

LINEAR STRUCTURES OF CONTINUOUS, INTEGRABLE AND UNBOUNDED FUNCTIONS

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Dpto. Análisis Matemático

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PREVIOUS CONCEPTS

DEFINITION

Let X be a topological vector space (t.v.s.), $A \subset X$. We say that

- A is lineable if $\exists M \subset A \cup \{0\}$ v.s. of infinite dimension.
- A is dense-lineable if M can be chosen dense in X .
- A is maximal-(dense)-lineable if $\dim(M) = \dim(X)$.

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DEFINITION

Let X be contained in some (linear) algebra \mathcal{A} and $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$. We say that

- \mathcal{B} is algebraable if $\exists \mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{A}$ so that $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{B} \cup \{0\}$ and the cardinality of any system of generators of \mathcal{C} is infinite.
- If in addition, \mathcal{A} is a commutative algebra, we say that \mathcal{B} is strongly algebraable if $\mathcal{B} \cup \{0\}$ contains generated algebra which is isomorphic to a free algebra.

KNOWN RESULTS

1. Gurariy, 1966: \aleph_0 -lineability of Weierstrass' Monsters.
2. Fonf, Gurariy, Kadets, 1999: Spaceability of Weierstrass' Monsters.
3. Jiménez-Rodríguez, Muñoz-Fernández, Seoane-Sepúlveda, 2013: \mathfrak{c} -lineability of Weierstrass' Monsters.
4. Albuquerque, 2014: Maximal-lineability of the set of continuous surjections from \mathbb{R} to \mathbb{R}^2 .
5. Muñoz, Palmberg, Puglisi, Seoane: \mathfrak{c} -lineability of $L^p[0, 1] \setminus L^q[0, 1]$ for $1 \leq p < q$.
6. García, Martín, Seoane, 2009: \mathfrak{c} -lineability of the set of Lebesgue integrable functions that are no Riemann integrable.
7. Lineability of $\mathcal{DNM}(\mathbb{R})$ in $\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{R})$, ...

LINEABILITY

EXAMPLE

Consider the triangular function $T_n : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ given by:

$$T_n(x) = \begin{cases} n(2^{n+1}x + (1 - n2^{n+1})) & \text{if } x \in [n - 1/2^{n+1}, n), \\ n(-2^{n+1}x + (1 + n2^{n+1})) & \text{if } x \in [n, n + 1/2^{n+1}], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

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and the function $f : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by the previous triangles:

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_n(x).$$

LINEABILITY

THEOREM

The family \mathcal{A} of unbounded continuous integrable functions, that is, the set

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{C}([0, +\infty)) \cap L^1([0, +\infty)) : \limsup_{x \rightarrow +\infty} |f(x)| = +\infty \right\}$$

is maximal lineable.

LINEABILITY

LEMMA

Let X be a metrizable topological vector space, $A \subset X$ maximal lineable and $B \subset X$ dense-lineable in X with $A \cap B = \emptyset$. If A is stronger than B then A is maximal dense-lineable.

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We define in $X = \mathcal{C}([0, +\infty)) \cap L^1([0, +\infty))$ the metric

$$d_X(f, g) = \|f - g\|_{L^1} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \cdot \frac{\|f - g\|_{\infty, [0, n]}}{1 + \|f - g\|_{\infty, [0, n]}}.$$

LINEABILITY

Consider B the family of all the functions

$$b_{n,\gamma}(x) = \begin{cases} p(x) & \text{if } 0 \leq x \leq n, \\ \frac{p(n)}{\gamma}(n-x+\gamma) & \text{if } n < x \leq n+\gamma, \\ 0 & \text{if } x > n+\gamma, \end{cases}$$

where $p(x)$ is a polygonal, $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\gamma > 0$.

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The family \mathcal{A} of unbounded continuous integrable functions maximal dense-lineable.

ALGEBRABILITY

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Consider the “triangles” given by:

$$T_{n,p}(x) = \begin{cases} n^p(2^{n+1}x + (1 - n2^{n+1}))^p & \text{if } x \in [n - 1/2^{n+1}, n), \\ n^p(-2^{n+1}x + (1 + n2^{n+1}))^p & \text{if } x \in [n, n + 1/2^{n+1}], \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

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and we define the functions $g_p : [0, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as:

$$g_p(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} T_{n,p}(x).$$

ALGEBRABILITY

THEOREM

The family \mathcal{A} of unbounded continuous integrable functions is strongly-algebrable.

KNOWN RESULTS

1. Araújo, Bernal, Muñoz, Prado and Seoane, 2017: \mathfrak{c} -lineability of sequences in \mathcal{MES} .
2. Araújo, Bernal, Muñoz, Prado and Seoane, 2017: Maximal dense-lineability of sequences in $L_0([0, 1])$ such that $f_n \rightarrow 0$ in measure but not pointwise a.e..

LINEABILITY

$$\mathcal{A}_0 := \{(f_n)_n : f_n \in \mathcal{A}, n \in \mathbb{N}, f_n \rightarrow 0 \text{ pointwise on } [0, +\infty), \|f_n\|_{L^1} \rightarrow 0\}.$$

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THEOREM

The family of sequences \mathcal{A}_0 on $[0, +\infty)$ is maximal lineable.

LINEABILITY

Consider now the spaces

$$c_0(X) := \{F = (f_n)_n : f_n \in X \ n \in \mathbb{N}, d_X(f_n, 0) \rightarrow 0\},$$

$$c_{00}(B) := \{(b_n)_n : \exists n_0 \mid b_n \in B \ \forall n \leq n_0, b_n = 0 \ \forall n > n_0\}.$$

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THEOREM

The family of sequences \mathcal{A}_0 on $[0, +\infty)$ is maximal dense-lineable.

ALGEBRABILITY

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The family of sequences \mathcal{A}_0 on $[0, +\infty)$ is strongly-algebrable.

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 almost unif. $\implies \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ Maximal dense-lineability.} \\ 2. \text{ Strong-algebrability.} \end{array} \right.$

Thank you very much for
your attention

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