Internat. J. Math. & Math. Sci.
VOL. 15 NO. 1 (1992) 203-204

ORTHOGONAL BASES IN A TOPOLOGICAL ALGEBRA ARE SCHAUDER BASES

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(Received February 7, 1989, and in revised form April 29, 1989)

ABSTRACT. In a topological algebra with separately continuous multiplication, the result quoted in the title is proved.

KEY WORDS AND PHRASES. Topological algebras, Orthogonal basis, Schauder basis.
1980 AMS SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION CODES. 46H05, 46A35.

1. INTRODUCTION.

A topological algebra A is a linear associative algebra over complex scalars which is a Hausdorff topological vector space (TVS) in which multiplication is separately continuous, i.e., for each $x \epsilon A$, the operators L_x and R_x, $L_x y = xy$, $R_x y = yx$ $(y \epsilon A)$, are continuous. A basis (e_n) in A is Schauder (respectively b-Schauder) if the functionals e_n^*, $e_n^*(x) = \alpha_n$ (where $x = \sum_1^\infty \alpha_n e_n$), are continuous (respectively bounded i.e. map bounded sets to bounded sets). An orthogonal basis is a basis (e_n) satisfying $e_n\, e_m = \delta_{nm}\, e_n$ for all n, m.

Recently S. El-Helaly and T. Husain [1] showed that an orthogonal basis in A is Schauder if multiplication is jointly continuous (i.e. continuous as a bilinear map on $A \times A$). Now joint continuity is a very stringent requirement. In fact, abundance of examples have forced upon some other weaker modes of continuity in literature. Multiplication in A is hypocontinuous (respectively sequentially jointly continuous) if given a o-neighborhood U and a bounded set B, there is a o-neighborhood V such that $BV \subset U$, $VB \subset U$ (respectively for sequences (x_n), (y_n) in $A, x_n \to x, y_n \to y$ imply $x_n y_n \to xy$). In a topological algebra, joint continuity gives hypocontinuity which in turn implies sequential joint continuity; and if A is barelled (respectively complete matrizable or m-convex), multiplication is hypocontinuous (respectively jointly continuous). We extend the above result of El-Helaly and Husain in its final form by modifying their arguments, and also obtain its variant in a more general frame-work.

2. MAIN RESULTS.

THEOREM. Let A be a Hausdorff TVS that is an algebra

(1) If A is a topological algebra, then every orthogonal basis in A is Schauder.

(2) If multiplication in A is sequentially separately continuous (i.e. for a sequence (x_n) in A, $x_n \to 0$ implies $x_n y \to 0, y x_n \to 0$ for all y), then every orthogonal basis in A is b-Schauder.

PROOF. Let (e_n) be an orthogonal basis in A. Let $n \varepsilon N$ be fixed. Orthogonality applied to the expansion $x = \sum_1^\infty e_n^*(x) e_n$ implies that $e_n x = e_n^*(x) e_n = x e_n$ for all x in A. Choose a balanced o-neighborhood U such that $e_n \notin U$. Let $r = \inf \{d > 0: e_n \varepsilon dU\}$. Then $r > 1$.

(1) Let (x_α) be a net in A such that $\lim x_\alpha = 0$. Hence $\lim_\alpha x_\alpha e_n = 0$. Given an $\varepsilon > 0$, there is an α_o such that $e_n^*(x_\alpha) e_n = x_\alpha e_n \varepsilon (\varepsilon U)$ for all $\alpha \geq \alpha_o$. As U is balanced, $|e_n^*(x_\alpha)| e_n \varepsilon (\varepsilon U)$ for $\alpha \geq \alpha_o$. Hence by the definition of r, $|e_n^*(x_\alpha)|^{-1} \varepsilon \geq r > 1$, and so $|e_n^*(x_\alpha)| < \varepsilon$ for all $\alpha \geq \alpha_o$. Thus $\lim_\alpha e_n^*(x_\alpha) = 0$.

(2) Since a subset in a TVS is bounded iff each of its countable subset is bounded, it is sufficient to show that e_n^* maps a bounded sequence (x_k) to a bounded sequence. Now for any sequence $r_k \to \infty$, $r_k > 0$, $x_k / r_k \to 0$. By sequential separate continuity of multiplication, $e_n \, x_k / r_k \to 0$. Hence $(e_n^*(x_k)\,(e_n)_{k=1}^\infty$ is bounded, and for all k, $e_n^*(x_k) e_n \varepsilon \lambda U$ for some $\lambda = \lambda(n, U) > 0$. Again by definition of r, $|e_n^*(x_k)| \leq \frac{r}{\lambda}$ for all k.

REMARKS. (1) It follows that Corollaries 1.2 and 2.2 in [1] hold for any topological algebra.

(2) In a topological algebra, a basis which is not orthogonal need not be Schauder even if multiplication is sequentially jointly continuous. The algebra 1^1 of summable scalar sequences with weak topology $\sigma = \sigma(1^1, c_o)$ is a topological algebra in which multiplication (pointwise) is sequentially jointly continuous. Let $e_n = (\delta_{nm})_{m=1}^\infty$. Then (f_n) defined by $f_1 = e_1, f_n = (-1)^{n+1} e_1 + e_n (n \geq 2)$ is a basis which is not Schauder [2]. In fact, $f_1^* = e_1^* + e_2^* - e_3^* + e_4^* - e_5^* + \ldots$, $f_n^* = e_n^*$ $(n \geq 2)$, $f_1^* \notin c_o$.

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