

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

**CONTINUOUS LINEAR FUNCTIONALS ON CERTAIN
TOPOLOGICAL VECTOR SPACES**

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S. CATER

Let X be a Lebesgue measurable subset of the real line and let L be the set of all real valued measurable functions on X , two functions being identified if they are equal almost everywhere. S. Banach and M. M. Day have provided the following real topological vector spaces which have no nonzero continuous linear functionals (see [1] and [3]).

EXAMPLE OF BANACH. Let V consist of all functions f in L for which $\int |f| (1 + |f|)^{-1} < \infty$ and define the distance between two functions f and g in V to be $\int |f - g| (1 + |f - g|)^{-1}$. Then this distance function is a metric on V , and under the metric topology V is a real topological vector space on which there is no nonzero continuous linear functional.

EXAMPLE OF DAY. Let p be a real number for which $0 < p < 1$ and let V consist of all functions f in L for which $\int |f|^p < \infty$. Define the distance between two functions f and g in V to be $\int |f - g|^p$. Then this distance function is a metric on V , and under the metric topology V is a real topological vector space on which there is no nonzero continuous linear functional.

On the other hand if $p \geq 1$ in Day's problem then $(\int |f|^p)^{1/p}$ is a norm on V which gives rise to the well known Banach space $L_p(X, m)$, and of course a Banach space has nonzero continuous linear functionals by the Hahn-Banach Theorem. Observe that the Banach space $L_p(X, m)$ and the examples of Banach and Day have this in common; each is a real topological vector space, V , for which there is a nondecreasing function ϕ mapping the nonnegative real axis into itself such that a complete neighborhood system of θ in V (where θ denotes the zero function) is given by sets of the form $\{f \in V; \int \phi(|f|) < \varepsilon\}$. The purpose of the present paper is to provide a theorem on abstract measure spaces which unifies all these results and reveals other topological vector spaces on which there exists no nonzero continuous linear functional.

Let (X, m) be a measure space as defined by Halmos in [5, p. 73]

Received November 16, 1962.

and let L be the set of all measurable functions on X , two functions being identified if they are equal almost everywhere. By a *simple* function on X we mean a linear combination of characteristic functions of subsets of X having finite measure. By an *atom* we mean a subset U of finite positive measure such that given any measurable subset E of U , either $m(E) = 0$ or $m(E) = m(U)$. The atoms U_1 and U_2 are identified if $m(U_1 \Delta U_2) = 0$; equivalently, the atoms U_1 and U_2 are regarded as the same if $m(U_1 \cap U_2) = m(U_1)$ or $m(U_1 \cap U_2) = m(U_2)$. If U is an atom note that $m(E \cap U) = m(U)$ or $m(E \cap U) = 0$ for any measurable set E . If $f \in L$, then f is constant almost everywhere on U ; we denote this constant $f(U)$. If E is a measurable set for which $m(E \cap U) = 0$ for every atom U , we say that E is *nonatomic*. In particular, if there are no atoms in X we say that (X, m) is a *nonatomic* measure space.

THEOREM. *Let V be a vector subspace of L under the usual operations of scalar multiplication and addition of vectors which contains all the simple functions on X . Let V be endowed with a Hausdorff topology for which V is a topological vector space such that there exists a nondecreasing function ϕ mapping the nonnegative real axis into itself so that a complete neighborhood system of θ in V is given by sets of the form $\{f \in V; \phi(|f|) < \varepsilon\}$. Then*

(i) *if $\liminf n^{-1}\phi(n) > 0$, then given any two linearly independent functions f and g in V there is a continuous linear functional T on V for which $Tf \neq 0$ and $Tg = 0$.*

(ii) *if $\liminf n^{-1}\phi(n) = 0$ and $\{U_\alpha\}$ is the (possibly vacuous) family of all atoms in X , then given any continuous linear functional T on V we have $Tf = \sum_\alpha f(U_\alpha)T(\chi_{U_\alpha})$ for all $f \in V$; in particular, if (X, m) is nonatomic there are no nonzero continuous linear functionals on V .*

Since $\liminf n^{-1}\phi(n) \geq 0$, statements (i) and (ii) exhaust all possibilities. Before developing a proof we note that the Banach space $L_p(X, m)$ and the examples of Banach and Day are all special cases of our Theorem. In Banach's example $\phi(x) = x(1+x)^{-1}$ (we can show that ϕ is nondecreasing by differentiating ϕ) and plainly case (ii) applies. In the Banach space $L_p(X, m)$ and in Day's example $\phi(x) = x^n$; in the former problem case (i) applies and in the latter, case (ii) applies. (Completeness is employed in the proof of Day's example in [3]; however completeness will not enter into the argument presented here.)

Proof. We can assume without loss of generality that $V \neq (0)$, i.e., there is a function f in V for which $f \neq \theta$. We claim that there

is a measurable set E for which $0 < m(E) < \infty$. To prove this observe that there is an integer n so large that $\int \phi(|n^{-1}f|) < 1$. Since V is Hausdorff $\int \phi(|n^{-1}f|) > 0$ and there must be a real number $c > 0$ for which $0 < mX(\phi(|n^{-1}f|) \geq c) < \infty$.

We claim that $\phi(0) = 0$ and $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(y) = 0$. To see this observe that θ is in every neighborhood of itself; consequently $0 = \int \phi(\theta)$ and $\phi(0) = 0$. Let E be a measurable set for which $0 < m(E) < \infty$. Because V is a topological vector space $n^{-1}\chi_E$ converges in V to θ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ and

$$\int \phi(n^{-1}\chi_E) = m(E)\phi(n^{-1}) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty .$$

Since ϕ is nondecreasing we have $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(y) = 0$.

We claim that $y \geq 0$ and $\phi(y) = 0$ imply $y = 0$. For if $y > 0$ then (because V is Hausdorff) $m(E)\phi(y) = \int \phi(y\chi_E) > 0$ and $\phi(y) > 0$ where E is a set for which $0 < m(E) < \infty$.

We claim that given any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that $y \geq 0$ and $\phi(y) < \delta$ imply $y < \varepsilon$. If this were not true there would be a sequence of numbers $y_n \geq \varepsilon$ for which $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \phi(y_n) = 0$; but then $\phi(\varepsilon) = 0$ which is impossible.

Let V' be the vector subspace of V composed of all the simple functions. We claim that V' is dense in V . To prove this let f be an arbitrary function in V . There is an integer n such that $\int \phi(|n^{-1}f|) < 1$. On any set of the form $X(K_1 \geq |f| \geq K_2 > 0)$ f can be uniformly approximated by functions in V' and it follows from the Dominated Convergence Theorem that $n^{-1}f$ and f are in the closure of V' in V (recall that $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \phi(y) = 0$).

To prove (i) suppose that $\liminf n^{-1}\phi(n) > 0$ and let f, g be linearly independent functions in V . Hence there is a number $c > 0$ for which $f\chi_E$ and $g\chi_E$ are linearly independent where $E = X(|f| \geq c) \cup X(|g| \geq c)$; otherwise there would exist scalars a, b for which $a^2 + b^2 > 0$ and $af\chi_E + bg\chi_E = 0$ almost everywhere for all $c > 0$, and hence $af + bg = 0$ almost everywhere on X which is impossible. Note that $0 < m(E) < \infty$.

We have $\liminf_{y \rightarrow \infty} y^{-1}\phi(y) = \liminf n^{-1}\phi(n)$ because ϕ is nondecreasing. Then there are positive numbers δ and K such that if $y > K$, then $y^{-1}\phi(y) \geq \delta$ and $\delta^{-1}\phi(y) \geq y$. There is an integer n so large that $\int \phi(|n^{-1}f|) < 1$. For $n^{-1}|f(x)| > K$ it follows that

$$|f(x)| \leq n\delta^{-1}\phi(|n^{-1}f(x)|)$$

and consequently $f\chi_E$ is in $L_1(E, m)$ where E is the set given in the

preceding paragraph. Likewise $h\chi_E$ is in $L_1(E, m)$ for any h in V .

But $L_1(E, m)$ is a Banach space and by the Hahn-Banach Theorem there is a continuous linear functional S on $L_1(E, m)$ for which $S(f\chi_E) \neq 0$ and $S(g\chi_E) = 0$. Define the linear functional T on V as follows; $Th = S(h\chi_E)$ for all h in V .

To complete the proof of (i) it suffices to show that T is continuous on V . Now V is evidently first countable. We need only show that if $\{h_n\}$ is a sequence of functions in V converging to θ in V , then $\{h_n\chi_E\}$ converges to θ in $L_1(E, m)$. Let $\{h_n\}$ be such a sequence; then $\lim \int \phi(|h_n|) = 0$ and $\phi(|h_n|)$ converges to θ in measure on X . But given any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is a $\delta > 0$ such that $y \geq 0$ and $\phi(y) < \delta$ imply $y < \varepsilon$. Hence $\{h_n\}$ converges to θ in measure on X . But by an argument above

$$|h_n(x)| \leq \delta^{-1}\phi(|h_n(x)|)$$

if $|h_n(x)| > K$ for certain fixed numbers δ and K ; it follows that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_E |h_n\chi_E| = 0$ and (i) is proved.

To prove (ii) suppose $\liminf n^{-1}\phi(n) = 0$ and let T be a continuous linear functional on V . We claim that if E is a nonatomic measurable set for which $0 < m(E) < \infty$, then $T\chi_E = 0$. To prove this suppose $T\chi_E \neq 0$ and select any integer $n > 0$. It is well known that the set $\{m(S); S \subset E\}$ is the closed interval $[0, m(E)]$ (see [4, pp. 308-9] for a proof that this set is dense in the interval, and the rest of the argument is routine). By induction there exists mutually disjoint subsets E_1, E_2, \dots, E_n of E for which $m(E_i) = n^{-1}m(E)$ for all i . Then

$$|T\chi_E| = \left| \sum_1^n T\chi_{E_i} \right| \leq \sum_1^n |T\chi_{E_i}|$$

and plainly there exists an index j for which $|T\chi_{E_j}| \geq n^{-1}|T\chi_E|$. Hence

$$\int_X \phi(n\chi_{E_j}) = \int_{E_j} \phi(n) = \phi(n)m(E_j) = n^{-1}\phi(n)m(E);$$

but on the other hand

$$|T(n\chi_{E_j})| = n|T\chi_{E_j}| \geq n n^{-1}|T\chi_E| = |T\chi_E| > 0.$$

Because $\liminf n^{-1}\phi(n) = 0$ it follows that in every neighborhood of θ in V there is a function f for which $|Tf| \geq |T\chi_E|$ contrary to the hypothesis that T is continuous.

Observe that $Tf = 0$ for any simple function f with nonatomic support.

To conclude the proof of (ii) let f be any function in V for which

$\int \phi(|f|) < 1$. There is a sequence of simple functions $\{h_n\}$ such that $\lim \int \phi(|f - h_n|) = 0$. Put $E = X - \bigcup_{\alpha} U_{\alpha}$. Now $f(U_{\alpha}) \neq 0$ for at most countably many U_{α} ; say U_1, U_2, U_3, \dots are these atoms enumerated. Clearly $f\chi_E$ and $h_n\chi_E$ are measurable and $\lim \int \phi(|f\chi_E - h_n\chi_E|) = 0$. Put $g_n = h_n\chi_E + \sum_1^n f(U_i)\chi_{U_i}$. Now $\sum_1^{\infty} \phi[|f(U_i)|]m(U_i) \leq \int \phi(|f|) < \infty$. Consequently

$$\int \phi(|f - g_n|) = \int \phi(|f\chi_E - h_n\chi_E|) + \sum_{n+1}^{\infty} \phi[|f(U_i)|]m(U_i)$$

and g_n converges to f in V . But

$$Tg_n = T(h_n\chi_E) + \sum_1^n f(U_i)T(\chi_{U_i}) = \sum_1^n f(U_i)T(\chi_{U_i}).$$

Because T is continuous

$$Tf = \sum_1^{\infty} f(U_i)T(\chi_{U_i}) = \sum_{\alpha} f(U_{\alpha})T(\chi_{U_{\alpha}}).$$

This holds for any function f in V (because we can always consider $n^{-1}f$ where $\int \phi(|n^{-1}f|) < 1$). The proof of (ii) is complete.

In our Theorem (ii) suggests the possibility of constructing several topological vector spaces which have no nonzero continuous linear functionals. We present one explicitly by employing the following

INEQUALITY. For any nonnegative numbers x and y

$$\frac{x}{\log(9+x)} + \frac{y}{\log(9+y)} \geq \frac{x+y}{\log(9+x+y)}$$

and equality holds if and only if $x = 0$ or $y = 0$.

Proof. Set $\phi(x) = x/\log(9+x)$ and observe that

$$\phi''(x) = \frac{-18 \log(9+x) - x[\log(9+x) - 2]}{(9+x)^2 \log^3(9+x)}$$

and $\phi''(x) < 0$ for all $x \geq 0$ because $9 > e^2$. We can suppose without loss of generality that $x \geq y > 0$. Then $\phi'(x)$ is strongly decreasing and by the Mean Value Theorem

$$\phi(x+y) - \phi(x) < \phi(y) - \phi(0)$$

and the conclusion follows. Observe also that $\phi'(x) \geq 0$ and ϕ is strongly increasing for $x \geq 0$.

To construct our example let (X, m) be a nonatomic measure space

and let V be the subset of L composed of all functions f for which $\int \phi(|f|) < \infty$ where $\phi(y) = y [\log(9 + y)]^{-1}$. That V is closed under addition follows from the Inequality. To show that V is closed under scalar multiplication observe that

$$|cf| [\log(9 + |cf|)]^{-1} \leq |f| [\log(9 + |f|)]^{-1}$$

if $|c| \leq 1$ and

$$|cf| [\log(9 + |cf|)]^{-1} \leq |c| |f| [\log(9 + |f|)]^{-1}$$

if $|c| > 1$. And in either event

$$|cf| [\log(9 + |cf|)]^{-1} \leq (1 + |c|) |f| [\log(9 + |f|)]^{-1}.$$

Thus V is a vector subspace of L under the usual operations of addition and scalar multiplication of vectors. Define a metric ρ on V as follows; $\rho(f, g) = \int \phi(|f - g|)$. That ρ is a metric follows from our Inequality and trivial verifications.

We claim that V is a topological vector space under the metric topology. That $(f, g) \rightarrow f + g$ is continuous in f and g simultaneously follows from the Inequality. To show that $(c, f) \rightarrow cf$ is continuous in c and f simultaneously we observe that

$$\begin{aligned} & \rho(cf, c_0f_0) \\ &= \int |cf - c_0f_0| [\log(9 + |cf - c_0f_0|)]^{-1} \\ &\leq \int |cf - cf_0| [\log(9 + |cf - cf_0|)]^{-1} \\ &+ \int |cf_0 - c_0f_0| [\log(9 + |cf_0 - c_0f_0|)]^{-1} \\ &\leq (1 + |c|) \int |f - f_0| [\log(9 + |f - f_0|)]^{-1} \\ &+ \int |c - c_0| |f_0| [\log(9 + |c - c_0| |f_0|)]^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

In the preceding paragraph fix c_0 and f_0 and let c and f vary. Now if $|c - c_0| < 1$ then

$$|c - c_0| |f_0| [\log(9 + |c - c_0| |f_0|)]^{-1} \leq |f_0| [\log(9 + |f_0|)]^{-1}.$$

By the Dominated Convergence Theorem we can make $\rho(cf, c_0f_0)$ as small as we please by making $|c - c_0|$ and $\rho(f, f_0)$ small enough. Hence V is a topological vector space satisfying (ii) in our Theorem and there is no nonzero continuous linear functional on V . (By an argument paralleling the proof that $L_p(X, m)$ is complete for $p \geq 1$ one can also show that V is complete; the details are left to the

reader.)

The interested reader can also show that the set of functions f in L for which $\int \log(1 + |f|) < \infty$ endowed with the metric $\rho(f, g) = \int \log(1 + |f - g|)$ is a topological vector space under the metric topology which has no nonzero continuous linear functional.

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 13, No. 1

March, 1963

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