

## Functional analysis - part 27

Bounded inverse theorem:  $X, Y$  Banach spaces,  $T \in \mathcal{B}(X, Y)$ .

Then:  $T$  bijective  $\Rightarrow T^{-1} \in \mathcal{B}(Y, X)$  (It's continuous)

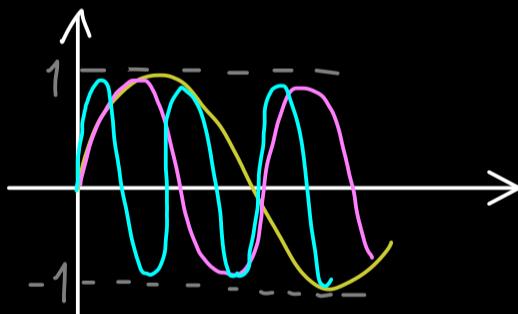
Proof:  $T$  bijective  $\Rightarrow T$  open map  $\Rightarrow T^{-1}$  continuous  $\square$   
 open mapping theorem

Counterexample:  $X = (C([0,1]), \| \cdot \|_\infty)$ ,  $Y = (\{f \in C^1([0,1]) \mid f(0) = 0\}, \| \cdot \|_\infty) \rightarrow$  not complete

$$(Tf)(t) = \int_0^t f(s) ds \quad \text{linear and bounded and bijective}$$

$$\|Tf\|_\infty = \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \left| \int_0^t f(s) ds \right| \leq \|f\|_\infty \quad \Rightarrow \|T\|_{X \rightarrow Y} \leq 1$$

Take  $f_k(t) = \sin(kt)$



$$(Tf_k)(t) = \frac{1}{k} (1 - \cos(kt))$$

$$\begin{aligned} T^{-1}g_k &= f_k \quad \Rightarrow \|T^{-1}\|_{Y \rightarrow X} \geq \frac{\|T^{-1}g_k\|_\infty}{\|g_k\|_\infty} = \frac{\|f_k\|_\infty}{\|g_k\|_\infty} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{2}{k}} \leq \frac{k}{2} \xrightarrow{k \rightarrow \infty} \infty \\ &\Rightarrow T^{-1} \text{ not continuous} \end{aligned}$$