

TEOREMA

Seja \mathbb{X} um espaço normado. Todo funcional linear limitado f definido sobre um subespaço Z de \mathbb{X} tem uma extensão linear limitada \tilde{f} definida em todo \mathbb{X} tal que

$$\|\tilde{f}\| = \|f\|.$$

Seja \mathbb{X} um espaço normado.

(a) Dado $x_0 \in \mathbb{X} \setminus \{0\}$, existe $F \in \mathbb{X}^*$ tal que

$$\|F\| = 1 \text{ e } F(x_0) = \|x_0\|.$$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 \in Z \Rightarrow x = \alpha_{x_0} x_0.$$

Dom (a). $Z = \text{Geral}\{x_0\} = \{\alpha x_0 ; \alpha \in \mathbb{K}\}$

Damos $f: Z \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$, $f(x) = (\alpha_x \|x_0\|)$

Afirmamo $f \in Z^*$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Linha: } f(\lambda x + y) &= f(\lambda \alpha_x x_0 + \alpha_y x_0) \\ &= f[(\lambda \alpha_x + \alpha_y) x_0] \\ &= (\lambda \alpha_x + \alpha_y) \|x_0\| \\ &= \lambda f(x) + f(y) \end{aligned}$$

Continuando:

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)| &= |\alpha_x \|x_0\|| = |\alpha_x| \|x_0\| \\ &= \|\alpha_x x_0\| \\ &= \|x\| \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightsquigarrow \|f\|_{Z^*} = 1$$

Existem ext. língeas de f

$$F: X \rightarrow K$$

$$F \in X^* \quad e \quad \|F\|_{X^*} = \|f\|_{Z^*} = 1$$

Notemos que $x_0 \in Z$

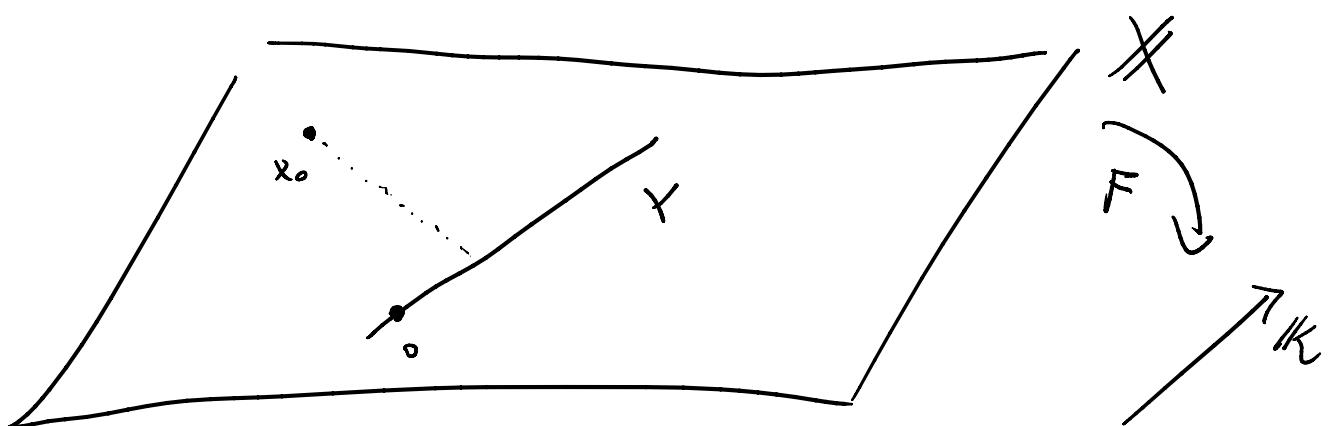
$$F(x_0) \stackrel{\downarrow}{=} f(x_0) = \|x_0\|$$



(c) Seja Y um subespaço fechado próprio de X . Dado $x_0 \in X \setminus Y$, existe $F \in X^*$ tal que

$$\|F\| = 1, \quad F|_Y \equiv 0, \quad F(x_0) = d(x_0, Y) = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x_0 - y\|.$$

$\bar{F} \in X^*$



Definição: $x_0 \in X \setminus Y$ ($x_0 \neq 0$)

$$Z = \text{Ger}\{x_0\} \oplus Y$$

$$= \left\{ (\alpha)_{\nearrow}^{x_0+y}; y \in Y \text{ e } \alpha \in K \right\}$$

$$f: Z \rightarrow K,$$

$$f(x) = \alpha \delta_1,$$

$$\text{sendo } \delta = d(x_0, Y)$$

Se X é não trivial e $B(X, Y)$ é Banach, então Y é Banach.

Definição: Seja $\{\eta_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \subset Y$ seq. de Cauchy

• Tome $\eta_0 \in X$, com $\|\eta_0\| = 1$.

* Existir $F \in X^*$ s.t.

$$\|F\|_{X^*} = 1 \quad \text{e} \quad F(\eta_0) = \|\eta_0\| = 1$$

* Definir $T_J: X \rightarrow Y$

W \rightarrow JUNGS
1. T : " " - "

$$T_j(q) = F(q_j) q_j$$

$$\Rightarrow T_j \in B(X, N), \forall j \in \mathbb{N}$$

Note que, dado $q_j \in X$

$$\begin{aligned} \| (T_j - T_k)(q_j) \|_N &= \| F(q_j) q_j - F(q_k) q_k \|_N \\ &\stackrel{\approx}{\leq} \| F \|_{X^*} \cdot \| q_j \|_X \cdot \| q_j - q_k \|_N \\ &= \| q_j \|_X \cdot \| q_j - q_k \|_N \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sup_{q_j \neq 0} \frac{\| (T_j - T_k) q_j \|}{\| q_j \|} \leq \| q_j - q_k \|$$



$$\| T_j - T_k \|_{B(X, N)} \leq \| q_j - q_k \|_N$$

Como $\{\eta_j\}$ é de Cauchy, então

$\{T_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ é Cauchy

logo $T_j \rightarrow T \in \mathcal{B}(X, N)$

Assim

$$\begin{aligned} \|\eta_j - T(\xi_0)\| &= \left\| \underbrace{F(\xi_0) \eta_j}_{\downarrow} - T(\xi_0) \right\| \\ &= \|T_j(\xi_0) - T(\xi_0)\| \\ &\leq \|T_j - T\|_{\mathcal{B}} \cdot \|\xi_0\| \\ &= \|T_j - T\|_{\mathcal{B}} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \eta_j \rightarrow T(\xi_0) \in N$

□

TEOREMA

Sejam \mathcal{N}_1 e \mathcal{N}_2 dois espaços normados. Dado $T \in B(\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2)$ fica bem definida a aplicação linear

$$T^a : \mathcal{N}_2^* \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_1^*,$$

tal que para cada $g \in \mathcal{N}_2^*$ associa a um elemento $T^a g \in \mathcal{N}_1^*$ definido por

$$(T^a g)(\xi) = g(T\xi), \quad \forall \xi \in \mathcal{N}_1.$$

Mais ainda, $T^a \in B(\mathcal{N}_2^*, \mathcal{N}_1^*)$ e

$$\|T^a\|_{B(\mathcal{N}_2^*, \mathcal{N}_1^*)} = \|T\|_{B(\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2)}.$$

$$T \in \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{N}_1, \mathcal{N}_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N}_1^* &\xrightarrow{h} \mathcal{N}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \text{ cont.} \\ \mathcal{N}_2^* &\xrightarrow{\tilde{h}} \mathcal{N}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \text{ cont.} \end{aligned}$$

$$T^a : \mathcal{N}_2^* \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_1^*$$

$$g \mapsto T^a g : \mathcal{N}_2 \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$\xi \mapsto (T^a g)(\xi) = g(T\xi)$$

$$(T^a = g \circ T)$$

$$\begin{array}{c} T^a \\ \text{linear} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$T^a (\lambda f + g)(\xi) = (\lambda f + g)(T\xi)$$

$$= \lambda f(T\xi) + g(T\xi)$$

$$= \lambda T^a f(\xi) + T^a g(\xi)$$

$$\Rightarrow T^a (\lambda f + g) = \lambda T^a f + T^a g$$

T^a o' continuo
 \longrightarrow

Fixado $g \in N_2^*$ e $\{q\} \in N_2$:

$$|T^a g(q)| = |g(Tq)| \leq \|g\|_{N_2^*} \cdot \|Tq\|_{N_2}$$

$$\leq \|g\|_{N_2^*} \|T\|_{B(N_2, N_1)} \|q\|_{N_2}$$

Const. que n̄s dep. de $\{q\}$

$$\Rightarrow T^a g \in N_1^*$$

$$\textcircled{*} \quad \sup_{q \neq 0} \frac{|T^a g(q)|}{\|q\|} \leq \|g\|_{N_2^*} \|T\|_{B(N_2, N_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|T^a g\|_{N_1^*} \leq \|g\|_{N_2^*} \cdot \|T\|_{B(N_2, N_1)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \|\cdot\|_{N_2^*} = \|\cdot\|_{N_2^*} \cdot \| \cdot \|_{B(N_2, N_2)}$$

↳ $\forall g \in N_2^*$

$$\sup_{g \neq 0} \frac{\|T^a g\|_{N_2^*}}{\|g\|_{N_2^*}} \leq \|T\|_{B(N_2, N_2)}$$

$$\Rightarrow (i) \quad T^a \in B(N_2^*, N_2^*)$$

$$(ii) \quad \|T^a\|_{B(N_2^*, N_2^*)} \leq \|T\|_{B(N_2, N_2)}$$

Afirmar: $\|T\| \leq \|T^a\|$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \text{Se } T=0 \Rightarrow T^a=0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \text{Suponha } T \neq 0 \Rightarrow \exists \quad 0 \neq q_0 \in N_2;$$

$$T(q_0) \neq 0$$

$$\overline{G} N_2$$

Exist $\bar{g} \in N_2^*$;

$$0 \neq g(Tq_0) = \|Tq_0\| \Rightarrow \|g\| > 1$$

Assim

$$\|Tq_0\| = g(Tq_0) = |g \circ T(q_0)|$$

$$= T^a g(q_0)$$

$$\leq \|T^a\| \|g\| \|q_0\|$$

$$= \|T^a\| \|q_0\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \|Tq_0\| \leq \|T^a\| \|q_0\|$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\|Tq_0\|}{\|q_0\|} \leq \|T^a\|$$

$$\|g_0\|$$

$$\therefore \Rightarrow \|T\| \leq \|T^a\|$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{---} & & \text{---} \\
 f \in \mathcal{H}^* & \mathcal{H}^* & \longrightarrow \mathcal{H} \\
 & \downarrow & \\
 \rightarrow \exists! x_f \in \mathcal{H}_j & \xrightarrow{\quad f \quad} x_f & \text{---}
 \end{array}$$

$$f(x) = \langle x, x_f \rangle, \forall x \in \mathcal{H}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{---} & & \text{---}
 \end{array}$$

RELEMBRANDO

- Dado $T \in B(\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2)$, existe um único $T^* \in B(\mathcal{H}_2, \mathcal{H}_1)$ tal que

$$\langle Tx, y \rangle = \langle x, T^*y \rangle, \forall x \in \mathcal{H}_1, \forall y \in \mathcal{H}_2.$$

Além disso, $\|T^*\| = \|T\|$.

- Pela representação de Riez, ficam bem definidos $\Psi_j : \mathcal{H}_j^* \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_j$, definido s por

$$\mathcal{H}_j^* \ni f \mapsto x_f \in \mathcal{H}_j,$$

$$\Psi_i : \mathcal{H}_i^* \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_i$$

TEOREMA

Sejam \mathcal{H}_1 e \mathcal{H}_2 espaços de Hilbert e $T \in B(\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_2)$ e Ψ_j os operadores de representação de Riez. Então,

$$T^a = \Psi_1^{-1} \circ T^* \circ \Psi_2.$$

$$T^a : \mathcal{H}_2^* \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1^*$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{H}_2^* & \xrightarrow{\Psi_2} & \mathcal{H}_2 & \xrightarrow{T^*} & \mathcal{H}_1 & \xrightarrow{\Psi_1^{-1}} & \mathcal{H}_1^*
 \end{array}$$

- Some $g \in \mathcal{H}_2^*$. Do do $x \in \mathcal{H}_2$:

$$T_g^a(x) = g \circ T(x) = \langle x, \psi_2(g \circ T) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_2}$$

$\boxed{g \circ T \in \mathcal{H}_2^*}$ $\xrightarrow{\text{Top.}} \text{Top.}$

(I)

$$= \langle x, \psi_2(T^a g) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_2}$$

For another one

$$\bar{T}_g^a(x) = g \circ T(x) = g(Tx) = \langle Tx, \psi_2(g) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_2}$$

$\boxed{g \in \mathcal{H}_2^*} \quad \xrightarrow{\text{Top.}}$

(II)

$$= \langle x, T^*(\psi_2(g)) \rangle_{\mathcal{H}_2}$$

I

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1(T^a g) = T^*(\psi_2(g)), \forall g \in H_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_1 \circ T^a = T^* \circ \psi_2$$

$$\Rightarrow T^a = \psi_1^{-1} \circ T^* \circ \psi_2$$

APLICAÇÃO CANÔNICA

Seja \mathcal{N} um espaço normado. Considere a aplicação

$$\Lambda : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^{**}$$

tal que a cada $x \in \mathcal{N}$ associa um $\Lambda x \in \mathcal{N}^{**}$ da seguinte forma:

$$(\Lambda x)f = f(x), \forall f \in \mathcal{N}^*.$$

$$\Lambda : \mathcal{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^{**}$$

$$x \mapsto \Lambda x : \mathcal{N}^* \rightarrow \mathbb{K}$$

$$f \mapsto \Lambda x(f) = f(x)$$