

Introduction to Functional Analysis

Chapter 3. Major Banach Space Theorems

3.5. Closed Linear Operators—Proofs of Theorems

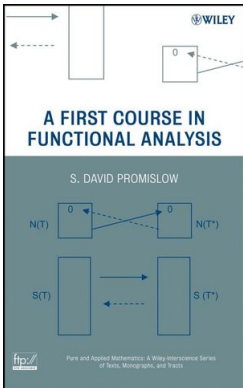


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Theorem 3.7

Theorem 3.7. If $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ is injective (one to one) and closed, then T^{-1} is closed.

Proof. Suppose $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ is injective and closed. Let $(y, x) \in \overline{G_{T^{-1}}}$. Then there is a sequence $((y_n, x_n))_{n=1}^{\infty} \subseteq G_{T^{-1}}$ that converges to (y, x) by Theorem 2.2.A(iii). Since we are using the sup norm in $X \times Y$ (and $Y \times X$) then $((x_n, y_n))_{n=1}^{\infty} \subseteq G_T$ converges to (x, y) .

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Lemma 3.5.A

Lemma 3.5.A. If $T \in \mathcal{L}(X, Y)$, where X and Y are Banach spaces, is bounded then T is closed.

Proof. Let (x_n, y_n) be a sequence in G_T which converges under the sup norm to (x, y) . Then $(x_n) \rightarrow x$ in X and $(y_n) \rightarrow y$ in Y . Since T is bounded, then it is continuous by Theorem 2.6. So

$$Tx = T(\lim x_n) = \lim(Tx_n) = \lim y_n = y.$$

So $(x, y) \in G_T$ and by Theorem 2.2.A(iii), G_T is closed. Hence, by definition, T is closed, as claimed. □

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