In this chapter, we will focus on two important notions, compact spaces and complete spaces.

3.1 Compact set

We present the notion of compact metric spaces in this section. First, we define such spaces using open coverings, known as the Borel-Lebesgue property (Definition 3.1.3), and later on, we will see that this property is actually equivalent to the sequential characterization, known as the Bolzano-Weierstraß property (Definition 3.1.19). We will also see the properties of compact sets under continuous functions in Section 3.1.2. In particular, this generalizes the notion of a segment in \mathbb{R} , and we will establish a generalization of the intermediate value theorem in Proposition 3.1.12.

3.1.1 Borel-Lebesgue property

Borel-Lebesgue property is a property defined using the notion of open coverings.

Definition 3.1.1: Given a subset $A \subseteq M$ and a collection $\mathcal{C} = (C_i)_{i \in I}$ of subsets. We say that \mathcal{C} is a covering (覆蓋) of A, or \mathcal{C} covers A, if

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i$$

Additionally, if all the C_i 's are open subsets and satisfy the above condition, we say that C is an open covering (開覆蓋) of A.

Example 3.1.2: In the metric space $(M, d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the collections

$$\mathcal{I}_1 = \{(a, b) : 0 < a < b < 1\},\$$

 $\mathcal{I}_2 = \{(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}) : n \ge 2\}$

are both coverings of (0,1), where \mathcal{I}_1 is uncountable, but \mathcal{I}_2 is countable.

Below, we define the notion of a compact metric space and a compact set in a metric space.

Definition 3.1.3 (Borel–Lebesgue property): Let (M, d) be a metric space.

(1) The metric space (M, d) is said to satisfy the *Borel–Lebesgue property* if from any open covering of M, we can extract a finite subcovering.

緊緻空間及完備空間

在此章節中,我們會專注在兩個重要的概念:緊緻空間以及完備空間。

第一節 緊緻集合

此章節中,我們會介紹緊緻賦距空間的概念。首先,我們透過開覆蓋來定義這樣的概念,稱作 Borel-Lebesgue 性質(定義 3.1.3),稍後,我們會看到,這個與序列描述法等價,稱作 Bolzano-Weierstraß 性質(定義 3.1.19)。在第 3.1.2 小節中,我們也會看到緊緻集合在連續函數之下的性質。特別要注意的是,這推廣了 \mathbb{R} 中線段的概念,並且在命題 3.1.12 中會給我們中間值定理的推廣版本。

第一小節 Borel-Lebesgue 性質

Borel-Lebesgue 性質是透過開集覆蓋所定義的。

定義 3.1.1 : 給定子集合 $A \subseteq M$ 以及由子集合構成的集合族 $\mathcal{C} = (C_i)_{i \in I}$ 。如果

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} C_i$$

則我們說 $\mathcal C$ 是個 A 的覆蓋 (covering),或是說 $\mathcal C$ 可以覆蓋住 A。此外,如果所有的 C_i 皆是開集,且滿足上面的條件,則我們說 $\mathcal C$ 是個 A 的開覆蓋 (open covering)。

範例 3.1.2 : 在賦距空間 $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ 中,集合族

$$\mathcal{I}_1 = \{(a, b) : 0 < a < b < 1\},\$$

$$\mathcal{I}_2 = \{(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}) : n \geqslant 2\}$$

皆是 (0,1) 的覆蓋,其中 \mathcal{I}_1 是不可數的,但 \mathcal{I}_2 是可數的。

接著,我們定義緊緻賦距空間以及賦距空間中的緊緻集合。

定義 3.1.3 【Borel-Lebesgue 性質】: 令 (*M*, *d*) 為賦距空間。

(1) 如果從任意 M 的開覆蓋中,我們能夠萃取出有限的子覆蓋,則我們說賦距空間 (M,d)

- (2) We say that (M,d) is compact (緊緻) if it satisfies the Borel–Lebesgue property. In other words, M is compact if for any collection $(U_i)_{i\in I}$ of open sets of M such that $M\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$ ($\Leftrightarrow M=\bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$), we can find a finite subfamily $J\subseteq I$ such that $M\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in J}U_i$.
- (3) A subset $K \subseteq M$ is said to be a *compact set* if the induced metric space (K,d) is compact. In other words, K is a compact set if for any collection $(U_i)_{i\in I}$ of open sets of M such that $K\subseteq \bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$, we can find a finite subfamily $J\subseteq I$ such that $K\subseteq \bigcup_{i\in J}U_i$.

Example 3.1.4:

- (1) Any finite metric space is compact.
- (2) $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ is not compact because from the open covering $\mathbb{R} = \bigcup_{n \geqslant 1} (-n, n)$, we cannot extract a finite subcovering.
- (3) In $(\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$, the subset (0, 1) is not compact because from the covering $\bigcup_{n\geqslant 1}(\frac{1}{n}, 1-\frac{1}{n})$, we cannot extract a finite subcovering.

Remark 3.1.5: There is a dual version of the Borel–Lebesgue property by taking complementary sets. A metric space (M,d) is compact if and only if for any family $(F_i)_{i\in I}$ of closed sets such that $\cap F_i=\varnothing$, there exists a finite subfamily $J\subseteq I$ such that $\cap_{j\in J}F_j=\varnothing$. In particular, in a metric space (M,d), we may look at the two following properties.

- (i) (M, d) is compact.
- (ii) For any non-increasing sequence $(F_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ of nonempty closed sets, the intersection $\cap_{n\geqslant 1}F_n$ is nonempty. Note that (ii) can be compared to the Cantor's intersection theorem (Theorem 2.2.7), which involves non-increasing sequences of bounded, closed, and nonempty subsets in \mathbb{R}^n .

We clearly have (i) \Rightarrow (ii). If additionally, the metric space has the property that from any open subcovering, we may extract a *countable* subcovering (known as the Lindelöf covering property, see Theorem 3.1.28), then (ii) \Rightarrow (i). In particular, if M is a subspace of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n , we have (ii) \Rightarrow (i).

Proposition 3.1.6: Let $K \subseteq M$ be a compact set. Then, K is closed and bounded.

滿足Borel-Lebesgue 性質。

- (2) 如果 (M,d) 滿足 Borel–Lebesgue 性質,則我們說他是緊緻 (compact) 的。換句話說,如果 對於任意 M 中開集構成的集合族 $(U_i)_{i\in I}$,且滿足 $M\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$ (\Leftrightarrow $M=\bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$),我 們都能找到有限子集合族 $J\subseteq I$ 使得 $M\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$,則我們說 M 是緊緻的。
- (3) 給定子集合 $K\subseteq M$ 。如果引導賦距空間 (K,d) 是緊緻的,則我們說 K 是個緊緻集合 (compact set)。換句話說,如果對於任意 M 中開集構成的集合族 $(U_i)_{i\in I}$,且滿足 $K\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in I}U_i$,我們都能找到有限子集合族 $J\subseteq I$ 使得 $K\subseteq\bigcup_{i\in J}U_i$,則我們說 K 是緊緻的。

範例 3.1.4 :

- (1) 任何有限的賦距空間都是緊緻的。
- (2) $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 不是緊緻的,因為 $\mathbb{R}=\cup_{n\geqslant 1}(-n,n)$ 是個開覆蓋,但我們無法從他萃取出有限的子覆蓋。
- (3) 在 $(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 中,子集合 (0,1) 不是緊緻的,因為 $\cup_{n\geqslant 1}(\frac{1}{n},1-\frac{1}{n})$ 是個開覆蓋,但我們無法 從他取出有限的子覆蓋。

註解 3.1.5 : 藉由取補集,我們可以得到 Borel-Lebesgue 性質的對偶版本。若且唯若賦距空間 (M,d) 是緊緻的,那麼對於任意閉集合構成的集合族 $(F_i)_{i\in I}$,當 $\cap F_i=\varnothing$ 滿足時,會存在有限的子集合族 $J\subseteq I$ 使得 $\cap_{i\in J}F_i=\varnothing$ 。在賦距空間中 (M,d),我們可以考慮下面兩個性質。

- (i) (M, d) 是緊緻的。
- (ii) 對於任意非空閉集構成的非遞增序列 $(F_n)_{n\geq 1}$,交集 $\cap_{n\geq 1}F_n$ 是非空的。

我們能注意到 (ii) 與 Cantor 交集定理(定理 2.2.7)的相似性,在 Cantor 交集定理中,我們考慮的是 \mathbb{R}^n 中有界非空閉集構成的非遞增序列。

我們顯然有 $(i) \Rightarrow (ii) \circ$ 如果我們還知道,賦距空間有下面這個的性質:從任意的開覆蓋中,我們都能萃取出可數的子覆蓋(稱作 Lindelöf 覆蓋性質,見定理 3.1.28),那麼 $(ii) \Rightarrow (i) \circ$ 在 M 是歐氏空間 \mathbb{R}^n 子空間這個特殊情況時,我們有 $(ii) \Rightarrow (i) \circ$

Proof: We first show that K is bounded. Take $x \in K$, then $(B(x,n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ is an open covering of K. By compactness, we can find a finite subcovering, so K is bounded.

Next, we prove that K is closed. By contradiction, assume that K is not closed. We can find an accumulation point y of K such that $y \notin K$. For each $x \in K$, define $r_x = \frac{1}{2}d(x,y)$. Then, the collection $(B(x,r_x))_{x\in K}$ is an open covering of K, and the compactness of K gives us a finite subcovering, that is

$$K \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} B(x_k, r_{x_k}),$$

for some $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in K$. Take $r = \min(r_{x_1}, \ldots, r_{x_n})$ and $x \in B(y, r)$, then we can see that

$$d(x, x_k) \geqslant d(y, x_k) - d(x, y) > 2r_{x_k} - r \geqslant r_{x_k},$$

for all $1 \leqslant k \leqslant n$. This means that x is not in any of the open balls $B(x_k, r_{x_k})$. Thus, we obtain that $K \cap B(y, r) = \emptyset$. This contradicts the fact that y is an accumulation point of K. Then, we may conclude that K is closed.

Remark 3.1.7: Later in Remark 3.1.34, we will see that a closed and bounded set is not necessarily compact in general.

Proposition 3.1.8: Let (M,d) be a compact metric space, and $K \subseteq M$ be a closed set. Then, K is a compact subset.

Proof: If K is empty, then K is clearly compact. Suppose that K is not empty, and given an open covering $\mathcal{C} = \{C_i : i \in I\}$ of K. Since K is closed, $M \setminus K$ is open. Therefore, $\mathcal{C} \cup \{M \setminus K\}$ is an open covering of M. Since M is compact, we can find a finite subset $I' \subseteq I$ such that

$$M \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i \in I'} C_i\right) \cup (M \setminus K).$$

Therefore,

$$K \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I'} C_i$$

which is a finite subcovering from C. This shows that K is compact.

Proposition 3.1.9: Compact subsets of a metric space (M, d) satisfy the following properties.

- (1) Any finite union of compact subsets is compact.
- (2) Any intersection of compact subsets is compact.

證明:首先,我們證明 K 是有界的。取 $x \in K$,則 $(B(x,n))_{n \ge 1}$ 是 K 的開覆蓋。根據緊緻性,我們可以從中找到有限子覆蓋,所以 K 是有界的。

接著,我們證明 K 是閉集。使用反證法,假設 K 不是閉集。那麼我們能找到 K 的匯聚點 y,使得 $y \notin K$ 。對於任意 $x \in K$,我們定義 $r_x = \frac{1}{2}d(x,y)$ 。這樣一來,開球構成的集合族 $(B(x,r_x))_{x\in K}$ 是 K 的開覆蓋,且 K 的緊緻性則保證我們能找到有限的子覆蓋,也就是說,我們能找到 $x_1,\ldots,x_n\in K$ 使得

$$K \subseteq \bigcup_{k=1}^{n} B(x_k, r_{x_k}).$$

取 $r = \min(r_{x_1}, \dots, r_{x_n})$ 以及 $x \in B(y, r)$,那麼對於 $1 \leqslant k \leqslant n$,我們會有

$$d(x, x_k) \geqslant d(y, x_k) - d(x, y) > 2r_{x_k} - r \geqslant r_{x_k}.$$

這代表說 x 不在任何開球 $B(x_k,r_{x_k})$ 中。因此,我們得到 $K\cap B(y,r)=\varnothing$ 。這個與 y 是個 K 的 匯聚點矛盾,因此 K 是個閉集。

註解 3.1.7 : 稍後在註解 3.1.34 中,我們會看到,一般來講,有界閉集不一定都是緊緻集合。

命題 3.1.8 : $\ominus (M, d)$ 為緊緻賦距空間,且 $K \subset M$ 是個閉集。那麼 K 會是個緊緻子集合。

證明:如果 K 為空集合,則顯然 K 會是緊緻的。假設 K 非空,我們給定 K 的開覆蓋 $C=\{C_i:i\in I\}$ 。由於 K 是閉集, $M\setminus K$ 會是個開集。因此, $C\cup\{M\setminus K\}$ 會是個 M 的開覆蓋。由於 M 是緊緻的,我們能找到有限子集合 $I'\subseteq I$ 使得

$$M \subseteq \left(\bigcup_{i \in I'} C_i\right) \cup (M \backslash K).$$

所以我們也會有

$$K \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I'} C_i$$

而這是個 \mathcal{C} 的有限子覆蓋。所以我們得證K是緊緻的。

命題 3.1.9 : 賦距空間 (M, d) 中的緊緻子集合滿足下列性質。

- (1) 任何有限多個緊緻子集合的聯集是緊緻的。
- (2) 任意多個緊緻子集合的交集是緊緻的。

Proof: The proofs are straightforward by the Borel–Lebesgue property.

- (1) Let $n \ge 1$ and K_1, \ldots, K_n be compact subsets of (M,d) and $K := K_1 \cup \cdots \cup K_n$. Let $\mathcal{C} = \{C_i : i \in I\}$ be an open covering of K. Then, \mathcal{C} is also an open covering of K_m for $1 \le m \le n$. For each $m = 1, \ldots, n$, let us extract a finite subcovering of K_m from \mathcal{C} , that we denote by $\{C_i : i \in I_m\}$, where I_m is a finite subset of I. Then, the set $I' := \bigcup_{m=1}^n I_m$ is finite as well, and $\{C_i : i \in I'\}$ is a finite subcovering of K. This shows that K is a compact subset of (M,d).
- (2) Let $(K_i)_{i\in I}$ be a family of compact sets and $K:=\cap_{i\in I}K_i$. Since K is an intersection of closed sets, K is also closed. We may regard K as a subset of any compact set K_i , and it follows from Proposition 3.1.8 that K is also compact.

3.1.2 Application to continuous functions

Proposition 3.1.10: Let (M,d) and (M',d') be two metric spaces and $f:M\to M'$ be a function. If f is continuous and M is compact, then the image f(M) is a compact subset of M'; in particular, f(M) is closed and bounded.

Remark 3.1.11:

- (1) We note that in Section 2.5.3, continuous functions are characterized by their preimage, or inverse image, of open and closed sets. This proposition establishes the property that, the image of any closed subset of M (so compact by Proposition 3.1.8) is also closed in M'. We note that this property does not hold in general, see Remark 2.5.15.
- (2) We also note that if $f: M \to M'$ is continuous and M' is compact, the preimage $f^{-1}(M')$ is not necessarily compact. A constant function $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ gives us a counterexample.

Proof: Let $C = \{C_i : i \in I\}$ be an open covering of f(M). It follows from Proposition 2.5.11 that $f^{-1}(C_i)$ is an open set in M for $i \in I$. Therefore, $\{f^{-1}(C_i) : i \in I\}$ forms an open covering of M, and the compactness of M allows us to extract a finite subcovering, denoted by $\{f^{-1}(C_i) : i \in J\}$ for some finite subset $J \subset I$. Therefore,

$$f(M) \subseteq f\left(\bigcup_{i \in J} f^{-1}(C_i)\right) = \bigcup_{i \in J} f(f^{-1}(C_i)) \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in J} C_i$$

gives a finite subcovering from C of f(M).

Proposition 3.1.12: Let (M, d) be a compact metric space and $f: M \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function.

證明:我們可以直接使用 Borel-Lebesgue 性質來證明。

- (1) 令 $n\geqslant 1$ 以及 K_1,\ldots,K_n 為 (M,d) 中的緊緻子集合,記 $K:=K_1\cup\cdots\cup K_n$ 。令 $\mathcal{C}=\{C_i:i\in I\}$ 為 K 的開覆蓋。對於 $1\leqslant m\leqslant n$, \mathcal{C} 也是 K_m 的開覆蓋,因此我們可以找到有限子覆蓋,記作 $\{C_i:i\in I_m\}$,其中 I_m 是 I 的有限子集合。這樣一來,集合 $I':=\cup_{m=1}^n I_m$ 也是有限的,而且 $\{C_i:i\in I'\}$ 是 K 的有限子覆蓋。這告訴我們 K 是 (M,d) 的緊緻子集合。
- (2) 令 $(K_i)_{i\in I}$ 為緊緻集合族且記 $K:=\cap_{i\in I}K_i$ 。由於 K 是閉集的交集,所以 K 也還是個閉集。我們可以將 K 看作是任意緊緻集 K_i 的子集合,接著根據命題 3.1.8 ,我們得知 K 也是緊緻的。

第二小節 在連續函數上的應用

命題 3.1.10 : 令 (M,d) 及 (M',d') 為兩個賦距空間,且 $f:M\to M'$ 為函數。如果 f 是連續的,且 M 是緊緻的,則像 f(M) 是 M' 中的緊緻子集合;這同時也告訴我們 f(M) 是個有界閉集。

註解 3.1.11:

- (1) 在第 2.5.3 小節中我們提到,連續函數可以透過開集或閉集,在此函數之下的像原所描述。在此命題的假設之下,在 M 中任意閉子集合(所以根據命題 3.1.8 ,是個緊緻集合),他的像會是 M' 中的閉集。此性質一般來講是不成立的,見註解 2.5.15 。
- (2) 我們也注意到,如果 $f:M\to M'$ 是連續的,且 M' 是緊緻的,那麼像原 $f^{-1}(M')$ 不一定是緊 緻的。常數函數 $f:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ 會給我們反例。

證明:令 $\mathcal{C} = \{C_i : i \in I\}$ 為 f(M) 的開覆蓋。從命題 2.5.11 ,我們得知對於 $i \in I$, $f^{-1}(C_i)$ 是 M 中的開集。因此, $\{f^{-1}(C_i) : i \in I\}$ 是 M 的開覆蓋,根據 M 的緊緻性,我們能夠找到有限的子覆蓋,記作 $\{f^{-1}(C_i) : i \in J\}$,其中 $J \subseteq I$ 是個有限子集合。因此,我們有

$$f(M) \subseteq f\Big(\bigcup_{i \in J} f^{-1}(C_i)\Big) = \bigcup_{i \in J} f(f^{-1}(C_i)) \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in J} C_i$$

這也會是從 C 萃取出來,f(M) 的有限子覆蓋。

命題 3.1.12 : $\ominus (M,d)$ 為緊緻賦距空間,且 $f : M \to \mathbb{R}$ 是個連續函數。則 f 是有界的,而且

 \Box

Then, f is bounded and attains its maximum and minimum, that is, there exists $a, b \in M$ such that

$$f(a) = \inf_{x \in M} f(x) \quad \textit{and} \quad f(b) = \sup_{x \in M} f(x).$$

Proof: It follows from Proposition 3.1.10 that f(M) is compact, thus also bounded and closed, in \mathbb{R} . Let $m = \inf_{x \in M} f(x)$. Then, m is an adherent point to f(M). Since f(M) is closed, we also have $m \in f(M)$, that is m = f(a) for some $a \in M$. The proof is similar for the supremum / maximum. \square

Remark 3.1.13: We note that it is important to assume that M is compact. For a counterexample, if $(M,d) = (\mathbb{R}, |\cdot|)$ and take $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ with $f(x) = \arctan(x)$, then $f(\mathbb{R}) = (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, and it is clear that the supremum and the infimum are not attained.

We may apply Proposition 3.1.12 to compact sets of \mathbb{R} , giving us an improved version of the intermediate value theorem (Theorem 2.7.18).

Corollary 3.1.14: Let $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ be a segment and $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$ be a continuous function. Then, f(I) is also a segment.

Proof: We note that a segment in $\mathbb R$ is compact, which is a direct consequence of Remark 3.1.5 and the fact that it satisfies the Cantor's intersection theorem. Therefore, f(I) is compact in $\mathbb R$, and it follows from Proposition 3.1.6 that f(I) is bounded and closed. Additionally, we see from Theorem 2.7.18 that f(I) is an interval. We conclude by saying that a bounded and closed interval in $\mathbb R$ is a segment. \square

Corollary 3.1.15: Let $(M,d) \to (M',d')$ be a continuous and bijective function. If (M,d) is compact, then f^{-1} is continuous, and f is a homeomorphism.

Proof: Suppose that M is compact. To show that $g:=f^{-1}:M'\to M$ is continuous, we may use the characterization from Proposition 2.5.11. Let A be a closed subset of M. It follows from Proposition 3.1.8 that A is compact. Then, Proposition 3.1.10 tells us that $g^{-1}(A)=f(A)$ is also compact, thus closed in M'.

Remark 3.1.16: It is important to assume that (M,d) is compact. For a counterexample (Exercise 2.47), consider $f:[0,1)\to \mathbb{U}$ defined by

$$f(x) = e^{2\pi i x}, \quad x \in [0, 1).$$

The function f is clearly continuous and bijective. However, f^{-1} is not continuous at f(0) = 1, because we may take the sequence $x_n = 1 - \frac{1}{n}$ and $y_n = f(x_n)$. Then, $y_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 1 = f(0)$, but $f^{-1}(y_n) = x_n$ does not converge in [0, 1).

會碰到他的最大值及最小值;換句話說,存在 $a,b \in M$ 使得

$$f(a) = \inf_{x \in M} f(x)$$
 $\exists f(b) = \sup_{x \in M} f(x).$

證明:根據命題 3.1.10 ,我們得知 f(M) 是緊緻的,也就是說他是個 $\mathbb R$ 中的有界閉集。令 $m=\inf_{x\in M}f(x)$,會是個 f(M) 的附著點。由於 f(M) 是閉集,我們也會有 $m\in f(M)$,也就是說存在 $a\in M$ 使得 m=f(a)。對於最小上界或是最大值來說,證明也是相似的。

註解 3.1.13 : 我們注意到,假設 M 是緊緻的是個重要的假設。要找反例,我們可以考慮 $(M,d)=(\mathbb{R},|\cdot|)$ 及 $f:\mathbb{R}\to\mathbb{R}$ 其中 $f(x)=\arctan(x)$ 。這樣一來,我們有 $f(\mathbb{R})=(-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2})$,我們可以顯然看出,最大下界以及最小上界並沒有被 f 碰到。

如果我們把命題 3.1.12 應用在 $\mathbb R$ 的緊緻集合上,可以得到加強版本的中間值定理(定理 2.7.18), 敘述如下。

證明:我們注意到, \mathbb{R} 中的線段是緊緻的,這是因為他滿足 Cantor 交集定理,並透過註解 3.1.5 而得到的直接結果。因此,f(I) 在 \mathbb{R} 中是緊緻的,再根據命題 3.1.6 我們得知 f(I) 是閉集且有界。此外,從定理 2.7.18 我們知道 f(I) 是個區間。最後,因為 \mathbb{R} 中有界的閉區間是線段,我們因此能夠總結。

系理 3.1.15 : 令 $(M,d) \to (M',d')$ 為連續雙射函數。如果 (M,d) 是緊緻的,那麼 f^{-1} 會是連續的,且 f 是個同胚函數。

證明:假設 M 是緊緻的。我們可以使用命題 2.5.11 中,檢查閉集像原的方式,來證明 $g:=f^{-1}:M'\to M$ 是連續的。令 A 為 M 的閉子集合。從命題 3.1.8 ,我們得知 A 是緊緻的。接著,從命題 3.1.10 ,我們得知 $g^{-1}(A)=f(A)$ 也是緊緻的,所以是個 M' 中的閉集。

註解 3.1.16 : 假設 (M,d) 是緊緻的是很重要的。下面我們可以構造一個反例(習題 2.47):考慮 $f:[0,1)\to \mathbb{U}$ 定義做

$$f(x) = e^{2\pi i x}, \quad x \in [0, 1).$$

函數 f 顯然是個連續的雙射函數。然而, f^{-1} 在 f(0)=1 不是連續的,因為我們可以考慮序列

Theorem 3.1.17 (Heine–Cantor theorem): Let $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ be a continuous function. Suppose that M is compact. Then, f is uniformly continuous.

Proof: Let $\varepsilon > 0$. For every $x \in M$, since f is continuous at x, we may find $\delta_x > 0$ such that

$$y \in B(x, \delta_x) \Rightarrow f(y) \in B(f(x), \frac{\varepsilon}{2}).$$
 (3.1)

Clearly, the set of open balls $\{B(x, \frac{\delta_x}{2}) : x \in M\}$ forms an open covering of M. (Note that here, we divide the radii by 2.) The compactness of M allows us to extract a finite subcovering, that is

$$M \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B(x_i, \frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2})$$

for some $n \geqslant 1$ and $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in M$. Let $\delta = \frac{1}{2} \min_{1 \leqslant i \leqslant n} \delta_{x_i}$. For $y, y' \in M$ with $d(y, y') < \delta$, we can find $1 \leqslant i \leqslant n$ such that $y \in B(x_i, \frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2})$. Then,

$$d(y', x_i) \leqslant d(y', y) + d(y, x_i) < \delta + \frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2} \leqslant \delta_{x_i}.$$

That is, $y, y' \in B(x_i, \delta_{x_i})$. Therefore, by (3.1), we find

$$d(f(y), f(y')) \leq d(f(y), f(x_i)) + d(f(x_i), f(y')) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

Remark 3.1.18: In the first-year calculus, you should have seen Heine–Cantor theorem in \mathbb{R} , which states that a continuous function $f: I \to \mathbb{R}$ on a segment $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ is uniformly continuous.

3.1.3 Sequential characterization

Definition 3.1.19 (Bolzano-Weierstraß property): A metric space (M,d) is said to satisfy the Bolzano-Weierstraß property (Bolzano-Weierstraß 性質) if from any sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ of points of M, we can extract a convergent subsequence $(x_{\wp(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ with limit in M.

Theorem 3.1.20: In a metric space (M,d), the Borel-Lebesgue property and the Bolzano-Weierstraß property are equivalent. In other words, the metric space (M,d) is compact if and only if every sequence in (M,d) has a convergent subsequence.

 $x_n=1-rac{1}{n}$ 及 $y_n=f(x_n)$ 。這樣一來, $y_n \xrightarrow[n o \infty]{} 1=f(0)$,但 $f^{-1}(y_n)=x_n$ 不會在 [0,1) 中收斂。

定理 3.1.17 【Heine-Cantor 定理】: 令 $f:(M,d)\to (M',d')$ 為連續函數。假設 M 是緊緻的,那麼 f 是均匀連續的。

證明:令 $\varepsilon > 0$ 。對於任意 $x \in M$,根據 f 在 x 的連續性,我們能找到 $\delta_x > 0$ 使得

$$y \in B(x, \delta_x) \Rightarrow f(y) \in B(f(x), \frac{\varepsilon}{2}).$$
 (3.1)

顯然,開球構成的集合 $\{B(x, \frac{\delta_x}{2}): x \in M\}$ 會是 M 的開覆蓋。(注意到,我們將半徑除以 2)。透過 M 的緊緻性,我們能夠從中萃取有限子覆蓋,也就是

$$M \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B(x_i, \frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2})$$

其中 $n\geqslant 1$ 且 $x_1,\ldots,x_n\in M$ 。令 $\delta=\frac{1}{2}\min_{1\leqslant i\leqslant n}\delta_{x_i}$ 。對於 $y,y'\in M$ 且滿足 $d(y,y')<\delta$,我們能找到 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$ 使得 $y\in B(x_i,\frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2})$ 。那麼,我們會有

$$d(y', x_i) \leqslant d(y', y) + d(y, x_i) < \delta + \frac{\delta_{x_i}}{2} \leqslant \delta_{x_i}.$$

也就是說, $y, y' \in B(x_i, \delta_{x_i})$ 。因此,根據(3.1),我們得到

$$d(f(y), f(y')) \leq d(f(y), f(x_i)) + d(f(x_i), f(y')) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

註解 3.1.18 : 在大一微積分當中,你可能有看過 $\mathbb R$ 中的 Heine–Cantor 定理,敘述如下:定義在線段 $I\subseteq\mathbb R$ 上的連續函數 $f:I\to\mathbb R$ 會是均匀連續的。

第三小節 序列描述法

定義 3.1.19 【Bolzano–Weierstraß property】: 給定賦距空間 (M,d)。如果對於任意 M 中的點構成的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$,我們可以萃取出極限在 M 中的收斂子序列 $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$,則我們說賦距空間 (M,d) 會滿足 Bolzano–Weierstraß 性質 (Bolzano–Weierstraß property)。

定理 3.1.20 : 在賦距空間 (M,d) 中,Borel-Lebesgue 性質以及 Bolzano-Weierstraß 性質是等價的。換句話說,若且唯若所有在 (M,d) 中的序列皆有收斂子序列,則 (M,d) 是緊緻的。

Proof: Borel-Lebesgue \Rightarrow Bolzano-Weierstraß. Let us assume that K is compact, and given a sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ with values in K. Let $A=\{x_n:n\geqslant 1\}$ be the range of the sequence. If A is finite, then we can easily find a convergent subsequence of $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$. Suppose that A is infinite, and that $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ does not have any convergent subsequence. This means that for every $x\in K$, there exists a $\varepsilon_x>0$ such that $A\cap B(x,\varepsilon_x)=\varnothing$ or $\{x\}$. Additionally, these open balls $\{B(x,\varepsilon_x):x\in K\}$ form an open covering of K. Due to the compactness of K, we may find a finite subcovering, that is x_1,\ldots,x_n such that

$$K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B(x_i, \varepsilon_{x_i}).$$

Therefore,

$$A = A \cap K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} (A \cap B(x_i, \varepsilon_{x_i})).$$

However, the set A on the l.h.s. is infinite, but on the r.h.s., each term in the finite union is either empty or a singleton, so is still a finite set. This leads to a contradiction.

For the converse, we will first prove the following two lemmas.

Definition 3.1.21: A metric space (M,d) is said to be precompact (預緊緻), or relatively compact (相對緊緻), if for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a finite covering of M by open balls of radius ε .

Lemma 3.1.22: Let (M,d) be a metric space satisfying the Bolzano–Weierstraß property. Then, it is also precompact.

Proof: By contradiction, suppose that there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that we cannot find a finite covering by open balls of radius ε . Let us construct a sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ in M by induction such that

- for every $n \neq m \geqslant 1$, $d(x_n, x_m) \geqslant \varepsilon$,
- for every $n \ge 1$, $M \ne \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(x_i, \varepsilon)$.

Let $x_1 \in M$, then by the assumption, $M \neq B(x_1, \varepsilon)$. Let $k \geqslant 1$ and suppose that we have constructed x_1, \ldots, x_k such that $d(x_n, x_m) \geqslant \varepsilon$ for $1 \leqslant n \neq m \leqslant k$ and $M \neq \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i, \varepsilon)$. Then, we can find $x_{k+1} \in M \setminus (\bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i, \varepsilon))$. This allows us to see that $d(x_{k+1}, x_i) \geqslant \varepsilon$ for $1 \leqslant i \leqslant k$, and again by assumption, we know that $M \neq \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} B(x_i, \varepsilon)$.

The sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ constructed above is not Cauchy, and none of its subsequence is Cauchy either. Thus, by Proposition 2.4.6, it does not have a convergent subsequence. This contradicts the Bolzano–Weierstraß property.

證明:Borel-Lebesgue \Rightarrow Bolzano-Weierstraß. 我們假設 K 是緊緻的,並且給定序列取值在 K 中的 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。令 $A=\{x_n:n\geqslant 1\}$ 為此序列的值域。如果 A 是有限的,我們不難找到一個 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 收斂的子序列。現在假設 A 是無窮的,而且 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 沒有任何收斂的子序列。這代表著,對於所有 $x\in K$ 都會存在 $\varepsilon_x>0$ 滿足 $A\cap B(x,\varepsilon_x)=\varnothing$ 或 $\{x\}$ 。此外,這些開球 $\{B(x,\varepsilon_x):x\in K\}$ 會構成 K 的開覆蓋。由於 K 是緊緻的,我們能找到有限的子覆蓋,也就是 x_1,\ldots,x_n 使得

$$K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B(x_i, \varepsilon_{x_i}).$$

因此,我們得到

$$A = A \cap K \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} (A \cap B(x_i, \varepsilon_{x_i})).$$

在上式中,左方的集合 A 是無窮的,但右方的式子中,聯集中只有有限項,且每項皆是空集合或是單元素集合,因此右側是個有限集合。這給我們矛盾。

要證明逆命題,我們先證明下面兩個引理。

定義 3.1.21 : 給定賦距空間 (M,d)。如果對於所有 $\varepsilon>0$,存在由 M 中半徑為 ε 的開球所組成的有限覆蓋,我們說 (M,d) 是預緊緻 (precompact) 的,或是相對緊緻 (relatively compact) 的。

引理 3.1.22 : 如果 (M,d) 是個滿足 Bolzano–Weierstraß 性質的賦距空間,那麼他也會是預緊緻的。

證明:我們使用反證法,假設存在 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得我們無法找到有限多個半徑 ε 開球的覆蓋。接著,我們使用遞迴來構造 M 中的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 使得

- 對於所有 $n \neq m \geq 1$,我們有 $d(x_n, x_m) \geq \varepsilon$;
- 對於所有 $n \ge 1$, 我們有 $M \ne \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(x_i, \varepsilon)$ 。

令 $x_1 \in M$,根據假設,我們有 $M \neq B(x_1,\varepsilon)$ 。令 $k \geqslant 1$ 並假設我們已經構造了 x_1,\ldots,x_k 使得對於 $1 \leqslant n \neq m \leqslant k$,我們有 $d(x_n,x_m) \geqslant \varepsilon$,且 $M \neq \bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i,\varepsilon)$ 。這代表我們能找到 $x_{k+1} \in M \setminus (\bigcup_{i=1}^k B(x_i,\varepsilon))$ 。這樣一來,對於所有 $1 \leqslant i \leqslant k$,我們便得到 $d(x_{k+1},x_i) \geqslant \varepsilon$,然後 再次使用假設,我們得知 $M \neq \bigcup_{i=1}^{k+1} B(x_i,\varepsilon)$ 。

我們構造出來的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 不是柯西序列,且任何他的子序列也不會是柯西序列。因此,根據命題 2.4.6 ,他的任何子序列皆不收斂。這會與 Bolzano-Weierstraß 性質矛盾。

П

Lemma 3.1.23: Let (M, d) be a metric space satisfying the Bolzano–Weierstraß property. Consider an open covering $(C_i)_{i \in I}$ of M. Then, there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\forall x \in M, \exists i \in I, \quad B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq C_i.$$

Proof: By contradiction, suppose that for all $\varepsilon > 0$, we can find $x \in M$ such that

$$B(x,\varepsilon) \not\subseteq C_i, \quad \forall i \in I.$$

In particular, for every $n \ge 1$, let us choose $x_n \in M$ such that

$$B_n := B(x_n, \frac{1}{n}) \nsubseteq C_i, \quad \forall i \in I. \tag{3.2}$$

Using the Bolzano–Weierstraß property, we may find a subsequence $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ that converges to some limit $\ell\in M$. By the assumption, we may find $i\in I$ such that $\ell\in C_i$, and r>0 such that $B(\ell,2r)\subseteq C_i$. The convergence of the subsequence $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ further implies that there exists $N\geqslant 1$ such that

$$d(x_{\varphi(n)}, \ell) < r, \quad \forall n \geqslant N.$$

Therefore, for $n \ge N$ with $\varphi(n) > 1/r$, we have

$$\forall y \in B_{\varphi(n)}, \quad d(\ell, y) \leqslant d(\ell, x_{\varphi(n)}) + d(x_{\varphi(n)}, y) < r + 1/\varphi(n) < 2r.$$

It follows from the above line that $B_{\varphi(n)} \subseteq B(\ell, 2r) \subseteq C_i$, which contradicts Eq. (3.2).

Now, let us finish the proof of Theorem 3.1.20.

Proof of Theorem 3.1.20: Suppose that the metric space (M, d) satisfies the Bolzano–Weierstraß property. Let $(C_i)_{i \in I}$ be an open covering of M. By Lemma 3.1.23, we may fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$\forall x \in M, \exists i \in I, \quad B(x, \varepsilon) \subset C_i. \tag{3.3}$$

By Lemma 3.1.22, we can find finitely many open balls of radius $\varepsilon > 0$ that cover M. Let $n \ge 1$ and $x_1, \ldots, x_n \in M$ such that

$$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B(x_i, \varepsilon).$$

By Eq. (3.3), for $1 \le i \le n$, we may find $j_i \in I$ such that $B(x_i, \varepsilon) \subseteq C_{j_i}$. This allows us to conclude that

$$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} C_{j_i}.$$

引理 3.1.23 : 令 (M,d) 為滿足 Bolzano–Weierstraß 性質的賦距空間。考慮 M 的開覆蓋 $(C_i)_{i\in I}$ 。則會存在 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得

$$\forall x \in M, \exists i \in I, \quad B(x, \varepsilon) \subseteq C_i.$$

證明:使用反證法,假設對於所有 $\varepsilon > 0$,我們能找到 $x \in M$ 使得

$$B(x,\varepsilon) \not\subseteq C_i, \quad \forall i \in I.$$

這代表著,對於所有 $n \ge 1$,我們能選 $x_n \in M$ 使得

$$B_n := B(x_n, \frac{1}{n}) \not\subseteq C_i, \quad \forall i \in I. \tag{3.2}$$

使用 Bolzano–Weierstraß 性質,我們能找到子序列 $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 使得他會收斂到 $\ell\in M$ 。根據假設,我們能找到 $i\in I$ 使得 $\ell\in C_i$ 以及 r>0 使得 $B(\ell,2r)\subseteq C_i$ 。根據子序列 $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的收斂,存在 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得

$$d(x_{\varphi(n)}, \ell) < r, \quad \forall n \geqslant N.$$

因此,當 $n \ge N$ 且 $\varphi(n) > 1/r$,我們會有

$$\forall y \in B_{\varphi(n)}, \quad d(\ell, y) \leqslant d(\ell, x_{\varphi(n)}) + d(x_{\varphi(n)}, y) < r + 1/\varphi(n) < 2r.$$

根據上式,我們會有
$$B_{\varphi(n)} \subseteq B(\ell, 2r) \subseteq C_i$$
,但這與式 (3.2) 矛盾。

現在我們可以完成定理 3.1.20 的證明。

定理 3.1.20 的證明:假設賦距空間 (M,d) 滿足 Bolzano-Weierstraß 性質。令 $(C_i)_{i\in I}$ 為 M 的開覆蓋。根據引理 3.1.23 ,我們能固定 $\varepsilon>0$ 使得

$$\forall x \in M, \exists i \in I, \quad B(x, \varepsilon) \subset C_i.$$
 (3.3)

根據引理 3.1.22 ,我們可以找到 M 由有限多個半徑為 $\varepsilon>0$ 的開球所組成的覆蓋。令 $n\geqslant 1$ 以及 $x_1,\ldots,x_n\in M$ 滿足

$$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} B(x_i, \varepsilon).$$

根據式 (3.3),對於所有 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$,我們能找到 $j_i\in I$ 使得 $B(x_i,\varepsilon)\subseteq C_{j_i}$ 。這讓我們可以得到下面的結論:

$$M = \bigcup_{i=1}^{n} C_{j_i}.$$

To conclude this subsection, we sum up what we have shown in the following corollary, which gives us useful criterions to check whether a metric space is compact. Additionally, we will also see a few applications.

Corollary 3.1.24: The metric space (M,d) is compact if and only if one of the following properties is satisfied.

- (1) Every sequence of M has a subsequential limit in M.
- (2) Every infinite subset of M has an accumulation point in M.

Proposition 3.1.25: Let (M,d) be a compact metric space and $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a sequence in M with only one subsequential limit x. Then, $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to x.

Proof: By contradiction, assume that the sequence does not converge to x. We can find $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for all $N \geqslant 1$, there exists $n \geqslant N$ with $d(x_n, x) \geqslant \varepsilon$. This gives us a subsequence $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ such that $d(x_{\varphi(n)}, x) \geqslant \varepsilon$ for all $n \geqslant 1$. Since M is compact, we may extract a convergent subsequence from $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$, that is

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{\varphi \circ \psi(n)} = y \in M.$$

We have $d(x,y) \ge \varepsilon$, so $x \ne y$, and y is also a subsequential limit of $(x_n)_{n \ge 1}$, which is a contradiction.

Below, we are going to consider a product of metric spaces indexed by I. We distinguish two settings: (i) I is finite, or $I = [N] = \{1, \ldots, N\}$ for some integer $N \geqslant 1$; (ii) I is countably infinite, or $I = \mathbb{N}$. We recall the notations and definitions we saw in Section 2.6 and Exercise 2.46.

(i) Let $N \geqslant 1$ and $(M_1, d_1), \ldots, (M_N, d_N)$ be metric spaces. We consider the product space $M = \prod_{i \in I} M_i = M_1 \times \cdots \times M_N$ and the product distance as in Definition 2.6.1, defined by

$$d(x,y) = \max_{1 \le i \le N} d_i(x_i, y_i), \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_N), y = (y_1, \dots, y_N) \in M.$$

(ii) Let $((M_n, d_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a sequence of uniformly bounded metric spaces. We consider the product space $M = \prod_{i\in I} M_i = \prod_{n\geqslant 1} M_n$ and the product distance as in Exercise 2.46, defined by

$$d(x,y) = \sum_{n\geqslant 1} 2^{-n} d_n(x_n, y_n), \quad x = (x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}, y = (y_n)_{n\geqslant 1} \in M.$$

We note that in both settings, the convergence in the product space is equivalent to the convergence of each coordinate in the corresponding metric space. In other words, for any sequence $(x^{(k)})_{k \ge 1}$ in M, we have

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x^{(k)} = x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} x_i^{(k)} = x_i, \forall i \in I.$$

在結束此小節之前,我們重新敘述我們上面所證明的性質,把他們整理在下面的系理中,這告訴我們要怎麼去檢查一個給定的賦距空間是否有緊緻性。此外,我們也會看到幾個應用。

系理 3.1.24 : 給定賦距空間 (M,d)。若且唯若下面性質之一是滿足的,則 (M,d) 是緊緻的:

- (1) 所有 M 的序列都有在 M 中收斂的子序列。
- (2) 任何 M 的無窮子集合在 M 中都會有匯聚點。

命題 3.1.25 : 令 (M,d) 為緊緻賦距空間。給定 M 中的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 並假設他只有一個子序列極限 x,那麼 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂到 x。

證明:我們使用反證法,假設此序列不會收斂到 x。我們能找到 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得對於所有 $N \geqslant 1$,存在 $n \geqslant N$ 滿足 $d(x_n, x) \geqslant \varepsilon$ 。這給我們子序列 $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 使得對於所有 $n \geqslant 1$,我們有 $d(x_{\varphi(n)}, x) \geqslant \varepsilon$ 。由於 M 是緊緻的,我們能夠從 $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 中萃取收斂的子序列,也就是說

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_{\varphi \circ \psi(n)} = y \in M.$$

由於 $d(x,y) \geqslant \varepsilon$,所以 $x \neq y$,而且 y 也是個 $(x_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 的子序列極限,這與假設矛盾。

接著,我們要考慮下標集合為 I 的積賦距空間。我們會區分兩種不同的設定:(i) I 是有限的,或是 $I=[N]=\{1,\ldots,N\}$ 對於某個整數 $N\geqslant 1$;(ii) I 是可數無窮的,或是 $I=\mathbb{N}$ 。我們回顧我們在第 2.6 節還有習題 2.46 中所看到的記號和定義。

(i) 令 $N\geqslant 1$ 以及 $(M_1,d_1),\ldots,(M_N,d_N)$ 為賦距空間。我們考慮積空間 $M=\prod_{i\in I}M_i=M_1\times\dots\times M_N$ 還有定義 2.6.1 中的積距離,定義做:

$$d(x,y) = \max_{1 \le i \le N} d_i(x_i, y_i), \quad x = (x_1, \dots, x_N), y = (y_1, \dots, y_N) \in M.$$

(ii) 令 $((M_n,d_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為均匀有界的賦距空間序列。我們考慮積空間 $M=\prod_{i\in I}M_i=\prod_{n\geqslant 1}M_n$ 還有習題 2.46 中的積距離,定義做:

$$d(x,y) = \sum_{n \ge 1} 2^{-n} d_n(x_n, y_n), \quad x = (x_n)_{n \ge 1}, y = (y_n)_{n \ge 1} \in M.$$

我們注意到,在兩種設定中,積空間的收斂與每個座標在各自的賦距空間中收斂等價。換句話說,對於任意 M 中的序列 $(x^{(k)})_{k\geqslant 1}$,我們會有

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x^{(k)} = x \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \lim_{k \to \infty} x_i^{(k)} = x_i, \forall i \in I.$$

Proposition 3.1.26: Given metric spaces and define the corresponding product metric space as in (i) or (ii). Then, (M, d) is compact if and only if (M_n, d_n) is compact for all $n \in I$.

Proof: We are going to show that M_i is compact for all $i \in I$ using the continuity of projection maps. More precisely, for a fixed $i \in I$, M_i can be seen as the image of M under the projection map Proj_i , which is continuous by Proposition 2.6.5. Then, it follows from Proposition 3.1.10 that M_i is also compact.

For the converse, we are going to use the characterization from Corollary 3.1.24. Given a sequence of points $(x^{(k)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ from (M,d), we are going to find a convergent subsequence of it. We just saw that, in both (i) and (ii) cases, the convergence of a sequence in M is equivalent to the convergence of all the coordinates, which simplifies the construction we are going to present below. We will construct extractions $(\varphi_n)_{n\in I}$ by induction, where I=[N] for some $N\geqslant 1$ or $I=\mathbb{N}$.

First, note that since M_1 is compact, we may find a subsequence $(x^{(\varphi_1(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ such that $(x_1^{(\varphi_1(k))})$ converges in M_1 . Then, we apply the compactness of M_2 to the sequence $(x^{(\varphi_1(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$, which allows us to find a subsequence $(x^{(\varphi_1\circ\varphi_2(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ such that $(x_2^{(\varphi_1\circ\varphi_2(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ converges in M_2 . By doing this, we can find extractions $(\varphi_n)_{n\in I}$ such that

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x_n^{(\varphi_1 \circ \dots \circ \varphi_n(k))} = \ell_n \in M_n, \quad \forall n \in I.$$
(3.4)

- (i) In the case that I=[N] for some $N\geqslant 1$, we may define the extraction $\psi:=\varphi_1\circ\ldots\varphi_N$. For each $1\leqslant n\leqslant N$, since the sequence $(x_n^{\psi(k)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ is a subsequence of the convergent sequence $(x_n^{(\varphi_1\circ\cdots\circ\varphi_n(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$, it follows from Eq. (3.4) that it also converges to the same limit ℓ_n .
- (ii) In the case that $I = \mathbb{N}$, we cannot copy the same prove as above, since it does not make sense to consider the composition of infinitely many functions. To get around of this, we are going to construct an extraction using the diagonal argument, that is

$$(x^{(\psi(n))})_{n\geqslant 1}, \quad \psi(n):=\varphi_1\circ\cdots\circ\varphi_n(n).$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we see that $(x_n^{(\psi(k))})_{k \geqslant n}$ is a subsequence of the convergent sequence $(x_n^{(\varphi_1 \circ \cdots \circ \varphi_n(k))})_{k \geqslant n}$, so $(x_n^{(\psi(k))})_{k \geqslant 1}$ also converges to the same limit ℓ_n .

Therefore, we have established that

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x^{(\psi(n))} = \ell := (\ell_n)_{n \in I} \in M.$$

3.1.4 Heine-Borel property in finite dimensional Euclidean spaces

We know from Proposition 3.1.6 that a compact set is closed and bounded. In this subsection, we will see that in the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n , closed and bounded sets are also compact, which is known as the Heine–Borel theorem. In particular, this allows us to have a simpler criterion to check whether a subset of \mathbb{R}^n is compact, without using the Borel–Lebesgue property, which is the very first definition of compactness in Definition 3.1.3. However, keep in mind that this equivalence does not hold in a more general metric space, as we will see in Remark 3.1.34.

命題 3.1.26 : 如同在 (i) 或 (ii) 中,我們給定賦距空間並且定義相對應的積賦距空間。那麼若且 唯若對於所有 $n \in I$,賦距空間 (M_n, d_n) 是緊緻的,則 (M, d) 也是緊緻的。

證明:假設 (M,d) 是緊緻的。對於所有 $1 \le i \le n$,我們可以藉由投影函數的連續性,來證明 M_i 是緊緻的。更確切地說,我們固定 $1 \le i \le n$,則 M_i 可以被看作是 M 在投影函數 $Proj_i$ 之下的像,且根據命題 2.6.5 ,此投影函數是連續的。接著,我們由命題 3.1.10 來得到 M_i 也是緊 緻的。

逆命題的部份,我們會使用系理 3.1.24 中的描述方式。給定 (M,d) 中的點所構成的序列 $(x^{(k)})_{k\geqslant 1}$,我們要去找出一個收斂子序列。我們上面提到,在 (i) 還有 (ii) 的情況,M 中序列的收斂與所有座標的收斂等價,這可以化簡我們接下來要進行的構造。我們以遞迴方式構造萃取函數 $(\varphi_n)_{n\in I}$,其中 I=[N] 對於 $N\geqslant 1$ 或是 $I=\mathbb{N}$ 。

首先,由於 M_1 是緊緻的,我們能找到子序列 $(x^{(\varphi_1(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 使得 $(x_1^{(\varphi_1(k))})$ 在 M_1 中收斂。接著,我們把 M_2 的緊緻性用在序列 $(x^{(\varphi_1(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 上,所以我們能夠找到子序列 $(x^{(\varphi_1\circ\varphi_2(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 使得 $(x_2^{(\varphi_1\circ\varphi_2(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 會在 M_2 中收斂。一直重複下去,我們可以找到萃取函數 $(\varphi_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 使得

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} x_n^{(\varphi_1 \circ \dots \circ \varphi_n(k))} = \ell_n \in M_n, \quad \forall n \in I.$$
(3.4)

- (i) 在 $N\geqslant 1$ 且 I=[N] 的情況下,我們定義萃取函數 $\psi:=\varphi_1\circ\ldots\varphi_N$ 。對於每個 $1\leqslant n\leqslant N$,由於序列 $(x_n^{\psi(k)})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 是收斂序列 $(x_n^{(\varphi_1\circ\cdots\circ\varphi_n(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 的子序列,根據式 (3.4),我們得知他也會收斂到相同的極限 ℓ_n 。
- (ii) 在 $I = \mathbb{N}$ 的情況下,我們無法直接使用上面的方式,因為我們無法定義無窮多個函數的合成函數。要解決這個問題,我們使用對角論證法來構造萃取函數:

$$(x^{(\psi(n))})_{n\geqslant 1}, \quad \psi(n):=\varphi_1\circ\cdots\circ\varphi_n(n).$$

對於每個 $n\in\mathbb{N}$,我們可以看出來 $(x_n^{(\psi(k))})_{k\geqslant n}$ 是收斂序列 $(x_n^{(\varphi_1\circ\cdots\circ\varphi_n(k))})_{k\geqslant n}$ 的子序列,所以 $(x_n^{(\psi(k))})_{k\geqslant 1}$ 也會收斂到相同的極限 ℓ_n 。

綜合上面的論述,我們得到

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x^{(\psi(n))} = \ell := (\ell_n)_{n \in I} \in M.$$

第四小節 在有限維度歐式空間中的 Heine-Borel 性質

從命題 3.1.6 中,我們知道緊緻集合也是有界閉集。在此小節中,我們會看到,在歐式空間 \mathbb{R}^n 當中,有界閉集也是緊緻集合,這個我們稱作 Heine-Borel 定理。這讓我們有比較簡單的方式來檢查 \mathbb{R}^n 的子集合是否是緊緻的,而不用去檢查在定義 3.1.3 中,定義緊緻性最初所使用的性質,也就是 Borel-Lebesgue 性質。然而,要記得的是,這樣的等價關係在更一般的賦距空間中是不成立的,我們會在註解 3.1.34 中看到反例。

Let us consider the following countable collection of open balls in \mathbb{R}^n ,

$$\mathcal{G} = \{B(x,r) : x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^n, r \in \mathbb{Q}\}.$$

Lemma 3.1.27: Let $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ and $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be an open set containing x. Then, there exists $G \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $x \in G \subseteq A$.

Proof: To find such an open ball $G \in \mathcal{G}$ satisfying $x \in G \subseteq A$, we need to find a point y with rational coordinates that is close enough to x, and take $G = B(y, \varepsilon)$ for some small enough rational $\varepsilon > 0$.

Since A is an open set, we may find $\varepsilon>0$ such that $x\in B(x,\varepsilon)\subseteq A$. Then, we take $y\in\mathbb{Q}^n$ such that $d(x,y)<\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. This is possible because \mathbb{Q}^n is dense in \mathbb{R}^n . Let $r\in\mathbb{Q}\cap[\frac{\varepsilon}{4},\frac{\varepsilon}{2}]$, which guarantees that $x\in B(y,r)$. We are going to check that $B(y,r)\subseteq A$. Given $z\in B(y,r)$. It follows from the triangular inequality that

$$d(x,z) \leqslant d(x,y) + d(y,z) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{3}{4}\varepsilon.$$

Therefore, $B(y,r) \subseteq B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq A$.

Theorem 3.1.28 (Lindelöf covering theorem): Let $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and C be an open covering of A. Then, there is a countable subfamily of C that also covers A.

Remark 3.1.29: This theorem is interesting only when the open covering C is uncountable, since otherwise, the statement is trivial. Additionally, here we do not require any additional condition for the subset A.

Proof: We write the elements of the open covering \mathcal{C} as $\mathcal{C} := \{C_i : i \in I\}$ for some index set I. The collection \mathcal{G} contains countably many open balls, we may enumerate its elements as $\mathcal{G} = \{G_1, G_2, \dots\}$.

For each $x \in A$, we may fix $i = i(x) \in I$ such that $x \in C_i$, and by Lemma 3.1.27, there exists at least one $G \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $x \in G \subseteq C_i$, so the map $f : A \to \mathbb{N}$ given by

$$\forall x \in A, \quad f(x) := \min\{j \geqslant 1 : x \in G_i \subseteq C_i\}$$

is well defined. Then, let

$$J := \{ f(x) : x \in A \},$$

which is countable, and it follows from the above construction that

$$A = \bigcup_{j \in J} G_j$$

To conclude, for each $j \in J$, we may choose an arbitrary $x_j \in f^{-1}(\{j\})$, and the corresponding element $C_{i(x_j)}$ in the open covering C. Therefore, we have obtained a countable subfamily of C that

讓我們考慮下列 \mathbb{R}^n 中可數多個開球所構成的集合:

$$\mathcal{G} = \{B(x,r) : x = (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{Q}^n, r \in \mathbb{Q}\}.$$

引理 3.1.27 : 令 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 以及 $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 為包含 x 的開集。那麼存在 $G \in \mathcal{G}$ 使得 $x \in G \subseteq A$ 。

證明:要找到開球 $G \in \mathcal{G}$ 滿足 $x \in G \subseteq A$,我們需要找到距離 x 夠近的有理座標點 y,然後取 夠小的有理數 $\varepsilon > 0$,並考慮 $G = B(y, \varepsilon)$ 。

由於 A 是開集,我們能找到 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使得 $x \in B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq A$ 。接著,我們取 $y \in \mathbb{Q}^n$ 使得 $d(x,y) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ 。這是可行的,因為 \mathbb{Q}^n 在 \mathbb{R}^n 中是稠密的。令 $r \in \mathbb{Q} \cap [\frac{\varepsilon}{4},\frac{\varepsilon}{2}]$,讓我們可以有 $x \in B(y,r)$ 。再來我們想要檢查 $B(y,r) \subseteq A$ 。給定 $z \in B(y,r)$,根據三角不等式,我們會有

$$d(x,z) \leqslant d(x,y) + d(y,z) < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \frac{3}{4}\varepsilon.$$

因此 $B(y,r) \subseteq B(x,\varepsilon) \subseteq A$ 。

定理 3.1.28 【Lindelöf 覆蓋定理】: 令 $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 以及 A 的開覆蓋 \mathcal{C} 。那麼會存在 \mathcal{C} 的可數子集合族,也能夠覆蓋住 A 。

註解 3.1.29 : 此定理只有在開覆蓋 \mathcal{C} 是不可數的時候才是有趣的,不然此命題會是顯然的。此外,這裡我們對子集合 A 沒有任何額外的假設。

證明:我們把開覆蓋 $\mathcal C$ 中的元素記作 $\mathcal C:=\{C_i:i\in I\}$,其中 I 是個指標集合。集合 $\mathcal G$ 中包含可數多個開球,我們可以把當中的元素記作 $\mathcal G=\{G_1,G_2,\dots\}$ 。

對於每個 $x\in A$,我們能夠固定 $i=i(x)\in I$ 使得 $x\in C_i$,再根據引理 3.1.27 ,我們知道存在 至少一個 $G\in \mathcal{G}$ 使得 $x\in G\subseteq C_i$,因此下列函數 $f:A\to \mathbb{N}$,寫作

$$\forall x \in A, \quad f(x) := \min\{j \ge 1 : x \in G_i \subseteq C_i\}$$

是定義良好的。接著,令

$$J := \{ f(x) : x \in A \},$$

這會是個可數集合,所以從上面的構造,我們得到

$$A = \bigcup_{j \in J} G_j.$$

最後,對於每個 $j \in J$,我們可以選擇任意 $x_j \in f^{-1}(\{j\})$,那麼他相對應到的元素 $C_{i(x_j)}$ 會在

covers A, that is

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{j \in J} C_{i(x_j)}.$$

Theorem 3.1.30 (Heine–Borel theorem): Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. If K is closed and bounded, then K is compact.

Remark 3.1.31: We note that by Lindelöf covering theorem (Theorem 3.1.28), we may extract a countable subcovering from any open covering of K. This theorem gives us sufficient conditions so that a *finite* (open) subcovering exists. We note that these conditions are also necessary, as mentioned in Proposition 3.1.6.

Proof: Given an open covering C of K. Lindelöf covering theorem gives us a countable subcovering of C, denote by

$$\{C_i: i \geqslant 1\} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$$

that also covers K. For $n \ge 1$, let

$$S_n := \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$$

which is an open set. We want to show that there exists $n \ge 1$ such that $K \subseteq S_n$. Let us consider another sequence of subsets defined by

$$A_n := K \backslash S_n = K \cap S_n^c, \quad \forall n \geqslant 1.$$

We can easily see that for all $n \geqslant 1$, the set A_n is closed, the inclusion $A_{n+1} \subseteq A_n$ holds, and $A_1 \subseteq K$ is bounded. By contradiction, suppose that there does not exist $n \geqslant 1$ with $K \subseteq S_n$, which means that all the sets A_n are nonempty. We may apply Cantor intersection theorem (Theorem 2.2.7), telling us that the intersection $A = \bigcap_{n\geqslant 1} A_n$ is nonempty. This gives $x \in A$, that is $x \in K$ and $x \notin S_n$ for all $n \geqslant 1$, which is impossible because $K \subseteq \bigcup_{n\geqslant 1} C_n$.

Remark 3.1.32: In the beginning of this subsection, we assumed that \mathbb{R}^n is equipped with the Euclidean norm $\|\cdot\|_2$. However, for any other given equivalent norm $\|\cdot\|_1$, the normed spaces $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|_2)$ and $(\mathbb{R}^n, \|\cdot\|)$ are also topologically equivalent (Remark 2.5.26). This means that the notion of open sets, closed sets, and bounded sets stays the same, the notion of compactness also stays unchanged, since it only depends on the notion of open sets (Definition 3.1.3). Therefore, the Heine–Borel theorem is still valid if we equip \mathbb{R}^n with other equivalent norms, such as $\|\cdot\|_1$ or $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$ (Example 2.5.25).

Remark 3.1.33: More generally speaking, the proof of Lindelöf covering theorem, Cantor intersection theorem, and Heine–Borel theorem can be generalized without many modifications to any finite dimensional normed vector space. In fact, we will see in Theorem 3.2.22 that all the norms in a finite dimensional normed vector space are equivalent. Since the results hold in \mathbb{R}^n equipped with the Euclidean norm, it follows from Remark 3.1.32 that they also hold for any other equivalent norm. Then, a finite dimensional normed vector

開覆蓋 $\mathcal C$ 當中。因此,我們得到了可數 $\mathcal C$ 的子集合族,使得他會覆蓋 A,也就是說

$$A \subseteq \bigcup_{j \in J} C_{i(x_j)}.$$

註解 3.1.31 : 我們可以注意到,從 Lindelöf 覆蓋定理(定理 3.1.28),從任意 K 的開覆蓋中,我們都可以萃取可數的子覆蓋出來。這個定理給我們充分條件,使得我們能夠找到<u>有限</u>的(開)子覆蓋。此外,此條件也是必要條件,如同我們在命題 3.1.6 中所看到的。

證明:給定 K 的開覆蓋 C 。 Lindelöf 覆蓋定理給我們 C 的可數子覆蓋,記作

$${C_i: i \geqslant 1} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$$

也能夠覆蓋住 $K \circ$ 對於 $n \ge 1$,令

$$S_n := \bigcup_{i=1}^n C_i$$

這會是個開集。我們想要證明存在 $n \ge 1$ 使得 $K \subseteq S_n$ 。 我們考慮另一個子集合序列,定義做

$$A_n := K \setminus S_n = K \cap S_n^c, \quad \forall n \geqslant 1.$$

我們不難看出,對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,集合 A_n 是閉集,包含關係 $A_{n+1}\subseteq A_n$ 成立,且 $A_1\subseteq K$ 是有界的。使用反證法,假設不存在 $n\geqslant 1$ 使得 $K\subseteq S_n$,那麼所有集合 A_n 皆是非空的。我們可以使用 Cantor 交集定理(定理 2.2.7),告訴我們交集 $A=\cap_{n\geqslant 1}A_n$ 是非空的。取 $x\in A$,也就是 $x\in K$ 但對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們會有 $x\notin S_n$,這是不可能的,因為 $K\subseteq \cup_{n\geqslant 1}C_n$ 。

註解 3.1.32 : 在此小節開頭的地方,我們假設 \mathbb{R}^n 上的範數是歐氏範數 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 。然而,對於任意其他等價的範數 $\|\cdot\|$,賦範空間 $(\mathbb{R}^n,\|\cdot\|_2)$ 與 $(\mathbb{R}^n,\|\cdot\|)$ 是拓撲等價的(註解 2.5.26)。這代表著開集、閉集與有界集合的概念是相同的,緊緻空間的定義也不變,因為他只取決於開集的概念(定義 3.1.3)。因此,當我們在 \mathbb{R}^n 上賦予其他等價範數,像是 $\|\cdot\|_1$ 或是 $\|\cdot\|_\infty$ 時(範例 2.5.25),Heine–Borel 定理仍然有效。

註解 3.1.33 : 更一般來說,Lindelöf 覆蓋定理、Cantor 交集定理,還有 Heine-Borel 定理的證明,不需要經過太多修改,都能夠輕易推廣到任何有限維度賦範向量空間中。實際上,我們稍後在定理 3.2.22 當中會看到,所有有限維度賦範向量空間中的範數皆是等價的。這樣一來,任何有限維度向量空間會和 \mathbb{R}^n 同構,只要在上面選擇適合的範數即可。從這裡我們能夠總結,在任何有限維度賦範向

space is isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n with a properly chosen norm. In conclusion, in finite dimensional normed vector spaces, closed and bounded sets are compact.

Remark 3.1.34: In a general metric space, the Heine–Borel theorem fails to hold. Take the normed space $\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ for example, and consider the unit closed ball $B=\overline{B}(0,1)$, which is clearly closed and bounded. However, it is not compact, because it does not satisfy the Bolzano–Weierstraß property. To see this, let us look at the sequence $(a^{(i)})_{i\geqslant 1}$ of points in B, defined by

$$a^{(i)} = (a_n^{(i)})_{n \geqslant 1}, \quad a_n^{(i)} = \delta_{n,i} = \mathbb{1}_{n=i}, \quad \forall n \geqslant 1.$$

This sequence does not have any subsequential limit. This can be seen by the fact that

$$||a^{(i)} - a^{(j)}|| = 1, \quad \forall i \neq j \geqslant 1.$$

To sum up this subsection, in a finite dimensional normed vector space, such as \mathbb{R}^n , the above Heine–Borel theorem gives us a useful criterion to check whether a subset is compact.

Corollary 3.1.35: Let $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$. Then, K is compact if and only if K is closed and bounded.

3.2 Complete spaces

In Section 2.4.2, we saw that any convergent sequence is Cauchy, but some Cauchy sequences need not converge. Intuitively, a Cauchy sequence is a sequence whose terms are uniformly close one to each other for large enough indices, so if such a sequence cannot converge, it means that there are some "holes" in the space. Our goal is to study some general properties of complete metric spaces (Section 3.2.1), discuss an important application (Section 3.2.2), and to conclude this section, we will discuss some important results about complete normed vector spaces, also known as Banach spaces (Section 3.2.3).

3.2.1 Definition and properties

We recall the definition of copmlete spaces and Banach spaces from Definition 2.4.10. It says that a metric space is complete if every Cauchy sequence converges, and a Banach space is simply a complete normed vector space.

Proposition 3.2.1: Let (M, d) be a metric space, and $S \subseteq M$ be a subset.

- (1) If (S, d) is complete, then S is closed.
- (2) If (M, d) is complete and S is closed, then S is also complete.

量空間中,有界閉集皆是緊緻的。

註解 3.1.34 : 在一般的賦距空間中,Heine-Borel 定理不會成立。我們可以考慮賦範空間 $\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ 以及單位閉球 $B=\overline{B}(0,1)$,這顯然是個有界閉集。然而,他不會是個緊緻集合,因為他不滿足 Bolzano-Weierstraß 性質。要看出這件事,我們可以考慮 B 中的點構成的序列 $(a^{(i)})_{i\geqslant 1}$,定義做

$$a^{(i)} = (a_n^{(i)})_{n \geqslant 1}, \quad a_n^{(i)} = \delta_{n,i} = \mathbb{1}_{n=i}, \quad \forall n \geqslant 1.$$

此序列沒有收斂子序列,因為

$$||a^{(i)} - a^{(j)}|| = 1, \quad \forall i \neq j \geqslant 1.$$

這個小節最重要的就是,在有限維度的賦範向量空間中,例如 \mathbb{R}^n ,Heine–Borel 定理給我們比較容易使用的準則,來檢查子集合是否是緊緻的。

系理 3.1.35 : 令 $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$,那麼若且唯若 K 是有界閉集,則 K 是緊緻的。

第二節 完備空間

在第 2.4.2 小節中,我們看到任何收斂序列皆是柯西序列,但柯西序列未必會收斂。直覺上來說,柯西序列中的項在當下標夠大時,項與項之間是均匀靠近的,所以如果這樣的序列無法收斂,代表在空間中有「洞」。此章節的目的是理解完備賦距空間的一般性質(第 3.2.1 小節),討論一個重要的應用(第 3.2.2 小節),然後最後由完備賦範空間,也稱作 Banach 空間(第 3.2.3 小節)中的結果來收尾。

第一小節 定義及性質

我們回顧在定義 2.4.10 中所定義的完備空間還有 Banach 空間。在賦距空間中,如果所有柯西序列皆收斂,那麼他是完備的;Banach 空間則是完備的賦範向量空間。

命題 3.2.1 : \Diamond (M,d) 為賦距空間,且 $S \subseteq M$ 為子集合。

- (1) 如果 (S,d) 是完備的,那麼 S 是閉集。
- (2) 如果 (M,d) 是完備的且 S 是閉集,那麼 S 也是完備的。

第三章 緊緻空間及完備空間

Proof: The proofs follow directly by the definition of complete spaces, and the sequential characterization of closed sets given in Corollary 2.4.15.

- (1) Suppose that (S,d) is complete. To show that S is closed, by the sequential characterization from Corollary 2.4.15, we need to check that given any convergent sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ of points in S, its limit should also be in S. If the sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is convergent in M, then it is a Cauchy sequence in M, so also a Cauchy sequence in S. The completeness of S allows us to conclude that the limit is in S.
- (2) Suppose that (M,d) is complete and S is closed. Given a Cauchy sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ in S. Since it is also a Cauchy sequence in the complete space M, it converges to a limit $\ell\in M$. Then, it follows from Corollary 2.4.14 that $\ell\in \overline{S}=S$, so the convergence also occurs in S.

Proposition 3.2.2: Let (K, d) be a compact metric space. Then, K is also complete.

Proof: Let $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a Cauchy sequence in K. The sequential characterization of compact sets Corollary 3.1.24 allows us to find an extraction φ such that $x_{\varphi(n)} \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} \ell$ for some $\ell \in K$. We shall show that the original sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ also converges to ℓ .

Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $(x_n)_{n \ge 1}$ is Cauchy, we may find $N_1 \ge 1$ such that

$$d(x_n, x_m) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall n, m \geqslant N_1.$$

Since the subsequence $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges, we may find $N_2\geqslant 1$ such that

$$d(x_{\omega(n)}, \ell) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall n \geqslant N_2.$$

Then, for $n \ge \max(N_1, N_2)$, we have

$$d(x_n, \ell) \leq d(x_n, x_{\varphi(n)}) + d(x_{\varphi(n)}, \ell) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

This shows that $x_n \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} \ell$.

Proposition 3.2.3: Given a sequence of metric spaces $(M_1, d_1), \ldots, (M_n, d_n)$ and consider the product metric space (M, d) given by $M = M_1 \times \cdots \times M_n$ and the product distance defined in Definition 2.6.1. Then, (M, d) is complete if and only if (M_i, d_i) is complete for all $1 \le i \le n$.

Proof: See Exercise 3.22.

證明:證明背後使用到的想法是完備空間的定義,以及系理 2.4.15 中透過序列來描述閉集的方式。

- (1) 假設 (S,d) 是完備的。如果要證明 S 是閉集,使用系理 2.4.15 中藉由序列描述的方式,我們需要檢查對於任何取值在 S 中的收斂序列,他的極限也必須要在 S 裡面。如果序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 在 M 中收斂,那麼他會是 M 中的柯西序列,所以也是 S 中的柯西序列。由於 S 是完備的,我們得到此極限也會在 S 當中。
- (2) 假設 (M,d) 是完備的,且 S 是個閉集。給定 S 中的柯西序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。由於他也是完備空間 M 中的柯西序列,他會收斂到極限 $\ell\in M$ 。再來,根據系理 2.4.14 ,我們會有 $\ell\in \overline{S}=S$,所以此序列也會在 S 中收斂。

命題 3.2.2 : 令 (K,d) 為緊緻賦距空間,那麼 K 也是完備的。

證明:令 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為 K 中的柯西序列。系理 3.1.24 中,使用序列來描述緊緻集合的方式,告訴我們能夠找到萃取函數 φ ,使得 $x_{\varphi(n)} \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} \ell$,其中 $\ell\in K$ 。我們想要證明的是原本的序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 也會收斂到 ℓ 。

令 $\varepsilon > 0$ 。由於 $(x_n)_{n \ge 1}$ 是柯西序列,我們能找到 $N_1 \ge 1$ 使得

$$d(x_n, x_m) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall n, m \geqslant N_1.$$

由於子序列 $(x_{\varphi(n)})_{n\geqslant 1}$ 收斂,我們能找到 $N_2\geqslant 1$ 使得

$$d(x_{\varphi(n)}, \ell) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall n \geqslant N_2.$$

這樣一來,對於 $n \ge \max(N_1, N_2)$,我們有

$$d(x_n, \ell) \leqslant d(x_n, x_{\varphi(n)}) + d(x_{\varphi(n)}, \ell) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

這讓我們得到 $x_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} \ell$ 。

命題 3.2.3 : 給定賦距空間序列 $(M_1,d_1),\dots,(M_n,d_n)$ 並考慮積賦距空間 (M,d) 其中積空間寫作 $M=M_1\times\dots\times M_n$ 以及取定義 2.6.1 中的積距離。那麼若且唯若,對於所有 $1\leqslant i\leqslant n$, (M_i,d_i) 皆是完備的,那麼 (M,d) 也是完備的。

證明:見習題 3.22。

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Proposition 3.2.4: Let (M, d) be a complete space. Consider a sequence of closed sets $(A_n)_{n \ge 1}$ satisfying

- $A_{n+1} \subseteq A_n$ for all $n \geqslant 1$,
- the diameter goes to zero: $\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$.

Then, there exists $x \in M$ such that $A := \bigcap_{n \ge 1} A_n = \{x\}$.

Proof: For every $n \geqslant 1$, choose $a_n \in A_n$. Since $\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$, the sequence $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is Cauchy. For any $p \geqslant 1$, the subset A_p is closed, it follows from Proposition 3.2.1 that A_p is complete. Therefore, $(a_n)_{n\geqslant p}$ converges in A_p to ℓ_p . The limit ℓ_p is actually the same for all $p\geqslant 1$ by the uniqueness of the limit, so let us denote the common limit by ℓ . Since $\ell \in A_p$ for any $p\geqslant 1$, we also have $\ell \in A:=\cap_{n\geqslant 1}A_n$.

To conclude, the fact that $\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ implies that A can contain at most one element.

Remark 3.2.5 : It is important to assume that $\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$. For example, the sequence of closed sets $(A_n = [n, \infty))_{n \geqslant 1}$ satisfies all the other assumptions, but $\bigcap_{n \geqslant 1} A_n = \emptyset$.

3.2.2 Fixed point theorem

Definition 3.2.6: Let (M,d) be a complete metric space. A function $f:M\to M$ is said to be a contraction map (壓縮映射) if there exists $k\in[0,1)$ such that

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leqslant k \, d(x, y), \qquad \forall x, y \in M. \tag{3.5}$$

Theorem 3.2.7 (Fixed point theorem): Let (M,d) be a complete metric space and $f: M \to M$ be a contraction. Then, f has a unique fixed point, that is there exists a unique $x \in M$ such that f(x) = x.

Proof: Let $k \in [0, 1)$ be a constant such that Eq. (3.5) is satisfied. Fix $x_0 \in M$ and define $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ for $n \ge 1$. By induction, we find $d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \le k^n d(x_1, x_0)$ for $n \ge 1$. Therefore, for any $m > n \ge 1$, we have

$$d(x_m, x_n) \leqslant d(x_m + x_{m-1}) + \dots + d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leqslant (k^{m-1} + \dots + k^n) d(x_1, x_0) \leqslant \frac{k^n}{1 - k} d(x_1, x_0).$$

This implies that the sequence $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ is Cauchy. The completeness of (M,d) implies that $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ converges to some limit that we denote by x.

Since f is Lipschitz continuous, it is also continuous (Corollary 2.5.31), and by the sequential char-

命題 3.2.4 : 令 (M,d) 為完備空間。考慮閉集序列 $(A_n)_{n\geq 1}$,且滿足:

- 對於所有 $n \ge 1$,我們有 $A_{n+1} \subseteq A_n$;
- 直徑趨近於零: $\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ 。

則存在 $x \in M$ 使得 $A := \bigcap_{n \ge 1} A_n = \{x\}$ 。

證明:對於每個 $n\geqslant 1$,我們選 $a_n\in A_n$ 。由於 $\delta(A_n)\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}0$,序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 是柯西的。對於任意 $p\geqslant 1$,子集合 A_p 是個閉集,根據命題 3.2.1 ,我們知道 A_p 是完備的。因此,序列 $(a_n)_{n\geqslant p}$ 會在 A_p 中收斂至 ℓ_p 。對於所有 $p\geqslant 1$,此極限 ℓ_p 是相同的,因為極限有唯一性,所以我們可以把這個共同極限記作 ℓ 。由於對於所有 $p\geqslant 1$,我們有 $\ell\in A_p$,所以我們也會有 $\ell\in A:=\cap_{n\geqslant 1}A_n$ 。

最後,由於
$$\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$$
,我們知道 A 中最多只能有一個元素。

註解 3.2.5 : 這裡假設 $\delta(A_n) \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ 是很重要的。假如我們考慮閉集序列 $(A_n = [n, \infty))_{n \geqslant 1}$,他會滿足其他所有假設,但我們有 $\bigcap_{n \geqslant 1} A_n = \varnothing$ 。

第二小節 不動點定理

$$d(f(x), f(y)) \leqslant k \, d(x, y), \qquad \forall x, y \in M, \tag{3.5}$$

則我們說 f 是個壓縮映射 (contraction map)。

定理 3.2.7 【不動點定理】: 令 (M,d) 為完備賦距空間,且 $f:M\to M$ 為壓縮映射。那麼,f 會有唯一的不動點,也就是存在唯一的 $x\in M$ 使得 f(x)=x。

證明:令 $k \in [0,1)$ 為給定的常數,使得式 (3.5) 成立。固定 $x_0 \in M$ 並對於所有 $n \ge 1$,定義 $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ 。透過數學歸納法,我們得知對於所有 $n \ge 1$,我們有 $d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \le k^n d(x_1, x_0)$ 。因此,對於所有 $m > n \ge 1$,我們可以得到

$$d(x_m, x_n) \leqslant d(x_m + x_{m-1}) + \dots + d(x_{n+1}, x_n) \leqslant (k^{m-1} + \dots + k^n) d(x_1, x_0) \leqslant \frac{k^n}{1 - k} d(x_1, x_0).$$

這告訴我們序列 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ 是柯西的。由於 (M,d) 是完備的,我們知道 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ 會收斂,我們將他的極限記作 x 。

acterization of continuity, we find

$$f(x) = f\left(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = x.$$

Therefore, x is a fixed point of f.

To show the uniqueness, we proceed as follows. Suppose $x,y\in M$ such that f(x)=x and f(y)=y. Then,

$$0 \leqslant d(x,y) = d(f(x), f(y)) \leqslant k \, d(x,y).$$

Since k < 1, this is possible only if d(x, y) = 0, that is x = y.

Remark 3.2.8 : As a byproduct of the proof, any iterative sequence defined by $x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ for $n \ge 1$, where $x_0 \in M$ is fixed, converges to the unique fixed point of f.

Remark 3.2.9: Note that the theorem does not hold if the assumption in Eq. (3.5) is replaced by

$$d(f(x), f(y)) < d(x, y), \quad \forall x \neq y \in M.$$

For example, in the metric space $(M,d)=([0,\infty),|\cdot|)$, the function $f(x)=x+e^{-x}$ does not have any fixed point. However, if we assume that (M,d) is compact, then the assumption in Eq. (3.5) is enough to obtain the fixed-point theorem, see Exercise 3.16.

3.2.3 Normed vector spaces

Let $(V, \|\cdot\|_V)$ and $(W, \|\cdot\|_W)$ be two normed vector spaces on $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} .

Definition 3.2.10:

- We write $\mathcal{L}(V,W)$ for the set of linear maps from V to W.
- We write $\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ for the set of continuous linear maps from V to W. We may equip $\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ with the following norm, called operator norm (算子範數),

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{L}_c(V, W), \quad |||f||| = \sup_{\|x\|_V \le 1} ||f(x)||_W \in [0, \infty]. \tag{3.6}$$

By default, Eq. (3.6) is the norm we consider on $\mathcal{L}(V, W)$. We note that if dim $V \ge 1$, that is $V \ne \{0\}$, we also have

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{L}_c(V, W), \quad |||f||| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||f(x)||_W}{||x||_V} = \sup_{||x||_V = 1} ||f(x)||_W. \tag{3.7}$$

由於 f 是 Lipschitz 連續的,他也會是連續的(系理 2.5.31),再透過序列來描述連續性,我們得到

$$f(x) = f\left(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = x.$$

因此,x 會是 f 的固定點。

接著,讓我們證明固定點的唯一性。假設 $x,y\in M$ 滿足 f(x)=x 以及 f(y)=y。那麼,我們有

$$0 \leqslant d(x,y) = d(f(x), f(y)) \leqslant k \, d(x,y).$$

由於 k < 1,只有在 d(x, y) = 0 時此不等式才有可能成立,換句話說 x = y。

註解 3.2.8 : 證明給我們的另一個間接結果是,任何迭代的序列,由固定的 $x_0\in M$ 及遞迴式 $x_{n+1}=f(x_n)$ 對於 $n\geqslant 1$ 所定義,都會收斂到 f 唯一的不動點。

註解 3.2.9 : 注意到如果我們把式 (3.5) 中的假設換成

$$d(f(x), f(y)) < d(x, y), \quad \forall x \neq y \in M,$$

那麼結論不會是對的。例如,在賦距空間 $(M,d)=([0,\infty),|\cdot|)$ 中,函數 $f(x)=x+e^{-x}$ 沒有任何不動點。然而,若假設 (M,d) 是緊緻的,那麼式 (3.5) 中的假設便足以讓我們得到不動點定理,見習題 3.16 。

第三小節 賦範向量空間

定義 3.2.10 :

- 我們把從 V 到 W 所有線性映射構成的集合記作 $\mathcal{L}(V,W)$ 。
- 我們把從 V 到 W 所有連續線性映射構成的集合記作 $\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ 。我們可以賦予 $\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ 下面這個範數,稱作算子範數 (operator norm):

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{L}_c(V, W), \quad |||f||| = \sup_{\|x\|_V \le 1} ||f(x)||_W \in [0, \infty]. \tag{3.6}$$

在沒有特別說明的情況下,式 (3.6) 是我們在 $\mathcal{L}(V,W)$ 上所考慮的預設範數。我們注意 到,如果 $\dim V \geqslant 1$,或是說 $V \neq \{0\}$,我們也會有

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{L}_c(V, W), \quad |||f||| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||f(x)||_W}{||x||_V} = \sup_{||x||_V = 1} ||f(x)||_W. \tag{3.7}$$

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• The elements in the set $V^* := \mathcal{L}(V, \mathbb{K})$ are called linear forms (線性泛函), and the elements in the set $\mathcal{L}_c(V, \mathbb{K})$ are called continuous linear forms (連續線性泛函).

Example 3.2.11:

- (1) For any normed vector space V, we have $||Id_V|| = 1$.
- (2) We may equip $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ with the norm $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$, given by

$$\forall A = (a_{i,j})_{1 \le i,j \le n}, \quad ||A||_{\infty} = \sup_{1 \le i,j \le n} |a_{i,j}|.$$

Let us consider the linear form $\operatorname{tr}:\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})\to\mathbb{R}$.

- For $A \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$, we have $|\operatorname{tr}(A)| \leq \sum_{k=1}^n |a_{k,k}| \leq n \|A\|_{\infty}$. This shows the continuity of tr and $\|\operatorname{tr}\| \leq n$.
- We have $|\operatorname{tr}(I_n)| = n$ and $||I_n||_{\infty} = 1$, this shows that $|||\operatorname{tr}||| = n$.

Theorem 3.2.12: Let $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ be a linear map from V to W. The following properties are equivalent.

- (a) f is continuous on V.
- (b) f is continuous at 0.
- (c) f is bounded on the closed unit ball $\overline{B}(0,1)$ of V.
- (d) f is bounded on the unit sphere S(0,1) of V.
- (e) There exists M > 0 such that $||f(x)||_W \le M ||x||_V$ for all $x \in V$.
- (f) f is Lipschitz continuous on V.
- (g) f is uniformly continuous on V.

Remark 3.2.13 : In practice, to show that a linear map $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ is continuous, we prove (e), that is we look for a constant M > 0 such that

$$\forall x \in V, \quad \|f(x)\|_{W} \leqslant M \|x\|_{V}.$$

If we look at the definition of the operator norm in Eq. (3.7), we see that the best (smallest) constant M we can take is M = ||f|||. To show that a linear map $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ is not continuous, we may show that f is not continuous at 0. We achieve this by establishing a sequence $x_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ such that $f(x_n)$ does not converge to 0. See Exercise 3.29 for an example.

• 在集合 $V^*:=\mathcal{L}(V,\mathbb{K})$ 中的元素稱作線性泛函 (linear forms),在集合 $\mathcal{L}_c(V,\mathbb{K})$ 中的元素則稱作連續線性泛函 (continuous linear forms)。

範例 3.2.11:

- (1) 對於任意的賦範向量空間 V 來說,我們有 $||Id_V|| = 1$ 。
- (2) 我們可以賦予 $\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$ 由下列式子所給定的範數 $\|\cdot\|_{\infty}$:

$$\forall A = (a_{i,j})_{1 \le i,j \le n}, \quad ||A||_{\infty} = \sup_{1 \le i,j \le n} |a_{i,j}|.$$

我們考慮線性泛函 $\operatorname{tr}:\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})\to\mathbb{R}$ 。

- 對於 $A\in\mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R})$,我們有 $|\operatorname{tr}(A)|\leqslant\sum_{k=1}^n|a_{k,k}|\leqslant n\,\|A\|_\infty$ 。這證明 tr 的連續性以及 $\|\operatorname{tr}\|\leqslant n$ 。
- 我們有 $|\operatorname{tr}(I_n)| = n$ 和 $||I_n||_{\infty} = 1$,這證明了 $||\operatorname{tr}|| = n$ 。

定理 3.2.12 : 令 $f \in \mathcal{L}(V, W)$ 為從 V 到 W 的線性映射。下面的性質是等價的。

- (a) f 在 V 上連續。
- (b) f 在 0 連續。
- (c) $f \in V$ 的單位閉球 $\overline{B}(0,1)$ 上有界。
- (d) $f \in V$ 的單位球殼 S(0,1) 上有界。
- (e) 存在 M > 0 使得對於所有 $x \in V$,我們有 $||f(x)||_W \leq M ||x||_V$ 。
- (f) f 在 V 是 Lipschitz 連續的。
- (g) f 在 V 是均匀連續的。

註解 3.2.13 : 在實際的問題中,如果我們想要證明線性映射 $f \in \mathcal{L}(V,W)$ 是連續的,我們可以證明 (e),也就是我們去找常數 M>0 使得

$$\forall x \in V, \quad ||f(x)||_W \leqslant M \, ||x||_V.$$

如果我們回頭看式 (3.7) 中所定義的算子範數,我們知道可以選擇的最好(最小)的常數 M 會是 $M=\|\|f\|\|$ 。如果要證明線性映射 $f\in\mathcal{L}(V,W)$ 不是連續的,我們可以證明 f 在 0 不連續。我們可以構造序列 $x_n \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$ 使得 $f(x_n)$ 不會收斂到 0。範例請見習題 3.29。

Proof:

• (a) \Leftrightarrow (b). For $x \in V$ and $y \in B(0, \varepsilon)$, we have

$$f(x+y) - f(x) = f(y) - f(0).$$

Therefore, the continuity at x is equivalent to the continuity at 0.

• (c) \Rightarrow (d) \Rightarrow (e) \Rightarrow (c). There is nothing to show for (c) \Rightarrow (d) and (e) \Rightarrow (c). Let us show (d) \Rightarrow (e). Let $M = \sup_{x \in S(0,1)} \|f(x)\|_V < \infty$. Fix $x \in V$, by linearity and the property of the norm, we have

$$||f(x)||_W = ||x||_V \left||f\left(\frac{x}{||x||_V}\right)||_W \leqslant M ||x||_W$$

because $\frac{x}{\|x\|_V} \in S(0,1)$.

• (f) \Leftrightarrow (g). We have already seen (f) \Rightarrow (g) in Corollary 2.5.31. Suppose that (g) holds. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and choose $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\forall x, y \in V, \quad \|x - y\|_V \leqslant \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|f(x - y)\|_W = \|f(x) - f(y)\|_W \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

Then, for any $x, y \in V$ with $x \neq y$, we have

$$\|f(x) - f(y)\|_{W} = \frac{\|x - y\|_{V}}{\delta} \cdot \left\| f\left(\frac{\delta(x - y)}{\|x - y\|_{V}}\right) \right\|_{W} \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} \cdot \|x - y\|_{V}.$$

- (g) \Rightarrow (a) is clear.
- (b) \Rightarrow (e). Given $\varepsilon > 0$, by the continuity of f at 0, we may find $\delta > 0$ such that

$$\forall y \in V, \quad \|y\|_V \leqslant \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|f(y)\|_W \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

Therefore, for any given $x \in V$, we have

$$\|f(x)\|_W = \frac{\|x\|_V}{\delta} \left\| f\left(\frac{\delta x}{\|x\|_V}\right) \right\|_W \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} \cdot \|x\|_V.$$

• (e) \Rightarrow (f). For any $x, y \in V$, we have

$$||f(x) - f(y)||_W = ||f(x - y)||_W \le M ||x - y||_V.$$

Proposition 3.2.14: Let U, V, W be three normed vector spaces. For $f \in \mathcal{L}_c(U, V)$ and $g \in \mathcal{L}_c(V, W)$, we have $g \circ f \in \mathcal{L}_c(U, W)$ and $\|g \circ f\| \le \|g\| \cdot \|f\|$.

證明:

• (a) \Leftrightarrow (b) 。 對於 $x \in V$ 以及 $y \in B(0, \varepsilon)$,我們有

$$f(x + y) - f(x) = f(y) - f(0).$$

因此,在x 的連續性與在0 的連續性等價。

• (c) \Rightarrow (d) \Rightarrow (e) \Rightarrow (c) \circ 蘊含關係 (c) \Rightarrow (d) 以及 (e) \Rightarrow (c) 是顯然的。我們來證明 (d) \Rightarrow (e) \circ 令 $M = \sup_{x \in S(0,1)} \|f(x)\|_V < \infty$ 。固定 $x \in V$,根據線性以及範數的性質,我們得到

$$||f(x)||_W = ||x||_V \left||f\left(\frac{x}{||x||_V}\right)||_W \leqslant M ||x||_W$$

因為 $\frac{x}{\|x\|_V} \in S(0,1)$ °

• (f) \Leftrightarrow (g) 。 我們已經在系理 2.5.31 中證明過 (f) \Rightarrow (g) 。 假設 (g) 成立。 令 $\varepsilon > 0$ 並選擇 $\delta > 0$ 使得

$$\forall x, y \in V, \quad \|x - y\|_V \leqslant \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|f(x - y)\|_W = \|f(x) - f(y)\|_W \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

那麼,對於任何 $x, y \in V$ 滿足 $x \neq y$,我們會有

$$||f(x) - f(y)||_W = \frac{||x - y||_V}{\delta} \cdot \left| |f\left(\frac{\delta(x - y)}{||x - y||_V}\right) \right||_W \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} \cdot ||x - y||_V.$$

- (g) ⇒ (a) 是顯然的。
- (b) \Rightarrow (e) \circ 給定 $\varepsilon > 0$,根據 f 在 0 的連續性,我們能找到 $\delta > 0$ 使得

$$\forall y \in V, \quad \|y\|_V \leqslant \delta \quad \Rightarrow \quad \|f(y)\|_W \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

因此,對於任意給定的 $x \in V$,我們有

$$||f(x)||_W = \frac{||x||_V}{\delta} \left| |f\left(\frac{\delta x}{||x||_V}\right) \right||_W \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{\delta} \cdot ||x||_V.$$

• (e) \Rightarrow (f)。對於任意 $x, y \in V$,我們有

$$||f(x) - f(y)||_W = ||f(x - y)||_W \le M ||x - y||_V.$$

命題 3.2.14 : 令 U,V,W 為三個賦範向量空間。對於 $f\in\mathcal{L}_c(U,V)$ 及 $g\in\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$,我們有 $g\circ f\in\mathcal{L}_c(U,W)$ 以及 $\|g\circ f\|\|\leqslant \|g\|\|\cdot\|\|f\|\|$ 。

Proof: For $x \in U$, we have

$$||g \circ f(x)||_W \le ||g|| ||f(x)||_V \le ||g|| \cdot ||f|| ||x||_U$$
.

In other words.

$$||g \circ f|| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||g \circ f(x)||_W}{||x||_U} \le |||g|| \cdot |||f||.$$

Remark 3.2.15: In particular, for U=V=W, the proposition reduces to a submultiplicative inequality on the space of continuous endomorphisms (自同態) on U, that is

$$|||gf||| \le |||g||| \cdot |||f|||, \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{L}_c(U) := \mathcal{L}_c(U, U),$$

where the composition law \circ is the multiplication on the algebra $\mathcal{L}_c(U)$. This is an example of a normed algebra (賦範代數).

Remark 3.2.16: Let $m, n \ge 1$ be integers. From a matrix $A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$, one can define a linear continuous operator $\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m, X \mapsto AX$, where we identify the vectors in \mathbb{R}^n and \mathbb{R}^m as column vectors. This defines a norm on the space of matrices, that is

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad |||A||| = \sup_{X \neq 0} \frac{||AX||}{||X||} = \sup_{||X|| = 1} ||AX|| = \sup_{||X|| \leq 1} ||AX|| \in [0, \infty].$$

This norm on matrices is an operator norm. Additionally, when m=n, this operator norm satisfies

$$|||AB||| \leq |||A|||||B|||, \quad \forall A, B \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

Definition 3.2.17: A complete normed vector space is called a Banach space (Banach 空間).

Theorem 3.2.18: If W is a Banach space, then the normed vector space $(\mathcal{L}_c(V, W), ||| \cdot |||)$ is also a Banach space.

Proof: Let $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$. We are going to construct a potential limit f and check that it is indeed the limit in three steps.

• Fix $x \in V$. By observing that

$$||f_p(x) - f_q(x)|| \le |||f_p - f_q|| \cdot ||x||_V, \quad \forall p, q \ge 1,$$

we know $(f_n(x))_{n\geqslant 1}$ is a Cauchy sequence in W. W being a Banach space, the sequence $(f_n(x))_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges, and we denote its limit by f(x). This defines a map $f:V\to W$.

證明:對於 $x \in U$,我們有

$$||g \circ f(x)||_W \le ||g|| ||f(x)||_V \le ||g|| \cdot ||f|| ||x||_U$$
.

換句話說,我們有

$$|||g \circ f||| = \sup_{x \neq 0} \frac{||g \circ f(x)||_W}{||x||_U} \leqslant |||g||| \cdot |||f|||.$$

註解 3.2.15 : 在特別情況 U=V=W 之下,此命題可以化簡為在 U 上連續自同態 (endomorphism) 映射空間中的次可乘性不等式,也就是說

$$|||gf||| \leq |||g||| \cdot |||f|||, \quad \forall f, g \in \mathcal{L}_c(U) := \mathcal{L}_c(U, U),$$

其中 $\mathcal{L}_c(U)$ 的代數結構中的乘法,是被合成運算。所給定的。這是賦範代數 (normed algebra) 的一個 例子。

註解 3.2.16 : 令 $m,n\geqslant 1$ 為整數。對於矩陣 $A\in\mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R})$ 來說,我們可以定義連續線性算子 $\mathbb{R}^n\to\mathbb{R}^m,X\mapsto AX$,其中我們把 \mathbb{R}^n 還有 \mathbb{R}^m 中的向量視為行向量。這讓我們可以在矩陣空間上定義範數,也就是說

$$\forall A \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(\mathbb{R}), \quad |||A||| = \sup_{X \neq 0} \frac{||AX||}{||X||} = \sup_{||X|| = 1} ||AX|| = \sup_{||X|| \leqslant 1} ||AX|| \in [0, \infty].$$

這個在矩陣上的範數是個算子範數。此外,當m=n時,此算子範數還會滿足

$$|||AB||| \leq |||A|||||B|||, \quad \forall A, B \in \mathcal{M}_n(\mathbb{R}).$$

定義 3.2.17 : 完備的賦距向量空間稱作 Banach 空間 (Banach space)。

定理 3.2.18 : 如果 W 是個 Banach 空間,那麼賦範向量空間 $(\mathcal{L}_c(V,W),\|\cdot\|)$ 也會是個 Banach 空間。

證明:令 $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為 $\mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ 中的柯西序列。我們會分三個步驟來構造 f 的可能極限,並且檢查他的確是我們要的極限。

• 固定 $x \in V$ 。 我們可以觀察到

$$||f_p(x) - f_q(x)|| \le |||f_p - f_q||| \cdot ||x||_V, \quad \forall p, q \ge 1,$$

因此 $(f_n(x))_{n\geq 1}$ 會是在 W 中的柯西序列。W 是個 Banach 空間,因此序列 $(f_n(x))_{n\geq 1}$ 會

• Let us check that the map f defined above is linear and continuous. For $x, y \in V$, we have

$$f(x+y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x+y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} [f_n(x) + f_n(y)] = f(x) + f(y).$$

For $x \in V$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$, we have

$$f(\lambda x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(\lambda x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda f_n(x) = \lambda f(x).$$

For the continuity, since $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is Cauchy, it is also bounded (Proposition 2.4.8), say $|||f_n||| \leqslant M$ for all $n\geqslant 1$ for some M>0. For any $x\in V$, we have

$$||f(x)||_W = \left\| \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) \right\|_W = \lim_{n \to \infty} ||f_n(x)||_W \le M ||x||_V.$$

• To finish the proof, we need to show that $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to f with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|$. Let $\varepsilon>0$. There exists $N\geqslant 1$ such that $\|f_p-f_q\|\leqslant \varepsilon$ for all $p,q\geqslant N$. Fix $p\geqslant N$, we have

$$\forall q \ge N, \quad \|f_p(x) - f_q(x)\|_W \le \|f_p - f_q\| \cdot \|x\|_V \le \varepsilon \|x\|_V.$$

By taking the limit $q \to \infty$, due the convergence of $f_q(x)$, we find

$$||f_p(x) - f(x)||_W \leqslant \varepsilon ||x||_V.$$

Since this inequality holds for all $x \in V$, we deduce that $||f_p - f|| \le \varepsilon$ for all $p \ge N$.

Remark 3.2.19: The proof we just see above is a standard procedure to show that a normed space is Banach. More precisely, the three steps are as follow.

- (1) We construct a potential candidate for the limit (a function in this example).
- (2) We check the properties of this candidate, in order to show that it belongs to the correct space.
- (3) Check the potential candidate is indeed the limit.

In Exercise 3.31, you may also follow the same steps to complete the proof.

Proposition 3.2.20: Let U be a complete normed vector space (Banach space) and $u \in \mathcal{L}_c(U)$ satisfying ||u|| < 1. Then, $\mathrm{Id} - u$ is invertible, and its inverse writes

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u^k := \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n u^k \in \mathcal{L}_c(U). \tag{3.8}$$

收斂,我們把他的極限記作 f(x)。這讓我們可以定義函數 $f: V \to W$ 。

• 我們要檢查上面定義出來的函數 f 是線性且連續的。對於 $x, y \in V$,我們有

$$f(x+y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x+y) = \lim_{n \to \infty} [f_n(x) + f_n(y)] = f(x) + f(y).$$

對於 $x \in V$ 以及 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$,我們有

$$f(\lambda x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(\lambda x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \lambda f_n(x) = \lambda f(x).$$

再來討論連續性,由於 $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 是柯西序列,所以是有界的(命題 2.4.8),也就是存在 M>0 使得對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們有 $\|f_n\|\leqslant M$ 。對於任意 $x\in V$,我們有

$$||f(x)||_W = \left\|\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x)\right\|_W = \lim_{n\to\infty} ||f_n(x)||_W \le M ||x||_V.$$

• 要完成此證明,我們還需要檢查 $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 的確會在範數 $\|\cdot\|$ 之下收斂到 $f\circ \circ \varepsilon>0\circ$ 存在 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得對於所有 $p,q\geqslant N$,我們有 $\|f_p-f_q\|\leqslant \varepsilon\circ$ 固定 $p\geqslant N$,我們得到

$$\forall q \geqslant N, \quad \|f_p(x) - f_q(x)\|_W \leqslant \|f_p - f_q\| \cdot \|x\|_V \leqslant \varepsilon \|x\|_V.$$

取極限 $q \to \infty$,根據 $f_q(x)$ 的收歛性,我們會有

$$||f_p(x) - f(x)||_W \leqslant \varepsilon ||x||_V.$$

由於上面這個不等式對於所有 $x \in V$ 皆成立,我們推得 $\| f_p - f \| \leqslant \varepsilon$ 對於所有 $p \geqslant N \circ_{\square}$

註解 3.2.19 : 這個證明中,我們看到的是證明賦範空間是個 Banach 空間的標準證明步驟。更確切的說,我們要把他拆成三步。

- (1) 構造一個候選元素(此範例中為函數),會是我們想要的極限。
- (2) 我們檢查這個候選元素(函數)的性質,證明他會存在正確的空間中。
- (3) 檢查這個候選元素的確會是極限。

在習題 3.31 中,你們可以使用相同的步驟來證明。

命題 3.2.20 : 令 U 為完備賦範向量空間(Banach 空間)且 $u\in\mathcal{L}_c(U)$ 滿足 $\|u\|<1$ 。那麼 $\mathrm{Id}-u$ 是可逆的,且他的反元素寫作

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u^k := \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} u^k \in \mathcal{L}_c(U). \tag{3.8}$$

Proof: We are going to check that the limit in Eq. (3.8) is well defined, then check that it is the inverse of Id -u.

• For every $n \ge 0$, let $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u^k$. For any $m \ge n \ge 0$, we have

$$S_m - S_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^m u^k,$$

$$|||S_m - S_n||| \le \sum_{k=n+1}^m |||u^k||| \le \sum_{k=n+1}^m |||u||^k \le \frac{|||u||^{n+1}}{1 - ||u||}.$$

Thus, the sequence $(S_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ is Cauchy in $\mathcal{L}_c(U)$, which is a complete space by Theorem 3.2.18, implying that $S:=\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n$ exists and belongs to $\mathcal{L}_c(U)$.

• It is a simple computation to check that the limit S is the inverse of Id - u. We write

$$(\operatorname{Id} - u)S = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\operatorname{Id} - u)S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\operatorname{Id} - u^{n+1}) = \operatorname{Id}.$$

And similarly, we also have S(Id - u) = Id.

Remark 3.2.21: Following a similar approach, we may also define the exponential of a continuous linear endomorphism $u \in \mathcal{L}_c(U)$ as below,

$$\exp(u) = \sum_{n>0} \frac{u^n}{n!} \in \mathcal{L}_c(U).$$

We may also apply the same idea to construct other convergent series.

Theorem 3.2.22: In a finite dimensional normed vector space, all the norms are equivalent.

Proof: Let V be a finite dimensional vector space over a field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . We write n for its dimension, and consider a basis of V, denoted by (e_1, \ldots, e_n) . Let N_{∞} be a norm on V defined as follows,

$$N_{\infty}(x) = \sup_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|, \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \in V.$$

Let N be a norm on V. We want to show that N_{∞} and N are equivalent. For $x \in V$, we may write it as $x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i e_i$, and its norm satisfies

$$N(x) \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} N(x_i e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i| N(e_i) \leqslant a N_{\infty}(x), \quad a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N(e_i).$$

Let $S = \{x \in V : N_{\infty}(x) = 1\}$. In the normed space (V, N_{∞}) , S is clearly bounded, it is also closed, being the preimage of the closed set $\{1\}$ under the continuous map $x \mapsto N_{\infty}(x)$. It follows from Remark 3.1.32 that S is a compact subset of (V, N_{∞}) . Additionally, the map $N : (V, N_{\infty}) \to \mathbb{R}$ is

證明:我們要檢查式 (3.8) 中的極限是定義良好的,然後再檢查他的反元素是 Id - u。

• 對於每個 $n \ge 0$,令 $S_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u^k$ 。對於任意 $m \ge n \ge 0$,我們有

$$S_m - S_n = \sum_{k=n+1}^m u^k,$$

$$\||S_m - S_n|| \leqslant \sum_{k=n+1}^m ||u^k|| \leqslant \sum_{k=n+1}^m ||u||^k \leqslant \frac{||u||^{n+1}}{1 - ||u||}.$$

因此,序列 $(S_n)_{n\geqslant 0}$ 是在 $\mathcal{L}_c(U)$ 中的柯西序列,根據定理 3.2.18 ,我們知道此空間是完備的,所以 $S:=\lim_{n\to\infty}S_n$ 存在且在 $\mathcal{L}_c(U)$ 中。

• 我們可以藉由簡單的計算來檢查極限 S = Id - u 的反元素。我們有:

$$(\operatorname{Id} - u)S = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\operatorname{Id} - u)S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (\operatorname{Id} - u^{n+1}) = \operatorname{Id}.$$

使用相似的方式,我們也能得到 $S(Id - u) = Id \circ$

註解 3.2.21 : 使用相似的方法,我們也能夠定義連續自同態 $u \in \mathcal{L}_c(U)$ 的指數,定義如下:

$$\exp(u) = \sum_{n \geqslant 0} \frac{u^n}{n!} \in \mathcal{L}_c(U).$$

我們也可以把相同的想法用來構造其他收斂的級數。

定理 3.2.22 : 在有限維度的賦範空間中,所有範數都是等價的。

證明:令 V 為在域 $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的有限維度向量空間。我們把他的維度記作 n,然後考慮 V 的一個基底,記作 (e_1, \ldots, e_n) 。令 N_∞ 為在 V 上的範數,定義如下:

$$N_{\infty}(x) = \sup_{1 \le i \le n} |x_i|, \quad x = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e_i \in V.$$

令 $N \stackrel{.}{\Rightarrow} V$ 上的範數。我們想要證明 N_{∞} 與 N 是等價的。

對於 $x \in V$,我們可以把他寫作 $x = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i e_i$,所以他的範數會滿足:

$$N(x) \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} N(x_i e_i) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i| N(e_i) \leqslant a N_{\infty}(x), \quad a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} N(e_i).$$

令 $S=\{x\in V:N_\infty(x)=1\}$ 。在賦範空間 (V,N_∞) 中,S 顯然是有界的,而且由於他是閉集 $\{1\}$ 在連續函數 $x\mapsto N_\infty(x)$ 之下的像原,他也會是閉集。從註解 3.1.32 我們得知,S 會是 (V,N_∞) 中的緊緻子集合。此外,函數 $N:(V,N_\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ 是連續的,因為他是 Lipschitz 連續

continuous because it is Lipschitz continuous (Corollary 2.5.31),

$$|N(x) - N(y)| \leqslant N(x - y) \leqslant aN_{\infty}(x - y).$$

Therefore, the infimum of N on S is attained (Proposition 3.1.12), so needs to be strictly larger than 0. We write $b = \inf_{x \in S} N(x) > 0$, and we have

$$\forall x \in V \setminus \{0\}, \quad N(x) = N_{\infty}(x) \cdot N\left(\frac{x}{N_{\infty}(x)}\right) \geqslant bN_{\infty}(x).$$

Remark 3.2.23: Theorem 3.2.22 basically tells us that on a finite dimension vector space, we may choose whichever norm we want, since many topological notions do not depend on the chosen norm anymore.

- Different norms give rise to normed spaces which are topologically equivalent (Remark 2.5.33). This means that the notions, such as open sets, closed sets, interior, closure, boundary, compact sets, connected sets, limit, and continuity of a function, etc. are the same for all the norms.
- Some stronger notions which depend on the distance (norm), and not only on the topology, are also the same, such as the boundedness of a set, and the uniform continuity of a function.

Corollary 3.2.24: Following are consequences of Theorem 3.2.22.

- (1) Any linear map from a finite dimensional normed vector space to any normed vector space is continuous. In other words, $\mathcal{L}(V,W) = \mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ if $\dim V < \infty$.
- (2) Every finite dimensional normed vector space is complete.
- (3) Every finite dimensional subvector space of a normed vector space is closed.
- (4) In a finite dimensional normed vector space, compact subsets are exactly closed and bounded subsets.

Remark 3.2.25: In an infinite dimensional normed space, these properties do not hold anymore.

(1) We may equip the vector space $\mathbb{R}[X]$ of polynomials with the norm

$$\forall P = \sum_{n \ge 0} a_n X^n, \qquad ||P|| = \sup_{n \ge 0} |a_n|.$$

Then, the following map

$$f: \mathbb{R}[X] \to \mathbb{R}[X]$$

$$P \mapsto P'$$

is linear but not continuous. Actually, for every $n \ge 1$, we have $||f(X^n)|| = n$ and $||X^n|| = 1$.

(2) In the space of continuous functions $C([0,1],\mathbb{R})$, we may consider the following sequence of affine functions,

$$\forall n \geqslant 1, \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n} - n^{3/2}x, & \text{if } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{n}, \\ 0 & \text{if } \frac{1}{n} \leqslant x \leqslant 1. \end{cases}$$

(系理 2.5.31) :

$$|N(x) - N(y)| \leqslant N(x - y) \leqslant aN_{\infty}(x - y).$$

因此,N 在 S 上能碰到他的最大下界(命題 3.1.12),所以必然為嚴格大於 0。我們記 $b=\inf_{x\in S}N(x)>0$,然後我們有

$$\forall x \in V \setminus \{0\}, \quad N(x) = N_{\infty}(x) \cdot N\left(\frac{x}{N_{\infty}(x)}\right) \geqslant bN_{\infty}(x).$$

註解 3.2.23 : 定理 3.2.22 告訴我們,有限維度的向量空間上,我們可以選擇任意我們想要的範數,因為很多拓撲概念都不取決於我們所選擇的範數。

- 不同範數給出來的賦範空間皆是拓撲等價的(註解 2.5.33)。這代表著,各種概念例如開集、 閉集、開核、閉包、邊界、緊緻集合、連通集合、極限、函數的連續性等等,在不同範數之下 皆是相同的。
- 某些比較強的概念,會需要用到距離(範數),而不只取決於拓撲的,在不同範數之下也會相同,例如集合的有界性還有函數的均匀連續性。

系理 3.2.24 : 下面是定理 3.2.22 的結果。

- (1) 任何從有限維度賦範向量空間到任何賦範向量空間的線性映射都是連續的。換句話說,如果 $\dim V < \infty$,那我們有 $\mathcal{L}(V,W) = \mathcal{L}_c(V,W)$ 。
- (2) 所有有限維度賦範向量空間都是完備的。
- (3) 賦範向量空間中,任何有限維度子向量空間都是閉集。
- (4) 在有限維度的賦範向量空間中,緊緻集合剛好就是有界閉集。

註解 3.2.25 : 在無窮維度的賦範空間中,這些性質未必成立。

(1) 我們可以在多項式構成的向量空間 $\mathbb{R}[X]$ 上賦予範數

$$\forall P = \sum_{n \ge 0} a_n X^n, \qquad ||P|| = \sup_{n \ge 0} |a_n|.$$

那麼,下列映射

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$$f: \mathbb{R}[X] \to \mathbb{R}[X]$$

$$P \mapsto P'$$

是線性的,但不連續。我們可以這樣看出來:對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們有 $\|f(X^n)\|=n$,其中 $\|X^n\|=1$ 。

Then, we see that

- $||f_n||_{\infty} = \sqrt{n}$ for all $n \ge 1$, so f_n does not converge under the norm $||\cdot||_{\infty}$;
- $||f_n||_1 \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$, so f_n converges to the constant function 0 under the norm $||\cdot||_1$;
- $||f_n||_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ for all $n \ge 1$, so the sequence $(f_n)_{n \ge 1}$ is bounded under the norm $||\cdot||_2$. However, it does not converge to the constant function 0, and cannot converge to any other function either by uniqueness of limit (and Cauchy-Schwarz inequality).

In the second semester, we will discuss more about different notions of convergence of sequences of functions

(3) In Remark 3.1.34, we saw that in $\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$, the unit closed ball $\overline{B}(0,1)$ is bounded and closed, but not compact.

3.3 Completion of a metric space

3.3.1 Using Cauchy sequences

A metric space (M,d) is not necessarily complete, it is possible to make it complete by adding those missing limiting points (of Cauchy sequences). To this end, we are going to consider the space consisting of all the Cauchy sequences in M. This space is much larger (up to an isometry) than the original space M itself, and some of its elements are actually represented by multiple Cauchy sequences. Therefore, we need to identify some of its elements, and show that the resulting space is complete. Such as a space is unique, and is the smallest (up to an isometry) complete space containing the original space M, and we call it the *completion* of (M,d).

Theorem 3.3.1 (Completion of a metric space): Let (M,d) be a metric space. There exists a metric space $(\hat{M},\hat{\delta})$ and an isometric injection $i:M\to \hat{M}$ such that the following properties are satisfied.

- (1) i(M) is dense in \hat{M} .
- (2) The metric space $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ is complete.

Moreover, such a metric space $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ is unique in the following sense. Let (M_1, δ_1) and (M_2, δ_2) be two complete metric spaces, and $i_1: M \to M_1$ and $i_2: M \to M_2$ be two isometric injections such that $i_1(M)$ is dense in M_1 and $i_2(M)$ is dense in M_2 . Then, there exists a bijective isometry $\varphi: M_1 \to M_2$ such that $\varphi(i_1(x)) = i_2(x)$ for all $x \in M$.

(2) 在連續函數空間 $\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{R})$ 中,我們可以考慮下列仿射函數構成的序列:

$$\forall n \geqslant 1, \forall x \in [0, 1], \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{n} - n^{3/2}x, & \text{ if } 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{n}, \\ 0 & \text{ if } \frac{1}{n} \leqslant x \leqslant 1. \end{cases}$$

那麼,我們有

- $||f_n||_{\infty} = \sqrt{n}$ 對於所有 $n \ge 1$,所以 f_n 不會在範數 $||\cdot||_{\infty}$ 之下收斂;
- $||f_n||_1 \xrightarrow[n \to \infty]{} 0$,所以 f_n 會在範數 $||\cdot||_1$ 之下收斂到常數函數 0;
- $\|f_n\|_2 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 對於所有 $n \ge 1$,所以序列 $(f_n)_{n \ge 1}$ 在範數 $\|\cdot\|_2$ 之下是有界的。然而,他不會收斂到常數函數 0,而且根據極限的唯一性,也不會收斂到任何其他的常數(還需要使用柯西不等式)。

在下學期,我們會討論函數序列不同的收斂概念。

(3) 在註解 3.1.34 中,我們看到在 $\ell^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ 中,單位閉球 $\overline{B}(0,1)$ 是有界閉集,但不是緊緻集合。

第三節 賦距空間的完備化

第一小節 使用柯西序列

一個賦距空間 (M,d) 未必是完備的,但如果我們把那些缺少的(柯西數列的)極限點加進來,我們是可以把他變成完備的。為了達成此目的,我們先考慮包含所有 M 的柯西數列所構成的空間。這個空間比原本的空間 M 來得要大許多(在等距變換作用下的比較),甚至一個元素會被多個柯西序列所表示,所以我們需要把一些元素看作是相同的,並證明這樣得到的空間會是完備的。這樣的空間是唯一,且是包含原始空間 M 最小的完備空間(在等距變換作用下的比較),我們把他稱作 (M,d) 的完備化。

定理 3.3.1 【賦距空間的完備化】: 令 (M,d) 為賦距空間。存在賦距空間 $(\hat{M},\hat{\delta})$ 以及等距單射 $i:M\to \hat{M}$ 使得下列性質成立。

- (1) i(M) 在 \hat{M} 中是稠密的。
- (2) 賦距空間 $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ 是完備的。

此外,這樣的賦距空間 $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ 在下面的意義下是唯一的。令 (M_1, δ_1) 及 (M_2, δ_2) 為兩個完備 賦距空間, $i_1: M \to M_1$ 與 $i_2: M \to M_2$ 為兩個等距單射使得 $i_1(M)$ 在 M_1 中是稠密的,且 $i_2(M)$ 在 M_2 中是稠密的。那麼會存在等距雙射函數 $\varphi: M_1 \to M_2$ 使得對於所有 $x \in M$,我們 有 $\varphi(i_1(x)) = i_2(x)$ 。

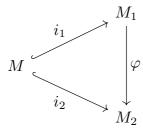


Figure 3.1: This diagram illustrates the uniqueness of the completion of (M,d) up to a bijective isometry φ .

Example 3.3.2: Below are a few examples of completion of metric spaces.

- (1) If we equip M = (0, 1] with the usual distance $|\cdot|$, then its completion writes $\hat{M} = [0, 1]$.
- (2) If we equip M=(0,1] with the distance d as in Exercise 2.23, then $\hat{M}=M$ because (M,d) is complete.
- (3) If we equip \mathbb{Q} with the same distance $|\cdot|$, then $\hat{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R}$, corresponding to Cantor's construction of the real numbers. In this construction, each real number can be identified to a Cauchy sequence.

If we equip \mathbb{Q} with the discrete distance d_{discrete} , then $\hat{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q}$.

We decompose the proof of Theorem 3.3.1 into several lemmas as below. To start with, we fix a metric space (M, d). Let us denote by \mathcal{C} the set of all the Cauchy sequences $U = (u_n)_{n \ge 1}$ with values in M.

Lemma 3.3.3: Let us define the function $\delta: \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathbb{R}_+$ as follows. For $U = (u_n)_{n \geqslant 1}, V = (v_n)_{n \geqslant 1} \in \mathcal{C}$, let

$$\delta(U,V) = \lim_{n \to \infty} d(u_n, v_n).$$

Then, δ is well defined, symmetric, and satisfies the triangle inequality.

Proof : See Exercise 2.26 (1). □

Lemma 3.3.4: On C, we may define the following equivalence relation,

$$U \sim V \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad \delta(U, V) = 0.$$

Then, we define the quotient space $\hat{M} := \mathcal{C}/\sim$, and for an element $U \in \mathcal{C}$, we write $\hat{U} \in \hat{M}$ for its equivalence class. On \hat{M} , we may define a distance $\hat{\delta}$ induced by δ , which does not depend on the representant chosen from the equivalence classes, in the sense that for $U \sim V$ and $S \sim W$, we have

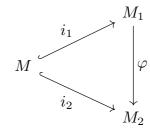


圖 3.1: 此圖表示的是 (M,d) 完備化空間的唯一性,最多只會差在一個雙射等距變換 φ 。

範例 3.3.2 : 下面是賦距空間完備化的例子。

- (1) 如果我們賦予 M=(0,1] 距離 $|\cdot|$,那麼他的完備化空間會是 $\hat{M}=[0,1]$ 。
- (2) 如果我們賦予 M = (0,1] 習題 2.23 中的距離 d,那麼 $\hat{M} = M$ 因為 (M,d) 是完備的。
- (3) 如果我們賦予 \mathbb{Q} 相同的距離 $|\cdot|$,那麼 $\hat{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{R}$,這會是 Cantor 構造實數的方式。在此構造方式中,每個實數可以被看作是個柯西序列。
- (4) 如果我們賦予 \mathbb{Q} 離散距離 d_{discrete} ,那麼 $\hat{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{Q}$ 。

我們把定理 3.3.1 的證明拆解為下面幾個引理。首先,讓我們先固定賦距空間 (M,d)。我們把 M 中所有柯西序列 $U=(u_n)_{n\geq 1}$ 構成的集合記作 \mathcal{C} 。

引理 3.3.3 : 函數 $\delta: \mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C} \to \mathbb{R}_+$ 定義如下:對於 $U = (u_n)_{n \geq 1}$ 以及 $V = (v_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \mathcal{C}$,令

$$\delta(U,V) = \lim_{n \to \infty} d(u_n, v_n).$$

則 δ 定義良好,具有對稱性,且滿足三角不等式。

證明:見習題 <u>2.26</u> (1)。

引理 3.3.4 : 在 \mathcal{C} 上,我們能夠定義下面這個等價關係:

$$U \sim V \Leftrightarrow \delta(U, V) = 0.$$

接著,我們定義商空間 $\hat{M}:=\mathcal{C}/\sim$,且對於每個元素 $U\in\mathcal{C}$,我們把他的等價類記作 $\hat{U}\in\hat{M}$ 。 在 \hat{M} 上,我們可以藉由 δ 引導出距離 $\hat{\delta}$,使得他的定義並不取決於等價類中的代表,也就是 $\delta(U,S) = \delta(V,W)$, and thus we can set $\hat{\delta}(\hat{U},\hat{S}) = \delta(U,S)$ for $U,S \in \mathcal{C}$. Then, $(\hat{M},\hat{\delta})$ is a metric space.

Proof: To show that \sim is an equivalence relation, we need to check that it is reflexive, symmetric, and transitive. The reflexivity is trivial, the symmetry can be obtained by its definition in Lemma 3.3.3, and the transitivity is checked in Exercise 2.26 (2).

To check that $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ is a metric space, we need to start by checking that the definition of $\hat{\delta}$ does not depend on the element chosen from the equivalence class. This is checked in Exercise 2.26 (3). Then, the distance $\hat{\delta}$ is positive definite due to the equivalence relation, it is symmetric and satisfies the triangle inequality due to Lemma 3.3.3.

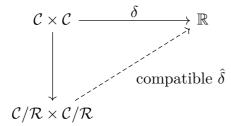


Figure 3.2: This diagram illustrates how to make δ defined on $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}$, which is not a distance, into a distance δ on \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{R} so that it does not depend on the representant from each equivalence class.

Proposition 3.3.5: We define $i: M \to \hat{M}$ as below. For any $x \in M$, let $i(x) = \hat{X}$, where $X = (x)_{n \ge 1}$ be given by the constant sequence. Then, i is an isometric injection, and i(M) is dense in \hat{M} .

Proof: Given $u, v \in M$, we have

$$\hat{\delta}(i(u), i(v)) = \delta((u)_{n \ge 1}, (v)_{n \ge 1}) = d(u, v).$$

Therefore, i is an isometry, so it is also an injection.

Then, let us show that i(M) is dense in \hat{M} . Let $\hat{U} \in \hat{M}$ with $\hat{U} = (u_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$. We want to conclude by showing that \hat{U} is the limit of $(i(u_n))_{n \geqslant 1}$. Let $\varepsilon > 0$. Since $U = (u_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ is a Cauchy sequence, we may find $N \geqslant 1$ such that

$$d(u_m, u_n) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall m, n \geqslant N.$$

For a fixed $m \ge N$, we have

$$\hat{\delta}(\hat{U}, i(u_m)) = \delta(U, (u_m)_{n \geqslant 1}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} d(u_n, u_m) \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

說,對於 $U \sim V$ 還有 $S \sim W$,我們會有 $\delta(U,S) = \delta(V,W)$,所以對於 $U,S \in \mathcal{C}$,我們可以設 $\hat{\delta}(\hat{U},\hat{S}) = \delta(U,S)$ 。這樣一來, $(\hat{M},\hat{\delta})$ 會是個賦距空間。

證明:如果要證明 ~ 是個等價關係,我們需要檢查他有自反性、對稱性,還有遞移性。自反性是顯然的,對稱性可以從引理 3.3.3 中的定義得到,而遞移性也在習題 2.26 (2) 中檢查過了。

要檢查 $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ 是個賦距空間,我們需要檢查 $\hat{\delta}$ 的定義不取決於我們在等價類中所選擇的元素。這個在習題 2.26 (3) 中檢查過了。因此,根據等價關係,距離 $\hat{\delta}$ 是正定的,再根據引理 3.3.3 ,我們得知他也是對稱的,且滿足三角不等式。

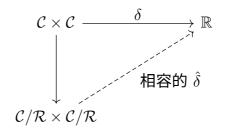


圖 3.2: 此圖詮釋如何把定義在 $\mathcal{C} \times \mathcal{C}$ 上的函數 δ (不是距離)變成在 \mathcal{C}/\mathcal{R} 上的距離 δ ,使得他的定義不取決於每個等價類中的代表元素。

命題 3.3.5 : 我們把 $i: M \to \hat{M}$ 定義如下。對於任意 $x \in M$,令 i(x)X,其中 $X = (x)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 為 常數序列。那麼 i 會是個等距單射,且 i(M) 在 \hat{M} 中是稠密的。

證明:給定 $u,v \in M$,我們有

$$\hat{\delta}(i(u), i(v)) = \delta((u)_{n \ge 1}, (v)_{n \ge 1}) = d(u, v).$$

因此,i 是個等距變換,所以也是單射的。

接著,我們來證明 i(M) 在 \hat{M} 中是稠密的。令 $\hat{U} \in \hat{M}$,其中 $\hat{U} = (u_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 。我們想要證明 \hat{U} 會是 $(i(u_n))_{n \geqslant 1}$ 的極限來總結。令 $\varepsilon > 0$ 。由於 $U = (u_n)_{n \geqslant 1}$ 是個柯西序列,我們能夠找到 $N \geqslant 1$ 使得

$$d(u_m, u_n) < \varepsilon, \quad \forall m, n \geqslant N.$$

對固定的 $m \ge N$ 來說,我們有

$$\hat{\delta}(\hat{U}, i(u_m)) = \delta(U, (u_m)_{n \ge 1}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} d(u_n, u_m) \le \varepsilon.$$

Therefore,

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} i(u_m) = \hat{U}.$$

This shows that any point in \hat{M} can be obtained as the sequential limit of points in the image i(M), that is i(M) is dense in \hat{M} .

Proposition 3.3.6: The metric space $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ is complete.

Proof: Let $(\alpha_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ be a Cauchy sequence in \hat{M} . Using the fact that i(M) is dense in \hat{M} , for every $n\geqslant 1$, we may find $x_n\in M$ such that $\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n,i(x_n))<\frac{1}{n}$. Then, for any $m,n\geqslant 1$, we have

$$d(x_m, x_n) = \hat{\delta}(i(x_m), i(x_n)) \leqslant \hat{\delta}(i(x_m), \alpha_m) + \hat{\delta}(\alpha_m, \alpha_n) + \hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, i(x_n)) \leqslant \hat{\delta}(\alpha_m, \alpha_n) + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n},$$

which means that $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ is also a Cauchy sequence (in M).

Let $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}\in\mathcal{C}$, and α be its equivalence class with respect to the relation \sim . We want to prove that $(\alpha_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ converges to α . Let $\varepsilon>0$. We may find $N\geqslant 1$ such that

$$d(x_n, x_m) \leqslant \varepsilon, \quad \forall n, m \geqslant N.$$

Then, for $n \ge N$, we find

$$\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, \alpha) \leqslant \hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, i(x_n)) + \hat{\delta}(i(x_n), \alpha) \leqslant \frac{1}{n} + \varepsilon,$$

because by definition, we have

$$\hat{\delta}(i(x_n), \alpha) = \lim_{m \to \infty} d(x_n, x_m) \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

Therefore, by taking lim sup, we find

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n,\alpha)\leqslant\varepsilon.$$

Since $\varepsilon > 0$ can be taken to be arbitrarily small, we find $\limsup_{n \to \infty} \hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, \alpha) = 0$, in other words, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, \alpha) = 0$.

Proposition 3.3.7: The completion $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ is unique in the sense of Theorem 3.3.1.

Proof: Let $(\hat{M}_1, \hat{\delta}_1)$ and $(\hat{M}_2, \hat{\delta}_2)$ be two completions of (M, d), and i_1 and i_2 be the corresponding isometric injections as in Theorem 3.3.1.

Let $\varphi(i_1(x)) = i_2(x)$ for all $x \in M$, which defines φ on the image $i_1(M)$. It is easy to check that

因此,我們得到

$$\lim_{m \to \infty} i(u_m) = \hat{U}.$$

這代表著,任何 \hat{M} 中的點都可以寫為像 i(M) 當中點的序列極限,所以 i(M) 在 \hat{M} 中是稠密的。

命題 3.3.6 : 賦距空間 $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ 是完備的。

證明:令 $(\alpha_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 為 \hat{M} 中的柯西序列。由於 i(M) 在 \hat{M} 中是稠密的,對於所有 $n\geqslant 1$,我們能找到 $x_n\in M$ 使得 $\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n,i(x_n))<\frac{1}{n}$ 。那麼,對於任意 $m,n\geqslant 1$,我們有

$$d(x_m, x_n) = \hat{\delta}(i(x_m), i(x_n)) \leqslant \hat{\delta}(i(x_m), \alpha_m) + \hat{\delta}(\alpha_m, \alpha_n) + \hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, i(x_n)) \leqslant \hat{\delta}(\alpha_m, \alpha_n) + \frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n},$$

也就是說, $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 是個(M 中的)柯西序列。

令 $(x_n)_{n\geqslant 1}\in\mathcal{C}$ 且 α 為在等價關係 \sim 之下的等價類。我們想要證明 $(\alpha_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 會收斂到 α 。令 $\varepsilon>0$ 。我們能找到 $N\geqslant 1$ 使得

$$d(x_n, x_m) \leqslant \varepsilon, \quad \forall n, m \geqslant N.$$

那麼,對於所有 $n \ge N$,我們有

$$\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, \alpha) \leqslant \hat{\delta}(\alpha_n, i(x_n)) + \hat{\delta}(i(x_n), \alpha) \leqslant \frac{1}{n} + \varepsilon,$$

在上式中,我們用到

$$\hat{\delta}(i(x_n), \alpha) = \lim_{m \to \infty} d(x_n, x_m) \leqslant \varepsilon.$$

因此,如果我們取 lim sup,會得到

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty}\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n,\alpha)\leqslant\varepsilon.$$

由於 $\varepsilon>0$ 可以任意小,我們得到 $\limsup_{n\to\infty}\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n,\alpha)=0$,換句話說,我們有 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\hat{\delta}(\alpha_n,\alpha)=0$ 。

命題 3.3.7 : 完備化空間 $(\hat{M}, \hat{\delta})$ 在定理 3.3.1 的意義下是唯一的。

證明:令 $(\hat{M}_1, \hat{\delta}_1)$ 以及 $(\hat{M}_2, \hat{\delta}_2)$ 為 (M, d) 的兩個完備化,還有 i_1 以及 i_2 為相對應的等距單射函數,這些記號的意義與定理 3.3.1 中相同。

對於所有 $x \in M$,我們定義 $\varphi(i_1(x)) = i_2(x)$,這讓我們能夠把 φ 定義在像 $i_1(M)$ 之上。我們

 $\varphi_{|i_1(M)}$ is an isometry,

$$\forall x, y \in M, \quad \hat{\delta}_2(\varphi(i_1(x)), \varphi(i_2(y))) = \hat{\delta}_2(i_2(x), i_2(y)) = d(x, y) = \hat{\delta}_1(i_1(x), i_1(y)).$$

Therefore, φ is uniformly continuous on $i_1(M)$. Since $i_1(M) \subseteq \hat{M}_1$ is a dense subset and \hat{M}_2 is copmlete, it follows from Exercise 3.23 that there exists a *unique* uniform continuation of φ on \hat{M}_1 , that we still call φ by abuse of notation. Moreover, due to the fact that φ is isometric on $i_1(M)$ and $i_1(M)$ is dense in \hat{M}_1 , the continuity of φ shows that φ is isometric on \hat{M}_1 . In particular, this also shows that φ is injective.

To show that φ is surjective, we are given $y \in \hat{M}_2$ and we need to construct its preimage under φ . We use the fact that $i_2(M)$ is dense in \hat{M}_2 to find a sequence $(y_n = i_2(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$, where $x_n \in M$ for all $n\geqslant 1$, and such that $y_n \xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{} y$. For any $p,q\geqslant 1$, we have

$$\hat{\delta}_1(i_1(x_p), i_1(x_q)) = d(x_p, x_q) = \hat{\delta}_2(i_2(x_p), i_2(x_q)) = \hat{\delta}_2(y_p, y_q),$$

we see that the sequence $(i_1(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ is Cauchy in \hat{M}_1 . Since \hat{M}_1 is complete, it converges to a limit $\alpha:=\lim_{n\to\infty}i_1(x_n)$. Then, by the continuity of φ , we find

$$\varphi(\alpha) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \varphi(i_1(x_n)) = \lim_{n \to \infty} i_2(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = y.$$

This concludes that φ is surjective.

3.3.2 Completion of a normed space

Now, we discuss another construction in the special case of a normed space. We note that a finite dimensional normed vector space is always complete, so the interesting cases concern infinite dimensional normed vector spaces, such as spaces of sequences $\ell^p(\mathbb{K})$ for $p=1,2,\infty$, or functional spaces such as $\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{K})$ or $\mathcal{B}([0,1],\mathbb{K})$. The construction is quite simple, but involves a theorem from functional analysis, whose proof will be omitted here.

Let $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ be a normed vector space over $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . Write $V^* = \mathcal{L}_c(V, \mathbb{K})$ for the dual space of V, which is the space of the continuous linear forms on V, that we equip with the operator norm

$$\forall f \in V^*, \quad |||f|||_{V^*} := \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in V, ||x|| \le 1\}.$$

We also consider the double dual space $V^{**} := (V^*)^* = \mathcal{L}_c(V^*, \mathbb{K})$, that we equip with the operator norm

$$\forall \Phi \in V^{**}, \quad \|\Phi\|_{V^{**}} := \sup\{|\Phi(f)| : f \in V^*, \|f\|_{V^*} \leqslant 1\}.$$

It follows from Theorem 3.2.18 that both $(V^*, \|\cdot\|_{V^*})$ and $(V^{**}, \|\cdot\|_{V^{**}})$ are Banach spaces.

不難檢查 $\varphi_{i_1(M)}$ 是個等距變換:

$$\forall x, y \in M, \quad \hat{\delta}_2(\varphi(i_1(x)), \varphi(i_2(y))) = \hat{\delta}_2(i_2(x), i_2(y)) = d(x, y) = \hat{\delta}_1(i_1(x), i_1(y)).$$

因此, φ 在 $i_1(M)$ 上是均匀連續的。由於 $i_1(M)\subseteq \hat{M}_1$ 是稠密的子集合,還有 \hat{M}_2 是完備的,從習題 3.23 我們可以得知,存在一個<u>唯一</u> φ 在 \hat{M}_1 上的均匀連續延伸,我們這裡濫用記號,並把他繼續記作 φ 。此外,由於 φ 是個在 $i_1(M)$ 上的等距變換,還有 $i_1(M)$ 在 \hat{M}_1 中是稠密的, φ 的連續性能夠告訴我們 φ 是個在 \hat{M}_1 上的等距變換。等距變換也讓我們推得 φ 是個單射函數。

要證明 φ 是個滿射函數,我們給定 $y\in \hat{M}_2$ 並需要去找到他在 φ 之下的像原。我們使用 $i_2(M)$ 在 \hat{M}_2 中的稠密性來找出序列 $(y_n=i_2(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$,其中 $x_n\in M$ 對於 $n\geqslant 1$,且會滿足 $y_n\xrightarrow[n\to\infty]{}y$ 。對於任意 $p,q\geqslant 1$,我們有

$$\hat{\delta}_1(i_1(x_p), i_1(x_q)) = d(x_p, x_q) = \hat{\delta}_2(i_2(x_p), i_2(x_q)) = \hat{\delta}_2(y_p, y_q),$$

我們可以看出來,序列 $(i_1(x_n))_{n\geqslant 1}$ 在 \hat{M}_1 中是柯西的。由於 \hat{M}_1 是完備的,此序列會收斂到一個極限 $\alpha:=\lim_{n\to\infty}i_1(x_n)$ 。接著,使用 φ 的連續性,我們得到

$$\varphi(\alpha) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \varphi(i_1(x_n)) = \lim_{n \to \infty} i_2(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = y.$$

這告訴我們 φ 是個滿射函數。

第二小節 賦範空間的完備化

再來,我們討論在賦範空間這個特殊情況之下,如何來構造完備化空間。我們先注意到,有限維度的賦範向量空間永遠都是完備的,所以只有當我們的賦範向量空間是無窮維度時,這樣的討論才是有意義的。我們可以考慮的空間有:數列空間 $\ell^p(\mathbb{K})$ 對於 $p=1,2,\infty$,或是函數空間,例如 $\mathcal{C}([0,1],\mathbb{K})$ 或 $\mathcal{B}([0,1],\mathbb{K})$ 。構造不算複雜,但需要用到泛函分析中的一個定理,我們這裡會忽略他的證明。

令 $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ 為在 $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ 或 \mathbb{C} 上的賦範向量空間。我們把 V 的對偶空間記作 $V^* = \mathcal{L}_c(V, \mathbb{K})$,這是由 V 上的連續線性泛函所構成的空間,並賦予算子範數:

$$\forall f \in V^*, \quad |||f|||_{V^*} := \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in V, ||x|| \le 1\}.$$

我們也考慮雙對偶空間 $V^{**} := (V^*)^* = \mathcal{L}_c(V^*, \mathbb{K})$,同樣地賦予他算子範數:

$$\forall \Phi \in V^{**}, \quad \|\Phi\|_{V^{**}} := \sup\{|\Phi(f)| : f \in V^*, \|f\|_{V^*} \leqslant 1\}.$$

從定理 3.2.18 ,我們得知 $(V^*, \|\cdot\|_{V^*})$ 以及 $(V^{**}, \|\cdot\|_{V^{**}})$ 皆是 Banach 空間。

Then, we consider the map $J: V \to V^{**}$, defined by

$$J(x)(f) := f(x), \quad \forall x \in V, \forall f \in V^*.$$

We first check that J is well defined, that is, for every $x \in V$, we need to verify that $J(x) \in V^{**}$. Let $f, g \in V^*$ and $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$. Indeed, we have

$$J(x)(f + \lambda g) = (f + \lambda g)(x) = f(x) + \lambda g(x) = J(x)(f) + \lambda J(x)(g).$$

Then, we check that J is a linear map. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ and $x, y \in V$. For any $f \in V^*$, we have

$$J(x + \lambda y)(f) = f(x + \lambda y) = f(x) + \lambda f(y) = J(x)(f) + \lambda J(y)(f),$$

that is,

$$J(x + \lambda y) = J(x) + \lambda J(y).$$

For every $x \in V$, we have

$$|||J(x)|||_{V^{**}} = \sup\{|J(x)(f)| : f \in V^*, |||f|||_{V^*} \le 1\}$$

$$= \sup\{|f(x)| : f \in V^*, |||f|||_{V^*} \le 1\} \le ||x||. \tag{3.9}$$

By a theorem from functional analysis, called Hahn-Banach theorem, for any given $x \in V$, we can actually find a linear form $f_x \in V^*$ such that $f_x(x) = ||x||$ and $||f_x||_{V^*} \le 1$. This gives us

$$|||J(x)|||_{V^{**}} = \sup\{|J(x)(f)| : f \in V^*, |||f|||_{V^*} \le 1\}$$

$$\geqslant J(x)(f_x) = f_x(x) = ||x||.$$
(3.10)

The above Eq. (3.9) and Eq. (3.10) give us $||J(x)||_{U^{**}} = ||x||$, that is J is an isometry.

To conclude, we may take $\hat{V} := \overline{J(V)} \subseteq V^{**}$, which is a linear subspace of V^{**} . It is obvious that J(V) is dense in $\overline{J(V)}$. Moreover, since V^{**} is a complete normed vector space, the closed subset $\overline{J(V)}$ is also complete by Proposition 3.2.1. This allows us to conclude that $(\hat{V}, \| \cdot \|_{V^{**}})$ is a completion of the normed vector space $(V, \| \cdot \|)$.

接著,我們考慮定義如下的映射 $J: V \to V^{**}$:

$$J(x)(f) := f(x), \quad \forall x \in V, \forall f \in V^*.$$

我們先檢查 J 是定義良好的,也就是說,對於所有 $x \in V$,我們需要檢查 $J(x) \in V^{**}$ 。令 $f,g \in V^*$ 以及 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ 。我們的確會有

$$J(x)(f + \lambda g) = (f + \lambda g)(x) = f(x) + \lambda g(x) = J(x)(f) + \lambda J(x)(g).$$

再來,我們檢查 J 是個線性映射。令 $\lambda \in \mathbb{K}$ 還有 $x, y \in V$ 。對於任意 $f \in V^*$,我們有

$$J(x + \lambda y)(f) = f(x + \lambda y) = f(x) + \lambda f(y) = J(x)(f) + \lambda J(y)(f),$$

也就是說

$$J(x + \lambda y) = J(x) + \lambda J(y).$$

對於所有 $x \in V$, 我們有

$$|||J(x)|||_{V^{**}} = \sup\{|J(x)(f)| : f \in V^*, |||f|||_{V^*} \le 1\}$$

$$= \sup\{|f(x)| : f \in V^*, |||f|||_{V^*} \le 1\} \le ||x||. \tag{3.9}$$

泛函分析中的有個定理,叫做 Hahn-Banach 定理,告訴我們對於任意 $x\in V$,我們可以找到線性泛函 $f_x\in V^*$ 使得 $f_x(x)=\|x\|$ 還有 $\|f_x\|_{V^*}\leqslant 1$ 。這告訴我們

$$|||J(x)||_{V^{**}} = \sup\{|J(x)(f)| : f \in V^*, |||f||_{V^*} \le 1\}$$

$$\geqslant J(x)(f_x) = f_x(x) = ||x||. \tag{3.10}$$

上面的式 (3.9) 還有式 (3.10) 讓我們得出 $||J(x)||_{V^{**}} = ||x||$,也就是說,J 是個等距變換。

現在,我們取 V^{**} 的線性子空間 $\hat{V}:=\overline{J(V)}\subseteq V^{**}$ 來總結。顯然地,J(V) 在 $\overline{J(V)}$ 中是稠密的。此外,由於 V^{**} 是個完備賦範向量空間,根據命題 3.2.1 ,他的閉子集合 $\overline{J(V)}$ 也會是完備的。因此,我們可以總結 $(\hat{V},\|\cdot\|_{V^{**}})$ 是賦範向量空間 $(V,\|\cdot\|)$ 的完備化。