I.6 F-spaces and Fréchet spaces

Definition. Let $(X, \mathcal{T})$ be a TVS.

- The space X is said to be an F-**space** if $\mathcal{T}$ is generated by a complete translation invariant metric.
- A Locally convex F-space is said to be a **Fréchet space**.

Examples 26.

(1) *Any Banach space is a Fréchet space as well.*
(2) *The space $L^p(\mu)$ for $p \in (0,1)$ is an F-space.*
(3) *The spaces $\mathbb{F}^{\mathbb{N}}$, $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R},\mathbb{F})$, $H(\Omega)$, $\mathscr{S}(\mathbb{R}^d)$ and $\mathscr{D}_K(\Omega)$ mentioned in Examples 1 are Fréchet spaces.*

Proposition 27. *Let $(X, \mathcal{T})$ be an F-space. Then any translation invariant metric generating the topology $\mathcal{T}$ is complete.*

Proposition 28. *Let X be an F-space. Then a set $A \subset X$ is compact if and only if it is totally bounded and closed.*

Proposition 29. *Let X be a LCS and let $A \subset X$ be totally bounded. Then $\operatorname{aco} A$ is totally bounded as well.*

Corollary 30. *Let X be a Fréchet space and let $A \subset X$ be a compact subset. Then $\overline{\operatorname{aco} A}$ is compact as well.*

Theorem 31 (Banach-Steinhaus). *Let X be a Fréchet space and let Y be a LCS. Let (T_n) be a sequence of continuous linear mappings $T_n : X \to Y$. Suppose that the limit $\lim\limits_{n\to\infty} T_n x$ exists in Y for each $x \in X$. Then the mapping $T : X \to Y$ defined by the formula $Tx = \lim\limits_{n\to\infty} T_n x$, $x \in X$, is continuous.*

Remark: Theorem 30 holds true under weaker assumptions – that X is an F-space and Y is a TVS. The proof is similar, but uses a more advanced notion of equicontinuity.

Theorem 32 (open mapping theorem). *Let X and Y be F-spaces and let $T : X \to Y$ be a continuous linear mapping of X onto Y. Then T is an open mapping. In particular, if T is moreover one-to-one, T^{-1} is continuous, i.e., T is an isomorphism of X onto Y.*