

Some Contribution to the Duality Theory of Barrelledly Nuclear Locally Convex Spaces

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ABSTRACT

In this paper we have established that a given dual nuclear locally convex space can be a dual barrelledly nuclear locally convex space. Further we have proved that a dual barrelledly nuclear convex space is a F-space. In other words, a dually nuclear locally convex space is a F-space.

1. Introduction

According to Akbert¹ a fundamental system $B_r f(E)$ of barreles is like a fundamental system $u_f(E)$ zero neighbourhoods. With the help of a fundamental system $u_s(E)$ of zero neighbourhoods nuclear locally convex space can be defined. With the help of a fundamental system $B_r f(E)$ of barrels these can be defined a barrelledly nuclear locally convex space. On the basis of the concepts given by Pietsch², Tornke³, Trepark⁴ and Volme⁵. We have selected two problems have solved those problems as theorems I and II proved below.

The Theorem – I:

Let E^1 be a dual nuclear locally convex space. Then E^1 can be a dual barrelledly nuclear locally convex space.

Proof:

It is obvious that E is a nuclear locally space convexspace(1)

On the basis of the concept of (1) it follows that there can exist a fundamental system $u_f(E)$ of zero neighbourhoods in U_n in E such that

$$U_1 \supset U_2 \supset U_3 \supset \dots \supset U_n \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

We consider two zero neighbourhood $U, W \in u_f(E)$ with $W < U$ such that

$$pU(x) \leq \sum_N | \langle x, a_n \rangle |, x \in U \in u_f(E), a_n \in W^\circ \subset E' \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

$$\text{Moreover, } \sum_N p' W^\circ(a_n) < +\infty \text{ for } a_n \in W^\circ \in E' \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

We consider a set $M \in u_f(E)$ such that $x, y \in M \Rightarrow \alpha x + \beta y \in M$ for

$$\alpha, \beta \in K \text{ and } |\alpha + \beta| \leq 1 \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

On the basis of the concept of (5) it is obvious that M can be absolutely convex.

$$\dots \dots \dots (6)$$

It is known that absolutely convex sets can be balanced, closed and convex sets

$$\dots \dots \dots (7)$$

On the basis of the concept of (6) and (7) it is clear that M can be convex

$$\text{closed and balanced.} \dots \dots \dots (8)$$

We can select M such that $x \in M \Rightarrow hx \in M$ where h is a number with $|h| \leq 1$

$$\dots \dots \dots (9)$$

From the concept of (9) it follows that M can be an absorbing set.....(10)

On the basis of the concept of (8) and (10) it is obvious that each M can be a

$$\text{barrel in } E. \dots \dots \dots (11)$$

From the concept of (5) and (11) it is clear that the all zero neighbourhoods U_n in E can be barrels in E(12)

On the basis of the concepts of (2) and (12) it is obvious that there can exist a fundamental system $B_r f(E)$ of barrels in E (13)

Moreover U, W can be barrel $\varepsilon B_r f(E)$ with $W < U$ such that the relations (3) and (4) can be valid for barrels. $U, W, \varepsilon B_r f(E)$ (14)

Then from above concepts it is clear that E can be barrelledly nuclear locally convex space on the basis of the convex of (15) it follows that E^1 can be a dual barrelledly nuclear locally convex space (16). Thus, the theorem completely proved.

The Theorem – II:

Let E^1 be a dual barrelledly nuclear locally convex space. Then E^1 can be an (F) space.

Proof:-

It is obvious that E can be a barrelledly nuclear locally convex space. (1)

On the basis of the concepts of (1) it follows that there can exist a fundamental system $B_r f(E)$ of barrels W_n with $W_1 \supset W_2 \supset W_3 \supset \dots \supset W_n$(2)

From the concepts of (2) it is obvious that $W_1 \circ C \supset W_2 \circ C \supset W_3 \circ C \supset \dots \supset W_n \circ C$ (3)

On the basis of the concept of (3) it is clear that there can exist a fundamental countable system $Bf(E^1)$ of bounded subsets $W_n \circ C$ for $n=1,2,3,\dots$ (4)

We consider two zero neighbourhoods A°, B° in E^1 such that $A^\circ \supset B^\circ \Rightarrow A^{\circ\circ} \subset B^{\circ\circ}$ for each zero neighbourhood B° in E^1 and for each countable subset $A^{\circ\circ}$.

The topological dual E^{11} of the locally convex space E^1 (5)

On the basis of the concept of (5) it is clear that each countable subsets of the topological dual E^{11} of the locally convex space E^1 is equicontinuous (6)

From the concept of (6) it follows that E^1 can be a σ -quasi-barrelled locally convex space. (7)

On the basis of the concept of (4) and (7) it is obvious that E^1 can be a complete dual metric locally convex space. (8)

From the concept of (8) it is clear that E^1 can be an (F^1) space. (9)

Thus the theorem is completely proved.

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