theorem 2.9  $\exists x^* \in X^*$  s.t.  $\parallel x^* \parallel = 1, x^*(x_0) = d, x^*(x) = 0 \quad (\forall x \in M)$

$\therefore x^* \in M^\circ$  而  $x^*(x_0) = d(x_0, M) > 0$  从而  $x_0 \notin (M^\circ)^\circ$

综合 i), ii) 知  $M = (M^\circ)^\circ$

Lemma:  $S \subset X$  (normed space)  $\overline{\text{span} S} = \overline{\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i s_i \mid \alpha_i \in \mathbb{R}, s_i \in S \right\}} \subset X$ ,  $\xrightarrow{\text{closed}}$

then  $S^\circ = (\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ$  and  $\overline{\text{span} S} = {}^\circ(S^\circ)$

Proof: i) 事实: 若  $S_1 \subset S_2$  则  $S_1^\circ \supset S_2^\circ$

则由于  $S \subset \overline{\text{span} S} \Rightarrow (\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ \subset S^\circ$

ii) 对  $x^* \in S^\circ$

$$(x^*, \text{span} S) = (x^*, \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i s_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (x^* s_i) = 0 \Rightarrow x^* \in (\text{span} S)^\circ$$

又若  $\{x_n\} \subset \text{span} S$  且  $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$  in  $\overline{\text{span} S}$

$$\|x^*(x_n) - x^*(x)\| \leq \|x^*\| \|x_n - x\| \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty) \Rightarrow x^*(x) = 0$$

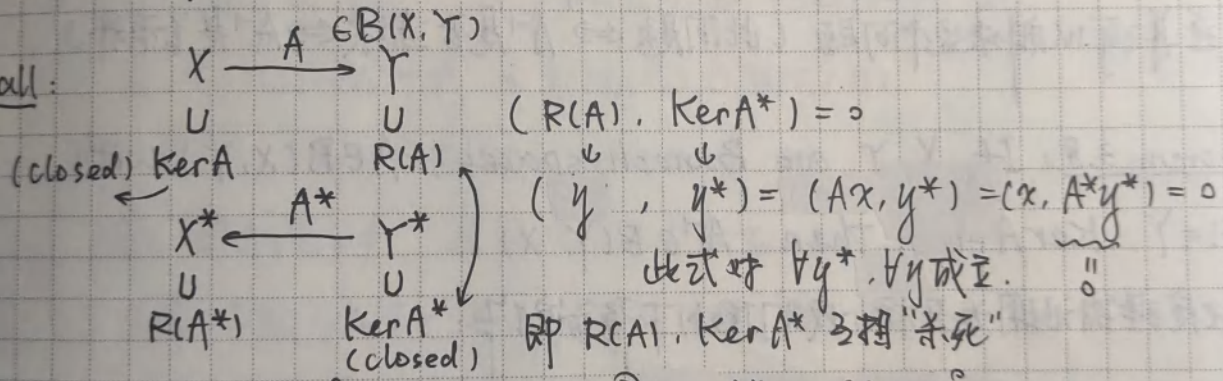
$$\text{从而 } (x^*, \overline{\text{span} S}) = 0 \quad x^* \in (\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ \quad \therefore S^\circ \subset (\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ$$

综上:  $S^\circ = (\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ$

$$x \ \overline{\text{span} S} \xrightarrow{\text{closed}} X \quad \therefore ((\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ)^\circ = \overline{\text{span} S}$$

$$\Rightarrow \overline{\text{span} S} = {}^\circ((\overline{\text{span} S})^\circ) = {}^\circ(S^\circ) \quad \#$$

Recall:



特别地: ①  $R(A) \subset {}^\circ(\text{Ker} A^*)$       ②  $\text{Ker} A^* \subset (R(A))^\circ$

由于  $\text{Ker}$  本身是 closed 的特性. ②  $\Rightarrow \boxed{\text{Ker} A^* = (R(A))^\circ}$

Pf: 已知对  $y^* \in \text{Ker} A^*$ .

$\forall y \in R(A)$  有  $A^* y^* = 0$ . 其实就是因为  $\text{Ker} A^*$  有具体的刻画

$$(y^*, y) = (y^*, Ax) = (x, A^* y^*) = (x, 0) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{Ker} A^* \subset (R(A))^\circ$$

又对  $y^* \in (R(A))^\circ$   $(y^*, Ax) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X$  相比之下  $R(A)$  (或任意其他真子空间) 没有这样的刻画

$$\text{则 } (A^* y^*, x) = (y^*, Ax) = 0 \quad \forall x \in X. \text{ 由 } x \text{ 任意性} \Rightarrow A^* y^* = 0$$

$$\therefore y^* \in \text{Ker} A^* \Rightarrow (R(A))^\circ \subset \text{Ker} A^* \quad \#$$

① 无法类  $T$  直接得到加强, 从而有下述定理

② 可以加强的性质是因为  $\text{Ker} A^*$  是闭的 (由  $A^*$  bounded 推出). 此点保证了  $\{y_n^*\} \subset \text{Ker} A^*$  其收敛点也在  $\text{Ker} A^*$  中 (由  $y_n^* \in \text{Ker} A^*$  且  $y_n^* \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} y^*$  是可以推出  $y^* \in (R(A))^\circ$  的)



Theorem 3.7  $R(A) = {}^\circ(\text{Ker } A^*) \iff R(A)$  is closed

Proof:  $(\implies)$   $R(A) = {}^\circ(\text{Ker } A^*)$  (事实上, 零化子都是闭的, 因此显然.)  
 $\implies R(A)$  is closed

$(\impliedby)$   $R(A)$  is closed 则  $R(A) \overset{\text{closed}}{\subseteq} Y$

从而  $R(A) = {}^\circ(R(A)^\circ) \overset{\text{closed}}{=} {}^\circ(\text{Ker } A^*)$  \*

The inverse operator

normed space

问题引入: 考虑方程  $Ax=y$ , 其中  $A \in B(X, Y)$

i) 若  $Y = R(A)$ , 则对  $\forall y \in Y$  有解 (满射 surjective)

ii) 若  $\text{Ker } A = \{0\}$  (i.e.  $\{0\}$  空间), 则每个解唯一 (单射 injective)

( $\odot$  若  $Ax_1=y$  且  $Ax_2=y \implies A(x_1-x_2)=0 \implies x_1=x_2$ )

实际应用时会考虑若  $y_1$  与  $y_2$  足够接近, 解出的  $x_1, x_2$  能否也足够接近?

用逆算子可以解决这个问题 (此问题  $\iff A^{-1}$  是否连续  $\iff A^{-1}$  是否有界)

Theorem 3.8: If  $X, Y$  are Banach spaces,  $A \in B(X, Y)$  with  $R(A) = Y$ ,  $\text{Ker } A = \{0\}$ , then  $A^{-1} \in B(Y, X)$

以此定理的证明为目标, 我们做以下准备工作:

Definition:

$\odot$  nowhere dense sets (无处稠密集)

$W \subset X$  is called nowhere dense if  $\overline{W}$  contains no non-open subset (非空开集)  $\implies$  在赋范空间中就是开球

(i.e.  $\forall \mathcal{U} (\neq \emptyset) \subset X$ ,  $\mathcal{U}$  为开集,  $\exists x \in \mathcal{U}, x \neq \overline{W}$  也即  $\mathcal{U} \not\subset \overline{W}$ )

Remark:  $W$  nowhere dense  $\iff \overline{W}$  nowhere dense  
 ( $\odot \overline{\overline{W}} = \overline{W}$ )

②  $X$  is called of the first category (第一纲集) 若  
 $X = \bigcup_R W_k$ ,  $W_k$  are nowhere dense  
 (i.e.  $X$  可表达成可数个无处稠密集的开并) 例:  $\mathbb{Q}$  是第一纲集 (单点集无处稠密)

否则, call  $X$  of the second category (第二纲集)

\* 度量空间与赋范空间相差一个  $\|2x\| = \|x\|$  条件, 度量空间可以不完备  
 norm 可以换成度量

Theorem 3.9 (Baire's category theorem)

If  $X$  is complete (Banach space)  $\Rightarrow X$  is of the second category.  
 $\Rightarrow$  紧度量空间  $\Rightarrow$  完备

(Remark: Compact metric space is of the second category)

Proof: 假设  $X$  是第一纲集, 则  $X = \bigcup_n W_n$   $W_n$  nowhere dense

$W_1$  nowhere dense  $\Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in X$  和  $0 < r_1 < 1$  s.t.

$$\overline{B(x_1; r_1)} \cap W_1 = \emptyset$$

$\exists B(x_1; r_1) \not\subset W_2 \quad \therefore \exists x_2 \in B(x_1; r_1)$  和  $0 < r_2 < \frac{1}{2}$  s.t.

$$\overline{B(x_2; r_2)} \cap W_2 = \emptyset \text{ 且 } B(x_2; r_2) \subset B(x_1; r_1)$$

依此类推,  $\exists x_n \in B(x_{n-1}; r_{n-1})$  和  $0 < r_n < \frac{1}{n}$  s.t.

$$\overline{B(x_n; r_n)} \cap W_n = \emptyset \text{ 且 } B(x_n; r_n) \subset B(x_{n-1}; r_{n-1})$$

$$\text{从而 } \|x_m - x_n\| < r_n \quad (\forall m > n) \quad r_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$  是  $X$  中 Cauchy seq. 由于  $X$  完备  $\Rightarrow \exists x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n, x \in X$

且  $x \in \overline{B(x_n; r_n)} \quad \forall n \quad \therefore x \in \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} W_k$  矛盾

Remark: 完全类似地可以证明: 完备的度量空间是第二纲集

补充: 紧度量空间是完备的 ( $\Rightarrow$  紧度量空间是第二纲集)

Pf: 紧度量空间  $X$  是列紧的. 取 Cauchy seq.  $\{x_n\} \subset X$

即  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N > 0, n, m > N$  时  $d(x_n, x_m) < \epsilon$  这里即证明了本章后段的

列紧:  $\exists \{x_{n_k}\}$  收敛  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = x_0$  Lemma: Cauchy seq 的子列收敛

即  $\forall \epsilon > 0 \exists N' > 0 \quad n_k > N'$  时  $d(x_{n_k}, x_0) < \epsilon$  则其本身也收敛.

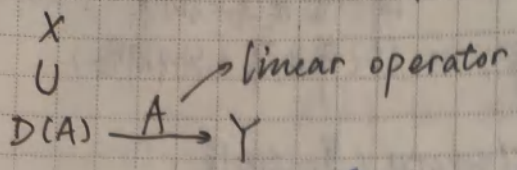
$\Rightarrow$  取  $\max\{N, N'\} = \tilde{N}$  当  $n > \tilde{N}$  时

$$d(x_n, x_0) \leq d(x_n, x_{n_k}) + d(x_{n_k}, x_0) < 2\epsilon \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0 \quad \therefore \text{完备}$$

其中  $n_k > \tilde{N}$

Definition:

$X, Y$  normed space



$A$  is called closed, if graph of  $A$  is closed in  $X \times Y$

事实上:  $G(A)$  is closed  $\Leftrightarrow (x_n, Ax_n) \xrightarrow{e \in X \times Y} (x, y) \implies (x, y) \in G(A)$

以上等价于下面可操作性的描述:

$A$  is closed  $\Leftrightarrow \forall x_n \in D(A)$  且  $Ax_n \xrightarrow{in Y} y$  则  $x \in D(A)$  &  $y = Ax$

*Annotations: 没有要求  $x \in D(A)$  最后推出来  $x \in D(A)$*

Remark: ① 所有的  $A \in B(X, Y)$  都是闭的

~~即  $A$  闭 等价于 定义域也闭, 值域也闭~~ 错误!!!

② 若  $A$  is closed  $\Rightarrow Ker A$  is closed  
(考虑  $D(A) = X$ )

推不出  $D(A)$  闭.  
⊙  $D(A)$  closed 要求对  $\lim x_n \in D(A)$

注: 之前没有限制  $A$  closed 也得出  $Ker A$  closed 是因为之前一直考虑的是  $A \in B(X, Y)$  即  $D(A) = X$ , 极限点自然落在全空间  $X$  中即之前都隐含了 ① 作为条件.

但今后要考虑  $D(A) \subset X$  就需讨论  $A$  是否 closed.

而这里要求  $\lim x_n \in D(A)$  这样对  $\{x_n\}$  不是任意的

事实上 ② 还可以加强一点.

③:  $A$  linear operator (没有 bounded 条件) 且  $A$  closed  $\Rightarrow Ker A$  closed.

Pf: 取  $\{x_n\} \in Ker A$   $x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$  ( $x$  不一定在  $D(A)$  中)

则  $Ax_n = 0$  也即  $Ax_n \rightarrow 0$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )

由  $A$  closed 取  $x \in D(A)$  &  $Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x \in Ker A$ . #

Theorem (closed graph theorem)  $X, Y$  are both Banach space, if  $A: X \rightarrow Y$  ( $D(A) = X$ ) is closed linear operator, then  $A$  is bounded.

Proof: 目标 已知  $\|A\| = \sup_{\substack{x \neq 0 \\ \|x\|=r}} \frac{\|Ax\|}{\|x\|}$  只与  $x$  的方向有关, 与长度无关  
 $\|x\|=r \Rightarrow r$  可取任意值

则只要证  $\|x\| < r$  时有  $\|Ax\| < M$  (有界) 就可以推出  $\|A\|$  有界.  $A$  bounded

思路:  $X$  Banach space  $\rightarrow$  2nd category  $\Rightarrow$  找到一个开球  $B(x_0, t)$

包含于  $\mathcal{U}_n = \{x \in X \mid \|Ax\| < n\}$  的闭包  $\overline{\mathcal{U}_n}$  中. 但由于  $A$  linear operator 没有连续性, 因此  $\overline{\mathcal{U}_n}$  的结构无法了解 (不等于  $\{x \in X \mid \|Ax\| \leq n\}$ )

故  $B(x_0, t) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_n}$  没法推出  $\|Ax\|$  有界. 因此需要放大  $\overline{\mathcal{U}_n}$  到某个  $\mathcal{U}_m$

(\*) 将  $B(x_0, t)$  平移到原点  $B(0, r)$  即形成了对  $\|x\| < r$  的描述

只有在  $\mathcal{U}_m$  内部才能推出  $\|Ax\| < m$  从而达到目标

正式 Proof: 令  $\mathcal{U}_n = \{x \in X \mid \|Ax\| < n\}$  ( $n \in \mathbb{R}$ )

$$\text{则 } X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{U}_n$$

$X$  Banach space  $\Rightarrow X$  is of the second category

$\therefore \exists n$  s.t.  $\exists x_0, t > 0$  有  $B(x_0, t) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_n}$

claim 1:  $\exists M > 0$  s.t.  $B(0, t) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_M}$  (平移到原点)

验证: 任取  $z \in B(0, t)$  则  $z + x_0 \in B(x_0, t) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_n}$   
 $\therefore \exists \{x_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathcal{U}_n$  s.t.  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = z + x_0$  即  $x_k - x_0 \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} z$   
 $\|A(x_k - x_0)\| \leq \|Ax_k\| + \|Ax_0\| < n + \|Ax_0\| \stackrel{z \in B(0, t)}{\leq} M$   
 $\underbrace{\phantom{\|Ax_k\|}}_{x_k \in \mathcal{U}_n} \quad \underbrace{\phantom{\|Ax_0\|}}_{\text{固定数}}$   
 $\therefore x_k - x_0 \in \mathcal{U}_M$   
 则  $z = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} (x_k - x_0) \in \overline{\mathcal{U}_M}$

claim 2: 对  $\forall \alpha > 0$   $B(0, \alpha t) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_{2M}}$  (有伸缩性) 特别地:  $B(0, \frac{t}{M}) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_1}$   
记为  $r$

验证:  $\forall y \in B(0, \alpha t) \Leftrightarrow \frac{y}{\alpha} \in B(0, t) \subset \overline{\mathcal{U}_M}$   
 $\therefore \exists \{y_k\}_{k=1}^{\infty} \subset \mathcal{U}_M$  s.t.  $y_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{y}{\alpha} \Rightarrow \alpha y_k \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} y$   
 又  $y_k \in \mathcal{U}_M \Rightarrow \|Ay_k\| < M \Rightarrow \|A(\alpha y_k)\| < 2M \Rightarrow \alpha y_k \in \mathcal{U}_{2M}$   
 $\therefore y = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \alpha y_k \in \overline{\mathcal{U}_{2M}}$

Claim 3: 任意取定  $\delta \in (0, 1)$  有  $B(0, r) \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \overline{U_{\delta^i}}$  (去掉了闭包)

① 对  $\forall z \in B(0, r) \subset \overline{U_1}$  给定  $\delta \in (0, 1) \Rightarrow \exists x_1 \in U_1$  s.t.  $z - x_1 \in B(0, \delta r) \subset \overline{U_\delta}$

②  $\exists x_2 \in U_\delta$  s.t.  $z - x_1 - x_2 \in B(0, \delta^2 r) \subset \overline{U_{\delta^2}}$

③  $\exists x_3 \in U_{\delta^2}$  s.t.  $z - x_1 - x_2 - x_3 \in B(0, \delta^3 r) \subset \overline{U_{\delta^3}}$

⋮

④  $\exists x_n \in U_{\delta^{n-1}}$  s.t.  $z - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \in B(0, \delta^n r) \subset \overline{U_{\delta^n}}$

$$\Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|z - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\| < \delta^n r \\ \|Ax_n\| < \delta^{n-1} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} z \text{ in } X \\ \|Ax_n\| < \delta^{n-1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\times \left\| \sum_{m \leq i \leq n} Ax_i \right\| \leq \sum_{m \leq i \leq n} \|Ax_i\| < \sum_{m \leq i \leq n} \delta^{i-1} \quad (\text{几何级数的尾巴})$$

$\therefore \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n Ax_i \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$  是 Cauchy seq in  $Y$ .

$Y$  Banach space  $\Rightarrow \exists y \in Y$  s.t.  $A \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} y$  in  $Y$

$$\text{即 } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} z \text{ in } X \\ A \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} y \text{ in } Y \end{array} \right. \xrightarrow{\# A \text{ closed}} y = Az$$

$$\therefore \|Az\| = \|y\| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left\| A \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right\| \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \|Ax_i\| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|Ax_i\| < \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta^{i-1} = \frac{1}{1-\delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow z \in \overline{U_{\frac{1}{1-\delta}}}$$

即  $\forall z \in B(0, r) \Rightarrow z \in \overline{U_{\frac{1}{1-\delta}}} \Rightarrow B(0, r) \subset \overline{U_{\frac{1}{1-\delta}}}$  得证目标 #

定理应用:

Theorem 3.8: If  $X, Y$  are Banach spaces,  $X \xrightarrow{A \in B(X, Y)} Y$  with  $\text{Ker } A = \{0\}$  &  $\text{Im } A = Y$ , then  $A^{-1}$  is bounded (i.e.  $A^{-1} \in B(Y, X)$ )

Proof:  $A \in B(X, Y) \Rightarrow A$  closed (之前的 Remark)

(⊙ 取  $\{x_n\} \subset X$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$  由于  $X$  是全空间  $\Rightarrow x \in X$   
且由  $A$  bounded  $\Rightarrow A$  连续  $\Rightarrow Ax_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} Ax = y \in Y \Rightarrow A$  closed)

$A$  closed  $\Rightarrow G(A) = \{(x, Ax) \mid x \in X\} \subset X \times Y$  closed

$\Rightarrow G(A^{-1}) = \{(Ax, x) \mid x \in X\} \subset Y \times X$  closed

由 closed graph theorem (CGT)  $\Rightarrow A^{-1} \in B(Y, X)$  #

在上述定理条件下有:  $\|A^{-1}y\| \leq \|A^{-1}\| \|y\| \quad y \in Y$

例  $\|x\| = \|A^{-1}Ax\| \leq \|A^{-1}\| \|Ax\| \Rightarrow \|Ax\| \geq \frac{\|x\|}{\|A^{-1}\|}$

综合  $A \in B(X, Y)$  得到:

$$\frac{\|x\|}{\|A^{-1}\|} \leq \|Ax\| \leq \|A\| \|x\|$$

Definition: Two normed spaces  $X, Y$  are called isomorphic (同构)

if:  $\exists T: X \rightarrow Y$  和  $S: Y \rightarrow X$  bounded linear operators s.t.

$ST = id_X$  &  $TS = id_Y$

其等价定义为:  $X, Y$  normed spaces

$X \xrightarrow{T} Y$   $T$  is linear, bijective 且  $\exists M_1, M_2$  s.t.

$M_1 \|x\| \leq \|Tx\| \leq M_2 \|x\|$

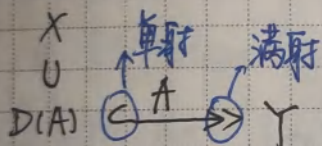
如  $\tan x, x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

双射

且  $\exists M_1, M_2$  s.t.   
 图像闭 非 投影闭

(注)  $A$  closed &  $D(A)$  closed 不是一回事 (RT - a Remark)

Theorem 3.11  $X, Y$  Banach spaces  $A$ : closed linear operator



, then  $A^{-1}: Y \rightarrow D(A)$  is bounded.   
  $\rightarrow$  在  $\|\cdot\|_X$  范数意义下

Proof: 想要用 CGT, 需证  $D(A)$  is Banach space  $X \rightarrow$  Banach spaces

claim:  $D(A)$  is Banach space  $\Rightarrow$  验证

$D(A) \xrightarrow{A} Y$   $A$  closed  $\Rightarrow D(A)$  Banach space

在  $D(A)$  上定义一个新的范数:  $\|x\|_A = \|x\|_X + \|Ax\|_Y \Rightarrow \|x\|_A$  is well-defined

验证:  $\|x\|_A = 0 \Rightarrow \|x\|_X = 0, \|Ax\|_Y = 0 \Rightarrow x=0, Ax=0 \checkmark$

$\forall \alpha > 0, \|\alpha x\|_A = \|\alpha x\|_X + \|A\alpha x\|_Y = \alpha(\|x\|_X + \|Ax\|_Y) = \alpha \|x\|_A \checkmark$

$\|x+y\|_A = \|x+y\|_X + \|A(x+y)\|_Y \leq \|x\|_A + \|y\|_A \checkmark$

对  $\forall \{x_n\} \subset D(A)$  在  $\|\cdot\|_A$  意义下的 Cauchy seq:

$\|x_n - x_m\|_A = \|x_n - x_m\|_X + \|Ax_n - Ax_m\|_Y$

例  $\{x_n\}, \{Ax_n\}$  分别是  $X, Y$  中在  $\|\cdot\|_X, \|\cdot\|_Y$  意义下的 Cauchy seq.

$X, Y$  Banach space  $\Rightarrow \exists x, y \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \in X \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Ax_n = Ax$    
  $(\|\cdot\|_X) \quad (\|\cdot\|_Y)$

例  $\|x_n - x\|_A = \|x_n - x\|_X + \|Ax_n - Ax\|_Y \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} Ax_n$

$\times$   $A$  closed  $\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x_n \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} x \\ Ax_n \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} Ax \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in D(A) \text{ \& } y = Ax$

$\therefore D(A)$  is Banach space

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots (D(A), \|\cdot\|_A) & \xrightarrow{A} & Y \\ & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \text{Banach} \\ A^{-1}: Y & \xrightarrow{\quad} & (D(A), \|\cdot\|_A) \end{array}$$

$A$  closed  $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$  closed  $\xrightarrow{\text{CGT}}$   $A^{-1}$  is bounded ( $\|\cdot\|_A$ )

即  $\exists M > 0$  s.t.  $\|A^{-1}y\|_A = \|A^{-1}y\|_X + \|AA^{-1}y\|_Y \leq M\|y\|_Y$

$\Rightarrow \|A^{-1}y\|_X \leq (M-1)\|y\|_Y = M\|y\|_Y$  最后去掉了  $\|\cdot\|_A$

$\therefore A^{-1} \in B(Y, X)$

回顾: 以上我们已证明了3个定理:

①  $X \xrightarrow{A} Y$   $A$ : closed linear operator  $\Rightarrow A$  is bounded  
(closed graph theorem)  
Banach space

②  $X \xrightarrow{A} Y$   $A$ :  $\begin{matrix} \text{closed} \Rightarrow A^{-1} \text{ closed} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{bounded} \Rightarrow A \text{ closed} \end{matrix}$   $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$  is bounded  
Banach  
 $A^{-1}$  closed  $X$  与  $Y$  同构

③  $X \leftarrow \text{Banach}$   
 $U \downarrow$   
 $D(A) \xrightarrow{A} Y$   $A$ : closed linear operator  $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$  is bounded

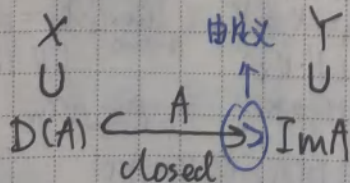
Operators with closed ranges  $\nearrow$  像  $R(A)$

之前已讲过  $R(A)$  closed  $\Rightarrow R(A) = {}^\circ(\text{Ker } A^*)$

故  $R(A)$  closed 是很好的条件, 下面我们想找其充要条件

Theorem 3.12  $X, Y$  Banach spaces,  $A$  is closed linear operator & injective (单射). Then  $R(A)$  closed  $\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0$  s.t.  $\|Ax\| \geq c\|x\|$  ( $\forall x \in D(A)$ )

Proof:



由题意, 单射是条件,  $D(A) \rightarrow \text{Im } A$  自然是满的  
 $\therefore A: D(A) \rightarrow \text{Im } A$  双射.

$(\Rightarrow)$   $\text{Im} A$  closed  $\Rightarrow \text{Im} A$  complete (Banach space) 在  $\|\cdot\|_Y$  下

又由上一定理推论知  $A$  closed  $\Rightarrow D(A)$  Banach space

$\therefore$  考虑  $D(A) \xrightarrow{A} \text{Im} A$  由 CGT  $\Rightarrow A^{-1}$  is bounded

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \|A^{-1}y\| &\leq \|y\| \cdot M \quad y \in \text{Im} A \quad (M \neq 0) \\ \Leftrightarrow \|A^{-1}Ax\| &\leq \|Ax\| \cdot M \quad x \in D(A) \quad \text{即} \quad \|x\| \leq M \|Ax\| \quad x \in D(A) \\ &\Rightarrow \|Ax\| \geq \frac{1}{M} \|x\| \quad \forall x \in D(A) \end{aligned}$$

$(\Leftarrow)$  要证  $\text{Im} A$  closed

取  $\{y_n\} \subset \text{Im} A$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y$  要证  $y \in \text{Im} A$

$\therefore y_n \in \text{Im} A \quad \therefore x_n := A^{-1}y_n \in D(A)$

且  $\|x_n - x_m\| \leq \frac{1}{c} \|A(x_n - x_m)\| = \frac{1}{c} \|y_n - y_m\| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n, m \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \{x_n\}$  也是  $D(A)$  中的 Cauchy seq.

~~( $A$  closed  $\Rightarrow D(A)$  Banach)~~  $X$  Banach space  
 $\therefore \exists x \in X$  s.t.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$  ~~且  $x \in D(A)$~~   $\therefore \exists x \in X$  s.t.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$

则由  $A$  closed:  $\begin{cases} x_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x \text{ in } X \\ Ax_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} y \text{ in } Y \\ \parallel \downarrow \\ y_n \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x \in D(A) \\ y = Ax \in \text{Im} A \end{cases}$  得证 #

试想能否去掉 injective 的条件? 下面寻找没有此假设时  $\text{Im} A$  closed 的必要条件.

为此, 先定义一个商空间:

Quotient spaces:  $X$  normed space  $M \overset{\text{closed}}{\subseteq} X$  subspace Define an equivalent relation

$\sim_M$  on  $X$ :  $x \sim_M y \Leftrightarrow x - y \in M \quad (x, y \in X)$

容易验证: ①  $x \sim_M x$  ②  $x \sim_M y \Rightarrow y \sim_M x$  ③  $x \sim_M y, y \sim_M z \Rightarrow x \sim_M z$  OK

实际上:  $[x] = x + M = \{x + m \mid m \in M\}$

(若将  $(X, +)$  看作一个 Abelian group, 则  $(M, +)$  是一个 Abelian subgroup.  $[x] = x + M$  是一个 coset)



设  $X/M = \{[x] | x \in X\}$

Claim  $X/M$  is a vector space with respect to

i)  $[x_1] + [x_2] = [x_1 + x_2]$       ii)  $[2x] = 2[x]$

先验证 i) ii) well-defined

若  $[x'] + [y'] = [x+y]$  且  $x' \sim x$   $y' \sim y$  则  $[x'] + [y'] = [x'+y']$

$\therefore x'+y' \sim x+y \therefore [x+y] = [x'+y'] \therefore$  well-defined

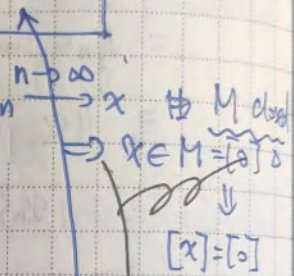
ii) 同理 OK. vector space 显然.

现在在  $X/M$  上定义范数  $\| [x] \| = \inf_{z \in [x]} \| z \| = \inf_{y \in M} \| x - y \| = d(x, M)$

注意: 这一点没有  $M$  closed 推不出来

验证其是范数: i)  $\| [x] \| = 0 \Rightarrow d(x, M) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists y_n \in M$  s.t.

$\| x - y_n \| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x, M) = 0$  即  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \| x - y_n \| = 0 \Rightarrow$



$(\times) M \not\subseteq X$  (Banach space)  $\therefore M$ : Banach space

$\therefore \exists y \in M$  s.t.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \| y_n - y \| = 0 \Rightarrow \| x - y_n - (x - y) \| \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$

$\Rightarrow \| x - y \| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \| x - y_n \| = 0 \therefore x = y \in M \Rightarrow [x] = [0]$  OK

ii)  $\| [2x] \| = \inf_{y \in M} \| 2x - y \| = \inf_{y \in M} \| 2(x - \frac{y}{2}) \| = \inf_{y \in M} 2 \| x - \frac{y}{2} \| = 2 \inf_{y \in M} \| x - \frac{y}{2} \| = 2 \| [x] \|$  OK

iii)  $\| [x] + [y] \| = \inf_{z \in M} \| x + y - z \|$  (\*)

任取  $z_1 + z_2 = z, z_1, z_2 \in M$  则

(\*)  $= \inf_{z \in M} \| x + y - z \| = \inf_{z \in M} \| x - z_1 + y - z_2 \| \leq \inf_{z_1 \in M} \| x - z_1 \| + \inf_{z_2 \in M} \| y - z_2 \| = \| [x] \| + \| [y] \|$  OK

$\therefore X/M$  is a normed space.

以上我们证明了:

$M \overset{\text{closed}}{\subseteq} X$  (normed space)  $\Rightarrow X/M$  is a normed space

*X/M 可以关于适当的范数成为 normed space*

Theorem 3.13: If  $M$  is a closed subspace of a Banach space  $X$ , then  $X/M$  is a Banach space. ★反用在商空间范数的定义上.

Proof: 取  $\{[x_n]\} \subset X/M$  Cauchy seq. 要证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_n]$  存在且在  $X/M$  中.

Lemma 3.15: If a subsequence of a Cauchy sequence converges, then the whole sequence converges.

验证: 取  $\{x_n\}$  Cauchy seq in  $X$  (normed space)

$\therefore$  对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0$ .  $m, n > N$  时  $\|x_n - x_m\| < \varepsilon$

若  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_{n_k} = x$  则对上述  $\varepsilon > 0 \exists M > 0$ .  $n_k > M$  时  $\|x_{n_k} - x\| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow$  取  $\tilde{N} = \max\{N, M\}$  则  $n > \tilde{N}$  时  $\|x_n - x\| \leq \|x_n - x_{n_k}\| + \|x_{n_k} - x\| < 2\varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x$

故只需证明  $\exists [x_n]$  的子列极限在  $X/M$  中. 下面证明:

$\{[x_n]\}$  Cauchy seq  $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N > 0$ .  $m, n > N$  时  $\|[x_n] - [x_m]\| < \varepsilon$

① 为了更具体地刻画  $[x_n], [x_m]$  足够接近, 我们令  $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2^k}$

则  $\exists N(k) > 0$  s.t.  $m, n > N(k)$  时  $\|[x_n] - [x_m]\| < \frac{1}{2^k} \Rightarrow \|[x_{N(k)}] - [x_{N(k+1)}]\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$

令  $u_k = x_{N(k)}$  则  $\|[u_{k+1}] - [u_k]\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$  (\*)  $\{[u_k]\}$  构成  $\{[x_n]\}$  的一个子列

(至此我们达到了目的①, 为了达到它我们取出了  $\{[x_n]\}$  的一个子列. 下面就证这个子列极限存在)

由 (\*)  $\|[u_{k+1}] - [u_k]\| = \|[u_{k+1} - u_k]\| = \inf_{z \in M} \|u_{k+1} - u_k + z\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$

$\therefore \exists z_k \in M$  s.t.  $\|u_{k+1} - u_k + z_k\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$  记  $v_k = u_{k+1} - u_k + z_k \Rightarrow \|v_k\| < \frac{1}{2^k}$

② 接下来要找到  $X$  中一个 Cauchy seq. 利用  $X$  的完备性找出相应的极限对应到  $X/M$  中

考虑  $w_n = \sum_{k=1}^n v_k \in X$   $w_n = u_{n+1} - u_1 + \sum_{k=1}^n z_k$

则  $\|w_n - w_m\| = \|\sum_{k=m+1}^n v_k\| \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} = \frac{\frac{1}{2^{m+1}} [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{n-m+1}]}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} \rightarrow 0 (n, m \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \{w_n\}$  Cauchy seq in  $X$  (Banach space)

$\therefore \exists w \in X$  s.t.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} w_n = w$  即  $\|w_n - w\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

则  $\|[u_n] - [u_1 + w]\| \leq \|u_n - u_1 - w + \sum_{k=1}^n z_k\| = \|w_n - w\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [u_n] = [u_1 + w] \in X/M$   $e \in M$  (subspace)

由 Lemma:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_n] = [u_1 + w] \therefore X/M$  Banach space #

此定理证明思路: 不妨考虑  $X = \mathbb{R}^2, M = \mathbb{R}$

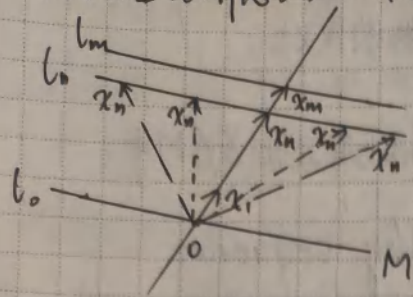


图1

落在  $l_0, l_1, \dots, l_n, l_{n+1}$  上的每个向量是一个等价类  $[x_0], [x_1], \dots, [x_n]$   
 想要将  $\{[x_n]\}$  Cauchy seq 化为  $X$  中的 Cauchy seq.  
 首先肯定想要  $[x_n], [x_{n+1}]$  距离足够小 (越来越小)  
 为此我们取了一个相邻距离递减的子列  $\{[u_n]\}$

但是遇到了新问题,  $u_n$  可能在  $l'_n$  上的任何位置.

Demand

显然, 如果我们能把  $\{u_n\}$  都绑定在一个方向上  
 其自动成为  $X$  中 Cauchy seq.

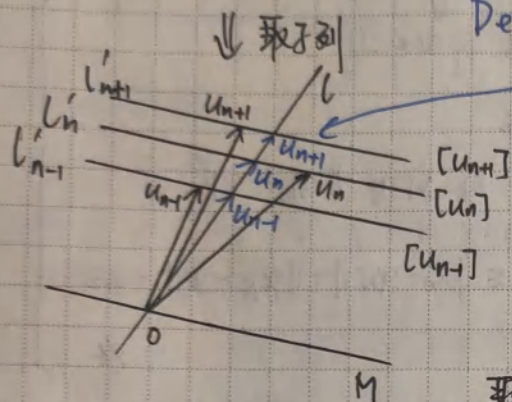


图2

这时我们观察到  $\|[u_n] - [u_{n+1}]\|$  的定义

$$\Rightarrow \|[u_n] - [u_{n+1}]\| = \|u_{n+1} - u_n + z_n\| \quad \forall z_n \in M$$

看成  $(u_{n+1} + z_n) - u_n$ ,  $z_n$  相当于  $M$  方向的一个扰动

取合适的  $z_n$  可以使  $(u_{n+1} + z_n) - u_n$  的方向靠近  $l$

记  $v_n = u_{n+1} + z_n - u_n$

发现取  $w_n = \sum_{k=1}^n v_k$  可以近似地取出满足 Demand

的序列  $\{w_n\}$ . 验证发现  $\{w_n\}$  确实是 Cauchy seq. in  $X$

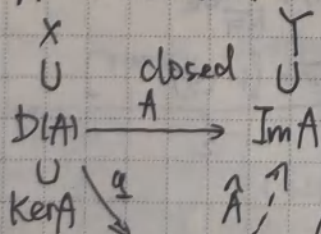
再通过其极限找  $[u_n]$  的极限是容易的

应用

(本段是在没有单射的条件下创造了一个单射)

Theorem 3.14:  $X, Y$  Banach spaces,  $A$  is closed linear operator.  
 then  $\text{Im} A$  is closed  $\iff \exists c > 0$  st.  $\|Ax\| \geq c\|[x]\|_{X/\text{Ker} A}, \forall x \in \text{D}(A)$

Proof:



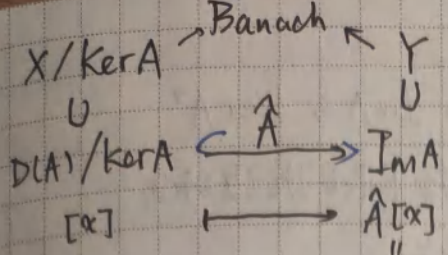
考虑商空间  $X/\text{Ker} A$

由  $A$  closed  $\implies \text{Ker} A$  closed

$$X/\text{Ker} A = \text{D}(A)/\text{Ker} A \left( \begin{array}{l} \odot \{x_n\} \subset \text{Ker} A \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \\ Ax_n = 0 \\ \implies \begin{cases} x_n \rightarrow x \text{ in } X \\ Ax_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ in } Y \end{cases} \end{array} \right)$$

$A$  closed  $\implies \begin{cases} x \in \text{Ker} A \\ Ax = 0 \end{cases}$

$\therefore$  由上述定理:  $X/\text{Ker} A$  是 Banach space



定义  $\hat{A}: D(A)/\text{Ker}A \rightarrow \text{Im}A$   $\hat{A}[x] = Ax$   
 由映射的定义  
 则  $\hat{A}$  满射, 且单射 (群同态基本定理) 这一性质是自然的  
 若  $[x_1] \neq [x_2]$  则  $\hat{A}[x_1] \neq \hat{A}[x_2]$   
 否则  $\hat{A}[x_1] = \hat{A}[x_2] \Rightarrow A(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 \in \text{Ker}A$   
 $\therefore [x_1 - x_2] = [0] \Rightarrow [x_1] = [x_2]$  矛盾

以上推出  $\hat{A}$  为双射. 因此受 Theorem 3.12 启发  
 只要证明了  $\hat{A}$  is closed linear operator, 再对

$A: X/\text{Ker}A \rightarrow \text{Im}A$  使用 Theorem 3.12 即可完成证明  
 下面用  $A$  closed 推出  $\hat{A}$  closed:

取  $\{[x_n]\} \subset D(A)/\text{Ker}A$  且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_n] = [x], \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \hat{A}[x_n] = y$

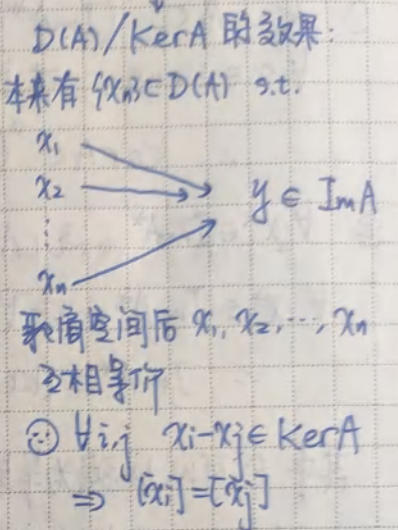
$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_n] = [x] \Leftrightarrow \| [x_n] - [x] \| = \| [x_n - x] \| = \inf_{z \in \text{Ker}A} \| x_n - x + z \| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$\therefore \exists \{z_n\} \subset \text{Ker}A$  s.t.  $\| x_n - x + z_n \| \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$   
 即  $x_n + z_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x$   
 $\hat{A}[x_n + z_n] = A(x_n + z_n) = Ax_n \rightarrow y$  in  $Y$

则  $\begin{cases} x_n + z_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} x \text{ in } X \\ A(x_n + z_n) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} y \text{ in } Y \end{cases} \xrightarrow{A \text{ closed}} \begin{cases} x \in D(A) \\ y = Ax = \hat{A}[x] \end{cases}$

而  $x \in D(A) \Leftrightarrow [x] \in D(A)/\text{Ker}A$   
 $\therefore$  我们由  $\begin{cases} [x_n] \rightarrow [x] \text{ in } X/\text{Ker}A \\ \hat{A}[x_n] \rightarrow y \text{ in } Y \end{cases}$  推出了  $[x] \in D(A)/\text{Ker}A$  &  $y = \hat{A}[x]$

故  $\hat{A}$  is closed. 从而定理得证 #

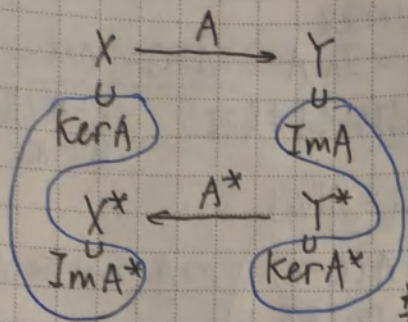


回顾以上我们证明的两个定理:

- $$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xleftarrow{\text{Banach}} & Y \\
 \cup & & \cup \\
 D(A) & \xrightarrow{A} & \text{Im}A
 \end{array}$$

$A$ : closed linear operator  
 则  $\text{Im}A$  closed  $\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0$  s.t.  $\|Ax\| \geq c\|x\| \quad (\forall x \in D(A))$
- $$\begin{array}{ccc}
 X & \xleftarrow{\text{Banach}} & Y \\
 \cup & & \cup \\
 D(A) & \xrightarrow{A} & \text{Im}A \\
 \cup & & \cup \\
 D(A)/\text{Ker}A & \xrightarrow{\hat{A}} & \text{Im}A
 \end{array}$$

$A$ : closed linear operator  
 则  $\text{Im}A$  closed  $\Leftrightarrow \exists c > 0$  s.t.  $\|Ax\| \geq c\|[x]\|_{X/\text{Ker}A} \quad (\forall x \in D(A))$



之前我们已经研究了  $Im A$  与  $Ker A^*$  之间互为零化子的关系. 接下来的定理给出  $Ker A$  与  $Im A^*$  的关系

类似地. 在定理之前, 我们已知:

①  $Ker A \subset (Im A^*)^\circ$

$\forall x \in Ker A, \forall x^* \in Im A^*$  有  $(x, x^*) = (x, A^* y^*) = (y^*, Ax) = 0$

$\therefore Ker A \subset (Im A^*)^\circ$

②  $Im A^* \subset (Ker A)^\circ$

$\forall x^* \in Im A^*, \forall x \in Ker A$  有  $(x^*, x) = (A^* y^*, x) = (Ax, y^*) = 0$

$\therefore Im A^* \subset (Ker A)^\circ$

(本质也是由于  $Ker A$  是闭的)

其中 ① 可以加强为等号: ①':  $Ker A = (Im A^*)^\circ$

验证: 对  $x \in (Im A^*)^\circ$  有:

$\forall x^* \in Im A^* (x^*, x) = 0$

而  $(x^*, x) = (A^* y^*, x) = (y^*, Ax) = 0$

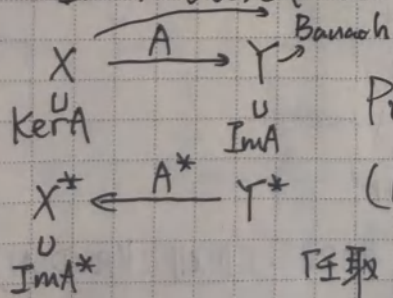
norming functional 存在性的推论. 假设  $x \neq 0$  则  $\exists y^* \in Y^*$  s.t.  $y^*(x) = \|x\| \neq 0$

由  $x^*$  的任意性  $\Rightarrow y^*$  有任意性  $\Rightarrow Ax = 0 \Rightarrow x \in Ker A$

$\therefore Ker A \supset (Im A^*)^\circ \Rightarrow Ker A = (Im A^*)^\circ$

Theorem 3.1b:  $X, Y$  Banach spaces  $A: X \rightarrow Y$ , then

$Im A$  closed  $\Rightarrow Im A^* = (Ker A)^\circ \Rightarrow Im A^*$  closed (⊙零化子是闭的)



Proof: 上面已经说明  $Im A^* \subset (Ker A)^\circ$ , 故下面只用证明

$(Ker A)^\circ \subset Im A^*$  (也即在取  $x^* \in (Ker A)^\circ$  可以推出  $x^* \in Im A^*$ )

任取  $x^* \in (Ker A)^\circ$ , 要证  $x^* \in Im A^*$ , 只用证  $\exists y^* \in Y^*$  s.t.

$A^* y^* = x^*$ , 接下来要找这个  $y^*$

由伴随算子的定义:  $y^*: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \quad x^*: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$A^* y^* = x^*$  实际上要求  $X \rightarrow Y \xrightarrow{y^*} \mathbb{R}$  即二者效果相同

当  $x \in X, Ax = y \in Y$  时应有  $x^*(x) = y^*(y) \in \mathbb{R}$

因此我们对要找的这个  $y^*$  的结构已有所了解

但由于  $Ax=y$  将  $y$  限制在了  $\text{Im}A$  上, 故先只能从  $\text{Im}A$  上找一个符合此结构的泛函再将其延拓到  $Y$  上成为  $y^*$ . 因此有如下操作

$$\text{构造一个 functional } f: \text{Im}A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} y & \longmapsto & x^*(x) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ Ax & & x \in X \end{array}$$

claim:  $f$  is a bounded linear functional

验证: ① 先看  $f$  是否良定义. 因可能存在多个  $x \in X$  s.t.  $Ax=y$

假设  $Ax_1 = Ax_2 = y$  则  $A(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x_1 - x_2 \in \text{Ker}A$

而  $x^* \in (\text{Ker}A)^\circ \therefore x^*(x_1 - x_2) = 0 \Rightarrow x^*(x_1) = x^*(x_2) \therefore$  是良定义的

② 对  $y_1, y_2 \in \text{Im}A$ .  $f(\alpha y_1 + \beta y_2) = f(\alpha Ax_1 + \beta Ax_2)$   
 $= f(A(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2)) = x^*(\alpha x_1 + \beta x_2) = \alpha x^*(x_1) + \beta x^*(x_2) = \alpha f(y_1) + \beta f(y_2)$

$\therefore f$  linear

③ 任取  $z \in \text{Ker}A$  则  $y = A(x-z)$   $f(y) = x^*(x-z)$

$\therefore |f(y)| = |x^*(x-z)| \leq \|x^*\| \|x-z\| \quad \forall z \in \text{Ker}A$

$\Rightarrow |f(y)| \leq \|x^*\| \cdot \inf_{z \in \text{Ker}A} \|x-z\| = \|x^*\| \|[x]\|_{X/\text{Ker}A}$

由 Theorem 3.14:  $A$  closed  $\Rightarrow \exists c > 0$  s.t.  $\|Ax\| \geq c \|[x]\|_{X/\text{Ker}A}$

$\therefore |f(y)| \leq \|x^*\| \|[x]\|_{X/\text{Ker}A} \leq \frac{1}{c} \|x^*\| \|Ax\| = \frac{1}{c} \|x^*\| \|y\|$

$\therefore f$  is bounded

由 Hahn-Banach extension theorem 的推论,  $f$  可以延拓到全空间  $Y$  上

$\therefore \exists y^* \in Y^*$  s.t.  $y^*(y) = f(y) \quad \forall y \in \text{Im}A$

$\wedge y = Ax \quad x \in X$

$\therefore x^*(x) = f(y) = (y^*, y) = (y^*, Ax) = (A^*y^*, x) = A^*y^*(x) \quad \forall x \in X$

从而  $x^* = A^*y^*$  即  $x^* \in \text{Im}A^*$  故  $(\text{Ker}A)^\circ \subset \text{Im}A^*$

$\therefore (\text{Ker}A)^\circ = \text{Im}A^*$  又零化子均闭  $\Rightarrow \text{Im}A^*$  is closed.

自伴性  
 $\|x\| \neq 0$   
 矛盾

是闭的)

证明

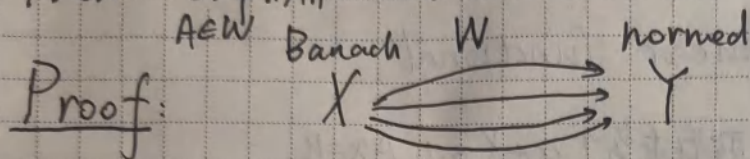
$\in \text{Im}A^*$ )

#

The uniform boundedness principle (共鸣定理)  
 (or the Banach-Steinhaus Theorem)

Theorem 3.17: Let  $X$  be a Banach space,  $Y$  be a normed space. Let  $W$  be any subset of  $B(X, Y)$  s.t.  $\forall x \in X, \sup_{A \in W} \|Ax\| < \infty$

Then  $\sup_{A \in W} \|A\| < +\infty$  (i.e.  $\exists M > 0$  s.t.  $\|A\| \leq M$  对  $\forall A \in W$  成立)



证  $V_n = \{x \in X \mid \sup_{A \in W} \|Ax\| \leq n\}$

则  $X = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n$

claim:  $V_n$  is closed  $\Leftrightarrow \overline{V_n} = V_n$

证明: 取  $\{x_k\} \subset V_n$  且  $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} x_k = x$

$A$  bounded  $\Rightarrow A$  continuous  $\therefore \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} Ax_k = Ax$

$\Rightarrow \|Ax\| = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \|Ax_k\| \leq n \quad \forall A \in W$

$\therefore \sup_{A \in W} \|Ax\| \leq n \Rightarrow x \in V_n$

$X$  Banach space  $\Rightarrow X$  is of 2<sup>nd</sup> category

$\therefore \exists n_0$  和  $B(x_0, r)$  s.t.  $B(x_0, r) \subset \overline{V_{n_0}} = V_{n_0}$

对  $\forall z \in B(0, r)$  有  $x_0 + z \in B(x_0, r) \subset V_{n_0}$  又  $x_0 \in B(x_0, r) \subset V_{n_0}$

$\therefore \begin{cases} \|A(x_0 + z)\| \leq n_0 \\ \|Ax_0\| \leq n_0 \end{cases}$  对  $\forall A \in W$

$\Rightarrow \|Az\| = \|A(x_0 + z) - Ax_0\| \leq \|A(x_0 + z)\| + \|Ax_0\| \leq 2n_0$  对  $\forall A \in W$  (\*)

取  $\forall x \in X$ . 则  $\frac{x}{2\|x\|} r \in B(0, r)$

由 (\*):  $\|A(\frac{x}{2\|x\|} r)\| \leq 2n_0 \Rightarrow \|Ax\| \leq \frac{4n_0}{r} \|x\| \quad (\forall A \in W)$

从而  $\sup_{A \in W} \|A\| < +\infty$

Remark: 若将上述定理中的  $Y$  用其完备化  $\bar{Y}$  (Banach space) 替代.

则可以给出另一种漂亮的证明.

Proof: 记  $W = \{A_i | i \in I\}$   $I$ : 指标集  $W \subset B(X, \bar{Y})$

$$l_\infty(I; \bar{Y}) := \{(y_i)_{i \in I} | y_i \in \bar{Y} \text{ 且 } \sup_i \|y_i\| < +\infty\} \quad (\|(y_i)_{i \in I}\| := \sup_i \|y_i\|)$$

构造:  $X \xrightarrow{T} l_\infty(I; \bar{Y})$

$$x \longmapsto (A_i x)_{i \in I} = T x$$

claim 1:  $l_\infty(I; \bar{Y})$  is Banach space.

验证: 范数时显然 OK 的. 故只验证完备性.

取  $\{(y_i^{(m)})_{i \in I}\} \subset l_\infty(I; \bar{Y})$  Cauchy seq.

$$\forall i \in I \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \text{ s.t. } \|y_i^{(n)} - y_i^{(m)}\| < \epsilon \quad (n, m \geq N)$$

$\{y_i^{(m)}\} \subset \bar{Y} \quad (\forall i \in I)$  是  $\bar{Y}$  中的 Cauchy seq. 因此有极限.

$$\text{记 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_i^{(n)} = \tilde{y}_i \quad (\forall i \in I) \quad \tilde{y}_i \in \bar{Y} \Rightarrow (\tilde{y}_i)_{i \in I} \in l_\infty(I; \bar{Y})$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists N \text{ s.t. } \|(y_i^{(n)})_{i \in I} - (\tilde{y}_i)_{i \in I}\| = \sup_i \|y_i^{(n)} - \tilde{y}_i\| < \epsilon \quad (n \geq N)$$

$\therefore \{(y_i^{(m)})_{i \in I}\}$  在  $l_\infty(I; \bar{Y})$  中有极限  $(\tilde{y}_i)_{i \in I} \therefore$  完备

claim 2:  $T$  closed

验证: 取  $\{x_n\} \subset X$  s.t.  $\textcircled{1} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x \quad (\text{in } X)$  &  $\textcircled{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_i x_n = y_i \quad (\text{in } l_\infty(I; \bar{Y}))$

$\therefore A_i$  bounded  $(\forall i \in I) \Rightarrow A_i$  continuous  $(\forall i \in I)$

$$\therefore \text{由 } \textcircled{1} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_i x_n = A_i x \quad \text{结合 } \textcircled{2} \Rightarrow y_i = A_i x$$

$\therefore T$  closed

例  $X, l_\infty(I; \bar{Y})$  are Banach spaces  $T$  is closed

CGT  $\Rightarrow T$  is bounded

$$\|T\| = \sup_{\|x\| < 1, x \in X} \|(A_i x)_{i \in I}\| = \sup_{\|x\| < 1, x \in X} \sup_{i \in I} \|A_i x\| = \sup_{i \in I} \sup_{\|x\| < 1, x \in X} \|A_i x\|$$

$$= \sup_{i \in I} \|A_i\| \quad \therefore \|T\| < +\infty \Leftrightarrow \sup_{i \in I} \|A_i\| < +\infty \quad \text{即记得结论}$$