

4. On a Nuclear Function Space on a Topological Space

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In this paper, we construct the nuclear function space on a topological space X with a measure μ such that $\mu(K) < \infty$ for every compact subset K of X .

The construction can, of course, be adopted for locally compact groups with a left or right Haar measure, and so the function spaces defined in the present paper include those due to Pietsh [1].

For nuclear spaces and the related notions, see [2]. Throughout this paper we denote by $C(X)$ the space of all continuous functions on a topological space X .

Definition. Let X be a topological space with a measure μ such that $\mu(K) < \infty$ for every compact subset K of X . A subspace $N(X)$ of $C(X)$ is said to have the property (A) if for every compact subset K there exist a compact subset $H \supset K$ and a positive real number ρ such that

$$\sup \{ |\phi(x)|; x \in K \} \leq \rho \left\{ \int_H |\phi(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \right\}^{1/2}$$

for every $\phi \in N(X)$.

Theorem 1. Let X be a topological space with a measure μ such that $\mu(K) < \infty$ for every compact subset K of X . Let $N(X)$ be a subspace of $C(X)$ with the property (A).

Define the topology of $N(X)$ by the system of seminorms

$$\|\phi\|_K = \left\{ \int_K |\phi(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \right\}^{1/2}, \quad K \in \mathfrak{S}$$

where \mathfrak{S} is the family of all compact subsets of X . Then the locally convex space $N(X)$ is a nuclear space.

Proof. Let K be a member of \mathfrak{S} and let \wedge be a canonical mapping of $N(X)$ into $N(X)/\{\phi; \|\phi\|_K = 0\}$. We denote by H_K the completion of the quotient space $N(X)/\{\phi; \|\phi\|_K = 0\}$ with respect to the quotient norm. Then it is clear that H_K is a Hilbert space.

In order to show that $N(X)$ is a nuclear space, it suffices to prove that for any compact subset K there exists a compact subset $T \supset K$ such that the canonical mapping $H_T \rightarrow H_K$ is of Hilbert-Schmidt type. By the assumption, we have the inequality

$$\sup \{ |\phi(x)|; x \in K \} \leq \rho \left\{ \int_T |\phi(x)|^2 d\mu(x) \right\}^{1/2}$$

for every $\phi \in N(X)$.