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Abstract**Full Text**

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MATHEMATICS

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ON SOME EXTENSIONS OF TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES*(Presented by Academician S. N. Bernshtein, 21 VI 1966)*

1. Let E be a separable locally convex topological vector space over the field R of real numbers, and let E' be the vector space conjugate to E , endowed with the strong topology. Let A be an arbitrary nonempty set and let $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ be the Banach algebra of all bounded real-valued numerical functions on A . Define the $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -module

$$E_{(A)} = L_R(E', \mathfrak{B}(A))$$

of all continuous linear mappings of the topological vector space E' into the Banach space $\mathfrak{B}(A)$. Considering the module $E_{(A)}$ as a vector space over R , define the linear mapping

$$i : E \rightarrow E_{(A)},$$

which assigns to each element $s \in E$ the continuous linear mapping $x : E' \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}(A)$ such that $x(t)$, for every $t \in E'$, is the function on A identically equal to $t(s)$. It is immediately evident that the mapping i is injective; therefore $E_{(A)}$ may be regarded as a module obtained from the topological vector space E by extending its field of scalars to the algebra $\mathfrak{B}(A)$.

Analogously one may define the $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -module

$$E'_{(A)} = L_R(E, \mathfrak{B}(A))$$

of all continuous linear mappings $E \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}(A)$ and the linear mapping

$$j : E' \rightarrow E'_{(A)},$$

which assigns to each element $t \in E'$ the continuous linear mapping $y : E \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}(A)$ such that $y(s)$, for every $s \in E$, is the function on A identically equal

to $t(s)$. Since the mapping j is injective, $E'_{(A)}$ may be regarded as a module obtained from the space E' by extending its field of scalars to the algebra $\mathfrak{B}(A)$.

2. Let ε_α , for each $\alpha \in A$, be the continuous linear form on $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ such that $\varepsilon_\alpha(b) = b(\alpha)$ for every $b \in \mathfrak{B}(A)$. Then each element $x \in E_{(A)}$ is identified with the equicontinuous family of linear forms $x_\alpha = \varepsilon_\alpha \circ x$ ($\alpha \in A$) on the topological vector space E' ; analogously, each element $y \in E'_{(A)}$ is identified with the equicontinuous family of linear forms $y_\alpha = \varepsilon_\alpha \circ y$ ($\alpha \in A$) on E . Since every equicontinuous set in E' is bounded in the strong topology, the values $\langle x_\alpha, y_\beta \rangle$ ($\alpha, \beta \in A$) of the canonical bilinear form defined on the product $E'' \times E'$ are bounded in the aggregate. We define on the product $E_{(A)} \times E'_{(A)}$ a $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -bilinear form by assigning to each pair $(x, y) \in E_{(A)} \times E'_{(A)}$ the bounded numerical function $\alpha \rightarrow \langle x_\alpha, y_\alpha \rangle$ on A , which we shall denote by $\langle x, y \rangle$. We shall show that the $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -bilinear form so defined,

$$(x, y) \rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle$$

puts the modules $E_{(A)}$ and $E'_{(A)}$ in duality. Indeed—

therefore, if $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ for some $x \in E_{(A)}$ and every $y \in E'_{(A)}$, then $\langle x_\alpha, t \rangle = 0$ ($\alpha \in A$; $t \in E'$), whence $x_\alpha = 0$ ($\alpha \in A$), i.e. $x = 0$. If $\langle x, y \rangle = 0$ for every $x \in E_{(A)}$ and some $y \in E'_{(A)}$, then $\langle s, y_\alpha \rangle = 0$ ($\alpha \in A$; $s \in E$) and, consequently, $y = 0$. Finally, it is obvious that $\varepsilon_\alpha(\langle i(s), j(t) \rangle) = \langle s, t \rangle$ ($\alpha \in A$) for every pair $(s, t) \in E \times E'$. Thus the following has been proved.

Theorem 1. *On the product $E_{(A)} \times E'_{(A)}$ there exists a canonical $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -bilinear form $(x, y) \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$, putting the modules $E_{(A)}$ and $E'_{(A)}$ in duality and such that the value $\langle i(s), j(t) \rangle$ for each pair $(s, t) \in E \times E'$ identically coincides with the value $\langle s, t \rangle$ of the canonical bilinear form putting the spaces E and E' in duality.*

3. By the weak topology $\sigma(E_{(A)}, E'_{(A)})$ we shall mean the weakest of the topologies in $E_{(A)}$ for which all $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear forms of the form $x \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$ ($y \in E'_{(A)}$) are continuous. This is a topology consistent with the structure of the $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -module in $E_{(A)}$, for which a fundamental system of neighborhoods of zero is formed by the sets

$$W(y_1, \dots, y_n; \varepsilon) = \{x \in E_{(A)} : \|\langle x, y_k \rangle\| \leq \varepsilon \ (1 \leq k \leq n)\},$$

each of which is determined by a finite set of elements $y_k \in E'_{(A)}$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$) and a number $\varepsilon > 0$.

Theorem 2. *The module $L_{\mathfrak{B}(A)}(E_{(A)}, \mathfrak{B}(A))$ of all $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear forms on $E_{(A)}$, continuous in the weak topology $\sigma(E_{(A)}, E'_{(A)})$, is canonically identifiable with the module $E'_{(A)}$: every continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear form on $E_{(A)}$ is uniquely representable in the form $x \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$, where $y \in E'_{(A)}$.*

Indeed, let g be an arbitrary continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear form on $E_{(A)}$. Then $g(bx) = bg(x)$, whatever $b \in \mathfrak{B}(A)$ and $x \in E_{(A)}$; consequently, $g_\alpha(bx) = b(\alpha)g_\alpha(x)$, where $g_\alpha = \varepsilon_\alpha \circ g$ ($\alpha \in A$). In particular, $g_\alpha(x) = 0$ if $x_\alpha = 0$; in other words, for each $\alpha \in A$ there is defined a mapping $x_\alpha \mapsto g_\alpha(x)$, which is a linear form on the vector space E'' , continuous in the topology $\sigma(E'', E')$. Therefore $g_\alpha(x) = \langle x_\alpha, y_\alpha \rangle$, where $y_\alpha \in E'$ ($\alpha \in A$). On the other hand, by virtue of the continuity of the form g in the topology $\sigma(E_{(A)}, E'_{(A)})$ there exist $z_k \in E'_{(A)}$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$) such that $|\langle x_\alpha, y_\alpha \rangle| \leq 1$ ($\alpha \in A$) if $\|x, z_k\| \leq 1$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$). Since the family of linear forms $z_{k\alpha} = \varepsilon_\alpha \circ z_k$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$; $\alpha \in A$) is equicontinuous on E , for every s from some neighborhood of zero in E one has $|\langle s, z_{k\alpha} \rangle| \leq 1$ ($1 \leq k \leq n$; $\alpha \in A$), whence $|\langle s, y_\alpha \rangle| \leq 1$ ($\alpha \in A$). Thus the family (y_α) is equicontinuous on E and, consequently, defines some element $y \in E'_{(A)}$, for which $\varepsilon_\alpha \circ y = y_\alpha$ ($\alpha \in A$) and $g(x) = \langle x, y \rangle$ ($x \in E_{(A)}$). If $g(x) = \langle x, z \rangle$ ($x \in E_{(A)}$) for some z in $E'_{(A)}$, then, in view of the duality between $E_{(A)}$ and $E'_{(A)}$, from $\langle x, y - z \rangle = 0$ ($x \in E_{(A)}$) it follows that $y = z$, which completes the proof of the theorem.

By analogy with the preceding, endow the module $E'_{(A)}$ with the weak topology $\sigma(E'_{(A)}, E_{(A)})$, i.e. the weakest of the topologies for which all $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear forms of the form $y \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$ ($x \in E_{(A)}$) are continuous. Then the following holds.

Theorem 3. *The module $L_{\mathfrak{B}(A)}(E'_{(A)}, \mathfrak{B}(A))$ of all continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear forms on $E'_{(A)}$ is canonically identifiable with the module $E_{(A)}$: every continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear form on $E'_{(A)}$ is uniquely representable in the form $y \mapsto \langle x, y \rangle$, where $x \in E_{(A)}$.*

4. Whatever the nonempty set A , the linear mapping $i : E \rightarrow E_{(A)}$ is continuous if E is endowed with the original topology, and $E_{(A)}$ with the weak topology $\sigma(E_{(A)}, E'_{(A)})$.

Theorem 4. *Whatever the separated locally convex space E , there exists a set A such that the mapping i is a monomorphism.*

Indeed, let U be an arbitrary closed, balanced, convex neighborhood of zero in E ; then $U = M^0$, where M is some equicontinuous set in E' . We choose the set A so that its cardinality majorizes the cardinality of any equicontinuous set in E' . In this case $\text{Card}(M) \leq \text{Card}(A)$, and the set M can be represented parametrically as an equicontinuous family of linear forms y_α ($\alpha \in A$) on E . The family (y_α) determines an element $y \in E'_{(A)}$ such that $\varepsilon_\alpha \circ y = y_\alpha$ ($\alpha \in A$). Let s be an element in E such that $i(s) \in W(y; 1)$. Then $|\langle s, y_\alpha \rangle| \leq 1$ ($\alpha \in A$), and conversely. In other words,

$$i(U) = W(y; 1) \cap i(E),$$

and, consequently, i is an isomorphism of the space E onto $i(E)$.

The linear mapping $j : E' \rightarrow E$ is continuous if the space E' is endowed with the strong topology, and $E'_{(A)}$ with the weak topology $\sigma(E'_{(A)}, E_{(A)})$.

Analogously to Theorem 4, one proves

Theorem 5. *Whatever the separated locally convex space E , there exists a set A such that the mapping j is a monomorphism.*

5. Let $f : E \rightarrow F$ be a continuous linear mapping of the space E into the separated locally convex space F . Then a $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear mapping may be defined

$$f_{(A)} : E_{(A)} \rightarrow F_{(A)},$$

called associated with f , and assigning to each continuous linear mapping $x : E' \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}(A)$ the composition $x \circ f$, which is a continuous linear mapping of the space F' into $\mathfrak{B}(A)$.

Analogously, a $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear mapping may be defined

$${}^t f_{(A)} : F'_{(A)} \rightarrow E'_{(A)},$$

called associated with the mapping ${}^t f : F' \rightarrow E'$, conjugate to f , and assigning to each continuous linear mapping $y : F \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}(A)$ the composition $y \circ f$, which is a continuous linear mapping of the space E into $\mathfrak{B}(A)$.

It follows directly from these definitions that the mapping ${}^t f_{(A)}$ is conjugate to $f_{(A)}$ with respect to the canonical $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -bilinear forms defined respectively on the products $F_{(A)} \times F'_{(A)}$ and $E_{(A)} \times E'_{(A)}$:

$$\langle f_{(A)}(x), y' \rangle = \langle x, {}^t f_{(A)}(y') \rangle,$$

whatever $x \in E_{(A)}$ and $y' \in F'_{(A)}$. In particular, the mappings $f_{(A)}$ and ${}^t f_{(A)}$ are continuous in the weak topologies.

Theorem 6. *Let $f : E \rightarrow F$ be a continuous linear mapping. In order that the continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear mapping $\xi : E_{(A)} \rightarrow F_{(A)}$ enter into the commutative diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} E & \xrightarrow{f} & F \\ i \downarrow & & \downarrow i \\ E_{(A)} & \xrightarrow{\xi} & F_{(A)} \end{array}$$

it is necessary and sufficient that ξ coincide with $f_{(A)}$.

Indeed, the diagram holds for the mapping $f_{(A)}$ associated with f ; if it also holds for some continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear mapping ξ , then $(f_{(A)} - \xi) \circ i = 0$. Therefore

$$g \circ (f_{(A)} - \xi) = 0$$

for any $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear form g on $F_{(A)}$, continuous in the weak topology $\sigma(F_{(A)}, F'_{(A)})$; consequently, $f_{(A)} - \xi = 0$.

Theorem 7. In order that the continuous $\mathfrak{B}(A)$ -linear mapping $\xi : F'_{(A)} \rightarrow E'_{(A)}$ enter into the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F' & \xrightarrow{t_f} & E' \\ j \downarrow & & \downarrow j \\ F'_{(A)} & \xrightarrow{\xi} & E'_{(A)} \end{array}$$

it is necessary and sufficient that ξ coincide with ${}^t f_{(A)}$.

6. Let $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$ be the weakest of the topologies in E for which all linear mappings $E \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(A)$ belonging to $E'_{(A)}$ are continuous. If $A \subset A'$, then the topology $\sigma(E, E'_{(A')})$ is weaker than $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$. It can be shown that every linear mapping $f : E \rightarrow F$, continuous for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A')})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A')})$, is also continuous for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A)})$. In particular, if f is continuous for the original topologies in E and F , then it is continuous also for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A)})$, whatever the nonempty set A may be.

Theorem 8. Let $f : E \rightarrow F$ be a linear mapping, continuous for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A)})$. In order that f be a monomorphism for the same topologies, it is necessary and sufficient that the mapping

$${}^t f_{(A)} : F'_{(A)} \rightarrow E'_{(A)},$$

associated with ${}^t f$, be surjective.

Indeed, if f is a monomorphism, then, by the Hahn-Banach theorem, every continuous linear mapping $x : E \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(A)$ can be represented in the form $x = y \circ f$, where $y \in F'_{(A)}$; hence the mapping ${}^t f_{(A)}$ is surjective. Conversely, if ${}^t f_{(A)}$ is surjective, then to every $x \in E'_{(A)}$ there corresponds a $y \in F'_{(A)}$ such that $x = y \circ f$; consequently, f is injective. Since, moreover, $\langle s, \varepsilon_\alpha \circ x \rangle = \langle f(s), \varepsilon_\alpha \circ y \rangle$ ($s \in E$; $\alpha \in A$), it follows that f is a monomorphism.

Theorem 9. Let $A \subset A'$. If the mapping $f : E \rightarrow F$ is a monomorphism for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A')})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A')})$, then f is a monomorphism also for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A)})$.

Indeed, f is continuous for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A)})$. Every continuous linear mapping $x : E \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(A)$ can be represented in the form $x = \theta \circ x'$, where $\theta : \mathcal{B}(A') \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(A)$ is the restriction mapping, and $x' : E \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(A')$ is some continuous linear mapping. Since f is a monomorphism for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A')})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A')})$, we have $x' = y' \circ f$, where $y' \in F'_{(A')}$. Then $x = y \circ f$, where $y = \theta \circ y'$ is a continuous linear mapping $F \rightarrow \mathcal{B}(A)$.

Corollary 1. If the mapping $f : E \rightarrow F$ is a monomorphism for the original topologies, then it is a monomorphism also for the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A)})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A)})$, whatever the nonempty set A may be.

Indeed, by Theorem 4, for some $A' \supset A$ the topologies $\sigma(E, E'_{(A')})$, $\sigma(F, F'_{(A')})$ coincide with the original topologies in E and F , respectively.

Corollary 2. In order that a continuous linear mapping $f : E \rightarrow F$ be a monomorphism (for the original topologies), it is necessary and sufficient that, for every nonempty set A , the mapping

$${}^t f_{(A)} : F'_{(A)} \rightarrow E'_{(A)}$$

be surjective.

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Note: Figure translations are in progress. See original paper for figures.

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