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A.K. KATSARAS
A. BELOYIANNIS

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# ON THE TOPOLOGY OF COMPACTOID CONVERGENCE IN NON-ARCHIMEDEAN SPACES

A. K. KATSARAS and A. BELOYIANNIS
Department of Mathematics, University of Ioannina
P.O. Box 1186, 451 10 Ioannina, Greece
email: akatsar@cc.uoi.gr

**Abstract**

Some of the properties, of the topology of uniform convergence on the compactoid subsets of a non-Archimedean locally convex space $E$, are studied. In case $E$ is metrizable, the compactoid convergence topology coincides with the finest locally convex topology which agrees with $\sigma(E', E)$ on equicontinuous sets.

[1]

## 1 Introduction

In [7] some of the properties of the topology of uniform convergence on the compactoid subsets, of a non-Archimedean locally convex space, are investigated. In the same paper, the authors defined the $\epsilon$-product $E\epsilon F$ of two non-Archimedean locally convex spaces $E$ and $F$. $E\epsilon F$ is the space of all continuous linear operators of $E'_{co}$ to $F$ equipped with the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $E'$, where $E'_{co}$ is the dual space $E'$ of $E$ endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on the compactoid subsets of $E$. In this paper, we continue with the investigation of the compactoid convergence topology $\tau_{co}$. Among other things, we show that, for metrizable $E$, $\tau_{co}$ coincides with the topology $\tau_\sigma$, where $\tau_\sigma$ is the finest locally convex topology on $E'$ which agrees with $\sigma(E', E)$ on equicontinuous

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sets. We also prove that $\tau_{co}$ has a base at zero all sets $\overline{W}^{\sigma(E',E)}$, where $W$ is a $\tau_\sigma$-neighborhood of zero and $\overline{W}^{\sigma(E',E)}$ denotes the $\sigma(E',E)$-closure of $W$. If $T : E \mapsto F$ is a nuclear (resp. compactoid) operator, then $T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_{co}$ is nuclear (resp. compactoid). Also, if $T_i : E_i \mapsto F_i$, $i = 1, 2$, are nuclear, then

$$T = T_1 \epsilon T_2 : E_1 \epsilon E_2 \mapsto F_1 \epsilon F_2, \ Tu = T_2 u T_1',$$

is nuclear. Finally we show that $\tau_{co}$ is compatible with the dual pair $< E', E >$ iff every closed compactoid subset of $E$ is complete.

## 2 Preliminaries

Throughout this paper, **K** will stand for a complete non-Archimedean valued field, whose valuation is non-trivial, and **N** for the set of natural numbers. By a seminorm, on a vector space E over **K**, we will mean a non-Archimedean seminorm.

Let now $E$ be a locally convex space over **K**. The collection of all continuous seminorms on $E$ will be denoted by $cs(E)$. The algebraic dual, the topological dual, and the completion of $E$ will be denoted by $E^*$, $E'$ and $\widehat{E}$ respectively. A seminorm $p$ on $E$ is called polar if

$$p = \sup\{|f| : f \in E^*, |f| \leq p\},$$

where $|f|$ is defined by $|f|(x) = |f(x)|$. The space $E$ is called polar if its topology is generated by a collection of polar seminorms. The edged hull $A^e$, of an absolutely convex subset $A$ of $E$, is defined by:
$A^e = A$ if the valuation of **K** is discrete and $A^e = \cap\{\lambda A : |\lambda| > 1\}$ if the valuation is dense (see [10]). For a subset $S$ of $E$, we denote by $co(S)$ the absolutely convex hull of $S$. A subset $B$ of $E$ is called compactoid if, for each neighborhood $V$ of zero in $E$, there exists a finite subset $S$ of $E$ such that

$$B \subseteq co(S) + V.$$

The space $E$ is said to be of countable type if, for each $p \in cs(E)$, there exists a countable subset $S$ of $E$, such that the subspace $[S]$ spanned by $S$ is $p$-dense in $E$.

A linear map $T : E \mapsto F$ is called:
1) compactoid if there exists a neighborhood $V$ of zero in $E$ such that $T(V)$ is a compactoid subset of $F$.
2) compactifying if $T(B)$ is compactoid in $F$ for each bounded subset of $E$.

3) nuclear if there exist a null sequence $(\lambda_n)$ in $\mathbf{K}$, a bounded sequence $(y_n)$ in $F$ and an equicontinuous sequence $(f_n)$ in $E'$ such that

$$Tx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n f_n(x) y_n$$

for all $x \in E$.

We will denote by $E'_{co}$ the dual space $E'$ of $E$ equipped with the topology of uniform convergence on the compactoid subsets of $E$. The $\epsilon$-product $E\epsilon F$, of two locally convex spaces $E, F$ is the space of all continuous linear maps from $E'_{co}$ to $F$ endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $E'$. For other notions, concerning non-Archimedean locally convex spaces and for related results, we will refer to [10].

We will need the following

**Lemma 2.1** *( [7, Lemma 2.6] ). Let $E, F$ be Hausdorff polar quasi-complete spaces and let $T : E' \mapsto F$ be a linear map. If $T$ is continuous with respect to the weak topologies $\sigma(E', E)$ and $\sigma(F, F')$, then $T \in E\epsilon F$ iff $T$ maps equicontinuous subsets of $E'$ into compactoid subsets of $F$.*

## 3 The topology $\tau_\sigma$

Let $E$ be a Hausdorff polar space. We will denote by $\tau_\sigma$ the finest locally convex topology on $E'$ which agrees with $\sigma(E', E)$ on equicontinuous sets. It is easy to see that $\tau_\sigma$ is the locally convex topology which has as a base at zero all absolutely convex subsets $W$ of $E'$ with the folowing property: For every equicontinous subset $H$ of $E'$ there exists a finite subset $S$ of $E$ such that $S^0 \cap H \subseteq W$, where $S^0$ is the polar of $S$ in $E'$. In case $E$ is a normed space, $\tau_\sigma$ coincides with the bounded weak star topology $bw'$ (see [12] or [13] ).

Since a linear functional $f$ on $E'$ is $\tau_\sigma$-continuous iff its restriction to every equicontinuous subset of $E'$ is $\sigma(E', E)$-continuous we have the following

**Proposition 3.1** *If $E$ is a Hausdorff polar space, then $(E', \tau_\sigma)' = \widehat{E}$.*

Proof. See the proof of Theorem 2 in [5].

The following Proposition for normed spaces was proved by Schikhof in [12, Proposition 3.2].

**Proposition 3.2** *If $E$ is a metrizable polar space, then $(E', \tau_\sigma)$ is of countable type.*

Proof. Let $(V_n)$ be a decreasing sequence of convex neighborhoods of zero in $E$ which is a base for the neighborhoods of zero. Then

$$E' = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} V_n^0.$$

Let now $q$ be a $\tau_\sigma$-continuous seminorm on $E'$ and set

$$W_m = \{x' \in E' : q(x') \leq 1/m\}.$$

Each $V_n^0$ is a $\sigma(E', E)$-compactoid and hence a $\tau_\sigma$- compactoid since $V_n^0$ is absolutely convex and $\tau_\sigma = \sigma(E', E)$ on $V_n^0$. Thus, for each $m \in \mathbf{N}$, there exists a finite $S_{nm}$ of $E'$ such that

$$V_n^0 \subseteq co(S_{nm}) + W_m.$$

Now, the set $S = \bigcup_{m,n} S_{nm}$ is countable and the space $[S]$ is $q$-dense in $E'$. This completes the proof.

Let now $E$ be a Hausdorff polar space and let $j_E : E \mapsto E''$ the canonical map. In the following Theorem, we will consider $E$ as a vector subspace of $E''$ identifying $E$ with its image under the canonical map. For a subset $A$ of $E''$ we will denote by $A^0$ and $A^{00}$, respectively, the polar and the bipolar of $A$ with respect to the pair $< E'', E' >$. If we consider on $E''$ the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $E'$, then $E$ will be a topological subspace of $E''$. In this case $E''$ will have as a base at zero all sets $V^{00}$ where $V$ is a convex neighborhood of zero in $E$.

The proof of the next Proposition is an adaptation of the corresponding proof for normed spaces given by Schikhof in [12, Proposition 3.3].

**Proposition 3.3** *Let $E$ be a Hausdorff polar space and consider on $E''$ the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $E'$. If $F$ is the dual space of $(E', \tau_\sigma)$ then $F \cap E''$ coincides with the closure of $E$ in $E''$. Thus, if $F \subseteq E''$ (e.g if $\tau_\sigma$ is coarser than the topology of the strong dual of $E$), then $F = \overline{E}$.*

Proof. Let $x'' \in \overline{E}$ and consider the set

$$W = \{x' \in E' : | < x', x'' > | \leq 1\}.$$

For each convex neighborhood $V$ of zero in $E$, there exists $x_\nu \in E$ such that $x'' - x_\nu \in V^{00}$. Indexing the convex neighborhoods of zero in $E$ by inverse inclusion, we get a net $(x_\nu)$ in $E$. Let now $V_0$ be a convex neighborhood of

zero in $E$ and let $\mu \in \mathbf{K}$, $\mu \neq 0$. If $V \subseteq \mu V_0$, then $x'' - x_\nu \in \mu V^{00}$ and so $| < x'' - x_\nu, x' > | \leq |\mu|$ for all $x' \in V^0$.

$$< x_\nu, x' > \to < x'', x' >$$

uniformly on $V_0^0$. Since each of the functions $x' \mapsto < x_\nu, x' >$ is $\sigma(E', E)$ -continuous on $V_0^0$, it follows that the restriction of $x''$ to $V_0^0$ is $\sigma(E', E)$-continuous. This clearly proves that $x''$ is $\tau_\sigma$- continuous.
On the other hand, let $x'' \in F \cap E''$ and let $V$ be a convex neighborhood of zero in $E$. Let $|\lambda| > 1$ and set

$$D = \{x' \in E' : | < x', x'' > | \leq 1\}.$$

There exists a finite subset $S$ of $E$ such that

$$S^0 \cap V^0 \subseteq \lambda^{-1} D.$$

The set $A = co(S)$ is a complete metrizable compactoid in $(E'', \sigma(E'', E'))$. Since $V^{00}$ is absolutely convex and $\sigma(E'', E')$-closed, it follows that $(A + V^{00})^e$ is $\sigma(E'', E')$-closed by [11, Theorem 1.4]. Since

$$S^0 \cap V^0 = (A + V)^0,$$

we get that

$$\lambda D^0 \subseteq (A + V)^{00} = \left(A + V^{00}\right)^{00} = \left(\overline{A + V^{00}}^{\sigma(E'', E')}\right)^e = \left(A + V^{00}\right)^e$$

and so $D^0 \subseteq A + V^{00} \subseteq E + V^{00}$. Since $x'' \in D^0$, it follows that $x'' \in \overline{E}$, which completes the proof.

As we will see in the next section, if $E$ is metrizable, then $\tau_\sigma$ is coarser than the strong topology on $E'$ and so in this case $(E', \tau_\sigma)' = \overline{E}$, a result proved by Schikhof in [12] for normed spaces.

# 4 The Topology of Compactoid Convergence

For a locally convex space $(E, \tau)$, we will denote by $\tau_{co}$ the topology of compactoid convergence, i.e the topology on $E'$ of uniform convergence on the compactoid subsets of $E$. We will denote $(E', \tau_{co})$ by $E'_{co}$. By [7, 3.3], every equicontinuous subset of $E'$ is $\tau_{co}$-compactoid.

**Proposition 4.1** *([10, Lemma 10.6 ]) If $E$ is a Hausdorff polar space, then $\tau_{co} = \sigma(E', E)$ on equicontinuous subsets of $E'$.*

**Proposition 4.2** *If every compactoid subset of $E$ is metrizable, then $\tau_{co}$ is the topology of uniform convergence on the null sequences in $E$.*

Proof. It follows from [10, Proposition 8.2], since for a metrizable compactoid A, there exists a null sequence $(x_n)$ such that $A \subseteq \overline{co}(X)$ where $X = \{x_n : n \in \mathbf{N}\}$.

**Corollary 4.3** $\sigma(E', E) \leq \tau_{co} \leq \tau_\sigma$.

**Example** If $E = c_0$ with the usual norm topology, then $E' = l_\infty$ and $\tau_{co}$ is the topology generated by the seminorms $p_z$, $z = (z_n) \in c_0$ where $p_z(x) = \max_\kappa |z_\kappa x_\kappa|$ for $x = (x_n) \in l_\infty$. This follows from the fact that a subset $A$ of $c_0$ is compactoid iff

$$A \subseteq \hat{z} = \{x \in c_0 : |x_n| \leq |z_n| \ \forall n\}$$

for some $z \in c_0$.

**Notation** For a locally convex topology $\gamma$ on $E'$, we will denote by $\overline{\gamma}^\sigma$ the locally convex topology on $E'$ which has as a base at zero all sets of the form $\overline{W}^{\sigma(E',E)}$, where $W$ is a $\gamma$-neighborhood of zero.

**Theorem 4.4** *If $(E, \tau)$ is a Hausdorff polar space, then $\tau_{co} = \overline{\tau_\sigma}^\sigma$.*

Proof. Since $\tau_{co} \leq \tau_\sigma$, we have that

$$\tau_{co} = \overline{\tau_{co}}^\sigma \leq \overline{\tau_\sigma}^\sigma.$$

On the other hand, let $W$ be a convex $\tau_\sigma$-neighborhood of zero. If $V$ is a polar neighborhood of zero in $E$ and $|\lambda| > 1$, then there exists a finite subset $S$ of $E$ such that $S^0 \cap V^0 \subseteq \lambda^{-1}W$. Since $S^0 \cap V^0 = (co(S) + V)^0$, it follows that

$$\lambda W^0 \subseteq (co(S) + V)^{00} = (co(S) + V)^e \subseteq \lambda\,(co(S) + V)$$

(by [10, Corollary 5.8]). Thus

$$W^0 \subseteq co(S) + V,$$

which shows that $W^0$ is a compactoid subset of $E$. Thus $W^{00}$ is a $\tau_{co}$-neighborhood of zero. Since

$$W^{00} = \left(\overline{W}^{\sigma(E',E)}\right)^e \subseteq \lambda \overline{W}^{\sigma(E',E)},$$

and so $\overline{W}^{\sigma(E',E)}$ is a $\tau_{co}$-neighborhood of zero. This completes the proof.

The following is a Banach-Dieudonné type Theorem for non-Archimedean spaces (see [3, Theorem 10.1]).

**Theorem 4.5** *If $(E,\tau)$ is metrizable polar space, then $\tau_{co} = \tau_\sigma$.*

Proof. Let $(V_n)$ be a decreasing sequence of convex neighborhoods of zero in $E$ which is a base at zero and let $D$ be a convex $\tau_\sigma$-neighborhood of zero in $E'$. Since $\tau_\sigma$ is the finest locally convex topology on $E'$ which agrees with $\sigma(E',E)$ on the sets $V_n^0$, $n \in \mathbf{N}$, we may assume that there exists (by [4, Theorem 5.2]) a sequence $(S_n)_{n=0}^\infty$ of finite subsets of $E$ such that for $W_n = S_n^0$ we have

$$D = W_0 \cap \left( \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( W_n + V_n^0 \right) \right).$$

Since each $W_n + V_n^0$ is $\sigma(E',E)$-closed and since $W_0$ is also $\sigma(E',E)$-closed, it follows that $D = \overline{D}^{\sigma(E',E)}$. Now since $\tau_{co} = \overline{\tau_\sigma}^\sigma$ it follows that $\tau_\sigma \leq \tau_{co}$. This clearly completes the proof.

**Corollary 4.6** *Let $E$ be a Hausdorff polar space and consider on $E''$ the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $E'$. Then:*
*a) $\tau_\sigma$ is polar and coarser than the strong topology on $E'$.*
*b) $(E',\tau_\sigma)' = \widehat{E} = \overline{E}$, where $\overline{E}$ is the closure of $E$ in $E''$.*

**Open Problems .**
1) Is $\tau_\sigma$ always a polar topology ?
2) Is it always true that $\tau_\sigma = \tau_{co}$ ?
3) Is it always true that $(E',\tau_\sigma)' \subseteq E''$ ?

The following Theorem gives a necessary and sufficient condition for the topology $\tau_{co}$ to be compatible with the pair $< E', E >$.

**Theorem 4.7** *For a Hausdorff polar space $E$, the following are equivalent:*
*(1) $\tau_{co}$ is compatible with the pair $< E', E >$, i.e. $(E',\tau_{co})' = E$.*
*(2) Every closed (or equivalently weakly closed) compactoid subset of $E$ is complete.*
*(3) Every closed (or equivalently weakly closed) absolutely convex subset of $E$ is weakly complete.*

Proof. First of all we observe that a compactoid subset of $E$ is closed iff it is weakly closed and that an absolutely convex compactoid is complete iff it is weakly complete (by [10, Theorem 5.13]).
(1) $\Rightarrow$ (2). Let $A$ be a closed compactoid subset of $E$. Since $\tau_{co}$ is compatible with the pair $< E', E >$, it is the topology of uniform convergence on some

special covering (by [12, Proposition 7.4]). Thus, there exists a weakly bounded, weakly complete edged subset $B$ of $E$ such that $B^0 \subseteq A^0$. Thus

$$A \subseteq A^{00} \subseteq B^{00} = B.$$

Since $A^{00}$ is an absolutely convex weakly complete subset of $E$, it is complete and hence $A$ is complete.
(2) $\Rightarrow$ (3). It is trivial.
(3) $\Rightarrow$ (1). The proof is included in the proof of [6, Proposition 4.2].

**Proposition 4.8** *Let $E$ be a Hausdorff polar space and let $G$ be the dual space of $E'_{co}$. Then*

*(1)* $$G = \bigcup_A \overline{A}^{\sigma(E'',E')}$$

*where $A$ ranges over the family of all absolutely convex compactoid subsets of $E$.*
*(2) If we consider on $G$ the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $E'$, then $E$ is a dense topological subspace of $G$.*

Proof. (1) Since the topology of $E'_{co}$ is coarser than the strong topology on $E'$, $G$ is a vector subspace of $E''$. For a subset $B$ of $G$ we denote by $B^0$ and $B^{00}$, respectively, the polar and the bipolar of $B$ with respect to the pair $< G, E' >$. Let now $x'' \in G$. There exists an absolutely convex compactoid subset $A$ of $E$ such that

$$A^0 \subseteq \{x' \in E : | < x', x'' > | \leq 1\}.$$

If $|\lambda| > 1$, then

$$x'' \in A^{00} \subseteq \lambda \overline{A}^{\sigma(E'',E')}.$$

On the other hand, if $x'' \in \overline{A}^{\sigma(E'',E')}$, for some absolutely convex compactoid subset $A$ of $E$, then $x'' \in A^{00}$ and so $| < x', x'' > | \leq 1$ for $x' \in A^0$, which implies that $x'' \in G$.
(2) Since the topology of $E'_{co}$ is finer then the topology $\sigma(E', E)$ and since $E$ is Haudorff and polar, it follows that $E$ is a topological subspace of $G$. It only remains to show that $E$ is dense in $G$. So let $x'' \in G$. By (1), $x'' \in \overline{A}^{\sigma(G,E')}$ for some absolutely convex compactoid subset $A$ of $E$. Given a convex neighborhood $V$ of zero in $E$ and $|\lambda| > 1$, there exists a finite subset $S$ of $E$ such that

$$A \subseteq co(S) + \lambda^{-1}V \subseteq co(S) + \lambda^{-1}V^{00}.$$

Now

$$x'' \in A^{00} \subseteq \left(co(S) + \lambda^{-1}V^{00}\right)^{00} = \left(co(S) + \lambda^{-1}V^{00}\right)^{e}$$

and so

$$x'' \in \lambda co(S) + V^{00}.$$

This clearly completes the proof.

By [7, 3.1], every equicontinuous subset of $E'$ is a compactoid set in $E'_{co}$. Also, by Proposition 4.1, the topology of $E'_{co}$ coincides with the topology $\sigma(E', E)$ on equicontinuous sets. We have the following

**Proposition 4.9** *Let $(E, \tau)$ be a Hausdorff polar space and let $\gamma$ be a polar locally convex topology on $E'$ for which every equicontinuous subset of $E'$ is a compactoid set. If $\gamma$ is compatible with the pair $< E', E >$, then $\gamma$ is coarser than $\tau_{co}$.*

Proof. Since $(E', \gamma)' = E$ and every equicontinuous subset $H$ of $E'$ is $\gamma$-compactoid, we have that $\gamma = \sigma(E', E)$ on $H$ and so $\gamma \leq \tau_\sigma$. Thus

$$\gamma = \overline{\gamma}^{\sigma(E',E)} \leq \overline{\tau_\sigma}^{\sigma(E',E)} = \tau_{co}.$$

**Proposition 4.10** *Let $E, F$ be polar Hausdorff spaces and let $T : E \mapsto F$ be a continuous linear map. Then:*
*a) $T$ is compactifying iff the map*

$$T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_b$$

*is continuous, where $E'_b$ is the strong dual of $E$.*
*b) If $T$ is compactifying and each closed compactoid subset of $F$ is complete, then $T''(E'') \subseteq F$.*

Proof. a) If $T$ is compactifying and $B$ is a bounded subset of $E$, then $D = T(B)$ is a compactoid subset of $F$ and $T'(D^0) \subseteq B^0$, which proves that $T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_b$ is continuous. Conversely, let $T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_b$ be continuous and let $B$ be a bounded subset of $E$. There exists a compactoid subset $D$ of $F$ such that $T'(D^0) \subseteq B^0$. Now $T(B) \subseteq D^{00}$ and so $T(B)$ is compactoid since $D^{00}$ is compactoid by [10, Theorem 5.3].
b) By [1], we have

$$E'' = \bigcup_B \overline{B}^{\sigma(E'',E')}$$

where $B$ ranges over the family of all bounded subsets of $E$. Let now $B$ be a bounded absolutely convex subset of $E$. Since $T''$ is continuous with respect to the topologies $\sigma(E'', E')$ and $\sigma(F'', F')$, we have

$$T''\left(\overline{B}^{\sigma(E'',E')}\right) \subseteq \overline{T''(B)}^{\sigma(F'',F')} = \overline{T(B)}^{\sigma(F'',F')}.$$

Let $A = \overline{T(B)}$ be the closure of $T(B)$ in $F$. Since $T$ is compactifying, the set $A$ is compactoid in $F$ and hence $A$ is complete by our hypothesis. Since $A$ is absolutely convex, it is $\sigma(F, F')$-complete and hence it is $\sigma(F'', F')$-complete. Thus $A$ is $\sigma(F'', F')$-closed and so

$$\overline{T(B)}^{\sigma(F'',F')} \subseteq \overline{T(B)} \subseteq F.$$

This clearly completes the proof.

**Proposition 4.11** *Let $T : E \mapsto F$ be a linear operator, where $E$ and $F$ are Hausdorff polar spaces. Then: (1) If $T$ is continuous, then the adjoint map*

$$T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_{co}$$

*is continuous.*
*(2) If $T$ is compactoid, then*

$$T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_{co}$$

*is compactoid.*

Proof. (1) If $A$ is a compactoid subset of $E$, then $B = T(A)$ is compactoid in $F$ and $T'(B^0) \subseteq A^0$.
(2) Assume that $T$ is compactoid and let $p \in cs(E)$ be such that the set $A = T(V_p)$ is compactoid in $F$ where

$$V_p = \{x \in E : p(x) \leq 1\}.$$

We will finish the proof by showing that $T'(A^0)$ is a compactoid subset of $E'_{co}$. So, let $B$ be a compactoid subset of $E$. Since $E$ is polar, it has the approximation property (by [9, Theorem 5.4]). Thus there are $g_1, \dots, g_n$ in $E'$ and $e_1, \dots, e_n$ in $E$ such that

$$p\left(x - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} g_\kappa(x) e_\kappa\right) \leq 1$$

for all $x \in B$. Let $\phi_\kappa \in (E'_{co})'$, $\phi_\kappa(x') = x'(e_\kappa)$.
Claim: For all $y' \in A^0$ we have

$$T'y' - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \phi_\kappa(T'y') g_\kappa \in B^0.$$

Indeed, let $y' \in A^0$ and $x \in B$. Then

$$x - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} g_\kappa(x) e_\kappa \in V_p$$

and so

$$Tx - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} g_\kappa(x) T(e_\kappa) \in A.$$

Thus,

$$< T'y' - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \phi_\kappa(T'y') g_\kappa \, , \, x > = < y', Tx > - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} (T'y')(e_\kappa) g_\kappa(x)$$

$$= < y', Tx > - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} g_\kappa(x) < y', Te_\kappa > = < y' \, , \, Tx - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} g_\kappa(x) Te_\kappa >$$

which clearly proves our claim.

Now, there exists $\mu \in \mathbf{K}$ such that $e_\kappa \in \mu V_p$ for $\kappa = 1, 2, \ldots, n$. If $y' \in A^0$, then

$$|\phi_\kappa(T'y')| = | < y', Te_\kappa > | \leq |\mu|.$$

Replacing $\phi_\kappa$ by $\mu^{-1}\phi_\kappa$ and $g_\kappa$ by $\mu g_\kappa$, we may assume that $|\phi_\kappa(T'y')| \leq 1$ for all $y' \in A^0$ and that

$$\sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \phi_\kappa(T'y') g_\kappa \in co(g_1, \ldots, g_n).$$

It follows that

$$T'(A^0) \subseteq co(g_1, \ldots, g_n) + B^0$$

which completes the proof.

**Proposition 4.12** *If $E, F$ are Hausdorff polar spaces and $T : E \mapsto F$ a nuclear linear operator, then $T' : F'_{co} \mapsto E'_{co}$ is nuclear.*

Proof. There exist a bounded sequence $(y_n)$ in $F$, an equicontinuous sequence $(f_n)$ in $E'$ and a null sequence $(\lambda_n)$ in $\mathbf{K}$ such that

$$Tx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n f_n(x) y_n$$

for all $x$ in $E$. For $y' \in F'$ and $x \in E$, we have

$$< T'y', x > = < y', Tx > = < y', \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n f_n(x) y_n > = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n f_n(x) y'(y_n).$$

Let $|\lambda| > 1$ and choose $\mu_n \in \mathbf{K}$ with

$$|\mu_n| \leq \sqrt{|\lambda_n|} \leq |\lambda \mu_n|.$$

Let $\gamma_n \in \mathbf{K}$, where $\gamma_n = 0$ if $\lambda_n = 0$ and $\gamma_n = \lambda_n \mu_n^{-1}$ otherwise. Let

$$\phi_n : F'_{co} \mapsto \mathbf{K}, \quad \phi_n(y') = \mu_n y'(y_n).$$

Since $A = \{\mu_n y_n : n \in \mathbf{N}\}$ is a compactoid subset of $F$, it follows that the sequence $(\phi_n)$ is equicontinuous in $(F'_{co})'$. Also, $(f_n)$ is a bounded sequence in $E'_{co}$. Indeed, the set

$$V = \{x \in E : |f_n(x)| \leq 1 \ \forall n\}$$

is a neighborhood of zero in $E$. If $A$ is a compactoid (and hence bounded) subset of $E$, then $A \subseteq \mu V$ for some $\mu$ in $\mathbf{K}$, and so $f_n \in \mu A^0$. Finally,

$$T'y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n \phi_n(y') f_n$$

in $E'_{co}$. In fact, let $p \in cs(E)$ be such that $|f_n| \leq p$ for all $n$. Let $|\mu| > \sup\{|\lambda_n y'(y_n)| : n \in \mathbf{N}\}$. Set

$$s_n = \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \gamma_\kappa \phi_\kappa(y') f_\kappa.$$

If $V = \{y \in E : p(y) \leq 1\}$, then $s_n \in \mu V^0$. Moreover $s_n(x) \to < T'y', x >$ for all $x \in E$. Thus $s_n \to T'y'$ in $E'_{co}$ since the topology of $E'_{co}$ coincides with $\sigma(E', E)$ on $\mu V^0$ by proposition 4.1. Thus

$$T'y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n \phi_n(y') f_n$$

in $E'_{co}$. Since $(\gamma_n)$ is a null sequence, the result follows.

## 5 On the $\epsilon$-product

**Proposition 5.1** *([10, 5.1]) If $E, F$ are Hausdorff polar spaces, then $F\epsilon E$ is a Hausdorff polar space.*

As it is shown in [7], the $\epsilon$-product of two polar complete spaces is complete. The following proposition shows that the same is true for quasi-complete spaces.

**Proposition 5.2** *Let $E, F$ be Hausdorf polar spaces. If $E$ and $F$ are quasicomplete, then $E\epsilon F$ is quasicomplete.*

Proof. Let $(u_\alpha)$ be a bounded Cauchy net in $E\epsilon F$. For each $f \in E'$, the net $((u_\alpha(f))$ is bounded and Cauchy in $F$ and thus the limit $\lim u_\alpha(f)$ exists. Define

$$u_0 : E'_{co} \mapsto F\,,\ u_0(f) = \lim u_\alpha(f).$$

Since the map $u \mapsto u'$ is a topological isomorphism between $E\epsilon F$ and $F\epsilon E$ (by [7, Theorem 3.3]), the net $(u'_\alpha)$ is bounded in $F\epsilon E$. Define

$$v_0 : F'_{co} \mapsto E\,,\ v_0(g) = \lim u'_\alpha(g).$$

Claim 1: $u_0$ is continuous with respect to the weak topologies $\sigma(E', E)$ and $\sigma(F, F')$. Indeed, let $S$ be a finite subset of $F'$ and $T = v_0(S)$. For $f \in E'$ and $g \in F'$, we have

$$\lim < u_\alpha(f), g > = \lim < f, u'_\alpha(g) >$$

and so

$$< u_0(f), g > = < f, v_0(g) > .$$

It follows from this that $u_0(T^0) \subseteq S^0$.
Claim 2: For each equicontinuous subset $H$ of $E'$, $u_0(H)$ is a compactoid subset of $F$. In fact, let $W$ be a convex neighborhood of zero in $F$. The set

$$D = \{u \in E\epsilon F : u(H) \subseteq W\}$$

is a zero neighborhood in $E\epsilon F$. Thus, there exists $\alpha_0$ such that $u_\alpha - u_\beta \in D$ for $\alpha, \beta \succeq \alpha_0$. Since $W$ is closed in $F$, it follows that $u_\alpha(f) - u_0(f) \in W$ for all $f \in H$ and all $\alpha \succeq \alpha_0$. Since $u_{\alpha_0}(H)$ is a compactoid subset of $F$, there exsits a finite subset $S$ of $F$ such that

$$u_{\alpha_0}(H) \subseteq co(S) + W.$$

Thus

$$u_0(H) \subseteq co(S) + W.$$

Now by claims 1, 2 and Lemma 2.1, we have that $u_0 \in E\epsilon F$. Finally it is easy to see that $u_\alpha \to u_0$ in $E\epsilon F$.

For a Hausdorff polar space $F$, we denote by $\widetilde{F}$ the dual space of $F'_{co}$ equipped with the topology of uniform convergence on the equicontinuous subsets of $F'$. It is easy to see that if $u \in F\epsilon E$, then the adjoint $u'$ belongs to $E\epsilon\widetilde{F}$. We will consider $F$ as a topological subspace of $\widetilde{F}$.

**Proposition 5.3** *Let $E, F$ be Hausdorff polar spaces. Then, the map $u \mapsto u'$, from $F\epsilon E$ to $E\epsilon\widetilde{F}$, is linear, continuous and one-to-one.*

Proof. For a convex neighborhood $V$ of $F$, we will let $V^{00}$ denote the bipolar of $V$ with respect to the dual pair $< \widetilde{F}, F >$. Sets of the form $V^{00}$ form a base at zero in $\widetilde{F}$. Let now $W$ and $V$ be convex neighborhoods of zero in $E$ and $F$ respectively and let

$$D = \{v \in E\epsilon\widetilde{F} : v(W^0) \subseteq V^{00}\}.$$

If $u \in F\epsilon E$ is such that $u(V^0) \subseteq W$, then $u' \in D$. This proves that the map $u \mapsto u'$ is continuous. The rest of the proof is trivial.

**Proposition 5.4** *Let $E, F$ be Hausdorff polar spaces and let $D$ be a compactoid subset of $F\epsilon E$. Then:*
*(1) For every equicontinuous subset $H$ of $F'$, the set*

$$D(H) = \bigcup_{u \in D} u(H)$$

*is a compactoid subset of $E$.*
*(2) If every closed compactoid subset of $F$ is complete, then $D$ is an equicontinuous subset of $L(F'_{co}, E)$.*
*(3) If in both $E$ and $F$ the closed compactoid subsets are complete, then the closure $\overline{D}$ of $D$ in $F\epsilon E$ is complete.*

Proof. (1) Let $H$ be an equicontinuous subset of $F'$. For each $u \in F\epsilon E$ the set $u(H)$ is compactoid. Let now $W$ be a convex neighborhood of zero in $E$. The set

$$U = \{u \in F\epsilon E : u(H) \subseteq W\}$$

is a neighborhood of zero in $F\epsilon E$ and thus

$$D \subseteq co(S) + U$$

for some finite set $S$. If $T = co(S)$, then $T(H)$ is a compactoid subset $E$ and hence

$$T(H) \subseteq co(B) + W$$

for some finite subset $B$ of $E$. Now

$$D(H) \subseteq co(B) + W.$$

(2) If every closed compactoid subset of $F$ is complete, then $\widetilde{F} = F$ (by Theorem 4.7) and so the set $D' = \{u' : u \in D\}$ is a compactoid subset of $E\epsilon F$ by the preceding Proposition. Given a polar neighborhood $W$ in $E$, the set $W^0$ is an equicontinuous subset of $E'$ and so $A = D'(W^0)$ is a compactoid subset of $F$ by the first part of the proof. Moreover, for $u \in D$, we have

$$u(A^0) \subseteq W^{00} = W$$

which completes the proof of (2).
(3) The set $\overline{D}$ is a compactoid subset of $F \in E$. Let $(u_\alpha)$ be a Cauchy net in $\overline{D}$. For each $x' \in F'$, the set $\overline{D}(x')$ is compactoid in $E$ and $(u_\alpha(x'))$ is a Cauchy net. By our hypothesis, the limit $\lim u_\alpha(x')$ exists in $E$. Define

$$u : F' \mapsto E,\ u(x') = \lim u_\alpha(x').$$

Claim: $u \in F\epsilon E$. Indeed, $u$ is linear. Also, given a polar neighborhood $W$ of zero in $E$, the set $B = \overline{D}'(W^0)$ is compactoid in $F$ and $\overline{D}(B^0) \subseteq W$. If $x' \in B^0$, there exists $\alpha_0$ such that $u(x') - u_\alpha(x') \in W$, for $\alpha \succeq \alpha_0$, and so $u(x') \in u_\alpha(x') + W \subseteq W$, which proves that $u \in F\epsilon E$. If $H$ is an equicontinuous subset of $F'$, then there exists $\beta_0$ such that $(u_\alpha - u_\beta)(H) \subset W$ for $\alpha \succeq \beta \succeq \beta_0$, and so $(u_\alpha - u)(H) \subset W$ for $\alpha \succeq \beta_0$. This proves that $u_\alpha \to u$ in $F\epsilon E$ and the result follows.

**Theorem 5.5** *Let $E_1, E_2, F_1, F_2$ be Hausdorff polar spaces and let $T_i : E_i \mapsto F_i$, $i = 1, 2$, be continuous linear operators. Then: 1) The map*

$$T = T_1 \epsilon T_2 : E_1 \epsilon E_2 \mapsto F_1 \epsilon F_2,\ Tu = T_2 u T_1'.$$

*is continuous.*
*2) If both $T_1$ and $T_2$ are nuclear, then $T$ is nuclear.*

Proof. First of all we notice that, since

$$T_1' : (F_1')_{co} \mapsto (E_1')_{co}$$

is continuous, we have that $Tu \in F_1 \epsilon F_2$ for $u \in E_1 \epsilon E_2$. To show that $T$ is continuous, let $W_i$ be a convex neighborhood in $F_i$, $i = 1, 2$, and let

$$U = \{w \in F_1 \epsilon F_2 : w(W_1^0) \subseteq W_2\}.$$

Let $V_i = T_i^{-1}(W_i)$, $i = 1, 2$, and set

$$D = \{u \in E_1 \epsilon E_2 : u(V_1^0) \subseteq V_2\}.$$

Then $D$ is a neighborhood of zero in $E_1 \epsilon E_2$ and $T(D) \subseteq U$. This proves that $T$ is continuous.

2) Assume that both $T_1$ and $T_2$ are nuclear. There are null sequences $(\lambda_i)$, $(\mu_i)$ in $\mathbf{K}$, bounded sequences $(y_i)$ and $(w_i)$ in $F_1$, $F_2$, respectively, and equicontinuous sequences $(f_i)$, $(g_i)$ in $E_1'$ and $E_2'$ such that

$$T_1 x = \sum_i \lambda_i f_i(x) y_i \,,\; T_2 z = \sum_j \mu_j g_j(z) w_j.$$

As it is shown in the proof of proposition 4.12, we have

$$T_1' y' = \sum_i \lambda_i y'(y_i) f_i \,,\;\; y' \in F_1',$$

where the series converges in $(E_1')_{co}$. Thus, for $u \in E_1 \in E_2$ and $y' \in F_1'$, we have

$$< Tu, y' > = < T_2 u, \sum_i \lambda_i y'(y_i) f_i > = \sum_i \lambda_i y'(y_i) T_2(u(f_i))$$

$$= \sum_i \lambda_i y'(y_i) \left( \sum_j \mu_j g_j(u(f_i)) w_j \right).$$

Let $v_{ij} \in F_1 \epsilon F_2$, $v_{ij}(y') = y'(y_i) w_j$. The double sequence $(v_{ij})$ is bounded in $F_1 \epsilon F_2$. Indeed, let $W$ and $V$ be convex neighborhoods of zero in $F_2$ and $F_1$ respectively. Set

$$D = \{v \in F_1 \epsilon F_2 : v(V^0) \subset W\}.$$

Let $\mu \in \mathbf{K}$ be such that $y_i \in \mu V$ and $w_j \in \mu W$ for all $i, j$. Now, for $y' \in V^0$, we have

$$v_{ij}(y') = y'(y_i) w_j \in \mu^2 W$$

which proves that $v_{ij} \in \mu^2 D$. Also, let

$$h_{ij} : E_1 \epsilon E_2 \mapsto \mathbf{K} \,,\; h_{ij}(u) = g_j(u(f_i)).$$

The double sequence $(h_{ij})$ is equicontinuous in $(E_1 \epsilon E_2)'$. Indeed, let $V_1, W_1$ be convex neighborhoods of zero in $E_1, E_2$, respectively, such that $f_i \in V_1^0$ and $g_j \in W_1^0$ for all $i, j$. If

$$D_1 = \{u \in E_1 \epsilon E_2 : u(V_1^0) \subseteq W_1\},$$

then $h_{ij} \in D_1^0$.

Let now $\sigma = \sigma_1 \times \sigma_2 : \mathbf{N} \mapsto \mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}$ be any bijection. Set

$$\gamma_n = \lambda_{\sigma_1(n)} \mu_{\sigma_2(n)}\,,\ g_n(u) = h_{\sigma_1(n)\sigma_2(n)}\,,\ \phi_n = v_{\sigma_1(n)\sigma_2(n)}.$$

We will show that

$$Tu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_n g_n(u) \phi_n,$$

where the series converges in $F_1 \epsilon F_2$. To this end, we may assume that $|\lambda_i|, |\mu_j| \leq 1$ for all $i, j$. Let $V, W, V_1, W_1, D$ and $\mu$ be as above. For $y' \in V^0$, we have $|y'(y_i)| \leq |\mu|$ for all $i$. By Proposition 5.4, the set $A = u(V_1^0)$ is compactoid and hence bounded in $E_2$. Since $g_j \in W_1^0$ and $f_i \in V_1^0$, there exists $\gamma \in K$ such that $|g_j(u(f_i))| \leq |\gamma|$ for all $i, j$. It is now clear that there exists $n_0$ such that if either $i \geq n_0$ or $j \geq n_0$, then

$$\lambda_i y'(y_i) \mu_j g_j(u(f_i)) w_j \in W$$

for all $y' \in V^0$. Since $W$ is closed, we get that $\lambda_i y'(y_i) T_2(u(f_i)) \in W$, for $i > n_0$, and so, for $y' \in V^0$, we have

$$< Tu, y' > = \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} \lambda_i y'(y_i) T_2(u(f_i)) + v\,,\ v \in W.$$

For an analogous reason, we get that

$$< Tu, y' > = \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} \sum_{j=1}^{n_0} \lambda_i y'(y_i) \mu_j g_j(u(f_i)) w_j + v_1$$

with $v_1 \in W$. Let now $m_0$ be such that $\sigma_1(n) > n_0$ or $\sigma_2(n) > n_0$ if $n \geq m_0$. It is easy to see that for $n \geq m_0$ we have

$$\sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \gamma_\kappa g_\kappa(u) \phi_\kappa(y') - \sum_{i=1}^{n_0} \sum_{j=1}^{n_0} \lambda_i \mu_j h_{ij}(u) v_{ij}(y') \in W$$

and so

$$< Tu, y' > - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \gamma_\kappa g_\kappa(u) \phi_\kappa(y') \in W$$

for all $y' \in V^0$, i.e.

$$Tu - \sum_{\kappa=1}^{n} \gamma_\kappa g_\kappa(u)\phi_\kappa \in D$$

for $n \geq m_0$. This clearly completes the proof.

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