

Properties of bounded linear transformations

By

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Theorem: Let $T: N \rightarrow N'$ be a linear transformation. Then T is bounded iff T maps bounded sets in N into bounded sets in N' .

Proof: Since T is bounded linear transformation.

$$\|T(x)\| \leq M\|x\|, \forall x \in N.$$

Let B be a bounded subset of N . Then

$$\|x\| \leq K, \forall x \in B.$$

From above we can say that

$$\|T(x)\| \leq MK, \forall x \in B.$$

It shows that $T(B)$ is bounded in N' .

Conversely let T map bounded sets in N into bounded sets in N' . To prove that T is a bounded linear transformation, let us take the closed unit sphere $S_1[0]$ in N as a bounded set. By hypothesis, its image $T(S_1[0])$ must be bounded set in N' . Therefore there is a constant K such that

$$\|T(x)\| \leq K, \forall x \in S_1[0].$$

Let x be any non zero vector in N . Then $\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}\right) \in S_1[0]$ and so we get $\left\|T\left(\frac{x}{\|x\|}\right)\right\| \leq K$ which implies $\|T(x)\| \leq K\|x\|$.

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Theorem: If N and N' are normed linear spaces and $T: N \rightarrow N'$, then following are equivalent.

$$(a) \|T\| = \sup \left\{ \frac{\|T(x)\|}{\|x\|} : x \in N, x \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$(b) \|T\| = \sup \{ \|T(x)\| : x \in N, \|x\| \leq 1 \}.$$

$$(c) \|T\| = \sup \{ \|T(x)\| : x \in N, \|x\| = 1 \}.$$

Proof:

$$\text{If } x \text{ satisfies (a), then we have } \frac{\|Tx\|}{\|x\|} = \left\| T \left(\frac{x}{\|x\|} \right) \right\|.$$

$$\text{Since } \left\| \frac{x}{\|x\|} \right\| = 1, x \text{ satisfies (c) so that (a) } \leq \text{(c).}$$

...(1)

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Since $\{x \in N : \|x\| = 1\} \subset \{x \in N : \|x\| \leq 1\}$. We get from the properties of supremum,

$$(c) \leq (b) \quad \dots(2)$$

From (1) and (2), we get

$$(a) \leq (c) \leq (b). \quad \dots(3)$$

If $\|x\| \leq 1, x \neq 0$, then we get

$$\|Tx\| \leq \frac{\|Tx\|}{\|x\|} \text{ which implies on taking supremum } (b) \leq (a). \quad \dots(4)$$

From (3) and (4), we obtain $(a) \leq (c) \leq (b) \leq (a)$. Therefore (a), (b) and (c) are all equivalent. From these we see at once $\|Tx\| \leq \|T\| \|x\|$.

Theorem: Let N and N' be normed linear spaces and let $T: N \rightarrow N'$ be bounded linear transformation of N into N' . If M is the kernel of T , then

- (i) M is a closed subspace of N
- (ii) T induces a natural transformation T' of N/M onto N' such that $\|T'\| = \|T\|$.

Proof: The kernel of an operator T is defined as $\ker(T) = \{x \in N: T(x) = 0\}$. The kernel of a linear operator is a subspace of N . If M contains all of its limit points then it will be closed.

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Let x be a limit point of $\ker(T)$. Then there exist a sequence (x_n) in $\ker(T)$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x$. Since T is continuous, $T(x_n) \rightarrow T(x)$. But $T(x_n) = 0, \forall n$ and so $T(x) = 0$. This proves that $\ker(T)$ is closed.

By (i) M is a closed subspace of N and so N/M is a quotient space with the norm of a coset given by

$$\|x + M\| = \inf \{\|x + m\| : m \in M\}.$$

We shall define $T' : N/M \rightarrow N'$ by $T'(x + M) = T(x)$ and show that T' is linear and $\|T'\| = \|T\|$.

Let $x + M, y + M \in N/M$ and α, β be any two scalars.

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Then $T'(\alpha(x + M) + \beta(y + M)) = T'(\alpha x + M + \beta y + M) = T'(\alpha x + \beta y + M)$.
But $T'(\alpha x + \beta y + M) = T(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha T(x) + \beta T(y) = \alpha T'(x + M) + \beta T'(y + M)$.
Therefore $T'(\alpha(x + M) + \beta(y + M)) = \alpha T'(x + M) + \beta T'(y + M)$.
This proves that T' is linear.
Further

$$\begin{aligned}\|T'\| &= \sup \{\|T'(x + M)\| : x \in N, \|x + M\| \leq 1\} \\ &= \sup \{\|T(x)\| : x \in N, \inf \{\|x + m\| : m \in M\} \leq 1\} \\ &= \sup \{\|T(x)\| : x \in N, m \in M, \|x + m\| \leq 1\}.\end{aligned}$$

If $m \in M$, then we have $T(m) = 0$. Using this we get from the above step

$$\begin{aligned}\|T'\| &= \sup \{\|T(x) + T(m)\| : x \in N, m \in M, \|x + m\| \leq 1\} \\ &= \sup \{\|T(x + m)\| : x \in N, m \in M, \|x + m\| \leq 1\}.\end{aligned}$$

If $x \in N, m \in M$, then $x + m \in N$ and any vector x in N can be written as $x + 0$ where $0 \in M$.
Using this, we get

$$\|T'\| = \sup \{\|T(x)\| : x \in N, \|x\| \leq 1\} = \|T\|.$$

Thus we have established $\|T'\| = \|T\|$.

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Video Links:

1. <https://youtu.be/TJcnVWj6jVg>

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Name of the Faculty: Dr. Alok Tripathi

Program Name: M. Sc

Reference

- ❑ A first course in functional Analysis by D. Somasundaram

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Course Name: Calculus



Thank You

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