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# LOCALLY CONVEX SPACES OVER NON-ARCHIMEDEAN VALUED FIELDS

Non-Archimedean functional analysis, where alternative but equally valid number systems such as *p*-adic numbers are fundamental, is a fast-growing discipline widely used not just within pure mathematics, but also applied in other sciences, including physics, biology and chemistry. This book is the first to provide a comprehensive treatment of non-Archimedean locally convex spaces.

The authors provide a clear exposition of the basic theory, together with complete proofs and new results from the latest research. A guide to the many illustrative examples provided, end-of-chapter notes and glossary of terms all make this book easily accessible to beginners at the graduate level, as well as specialists from a variety of disciplines.

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# Locally Convex Spaces over Non-Archimedean Valued Fields

C. PEREZ-GARCIA W. H. SCHIKHOF



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To my family and to my friend Nicole -C.P.G.

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# Preface

## Aim

This book presents the basics of locally convex theory over a field *K* with a non-Archimedean valuation  $|.|: K \longrightarrow [0, \infty)$  (see 1.2.3).<sup>1</sup> The most important example of such a *K* is the field of the *p*-adic numbers (1.2.7). The strong triangle inequality  $|\lambda + \mu| \le \max(|\lambda|, |\mu|)$  is the major difference between |.| and the absolute value function on the field of real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$  and the field of complex numbers  $\mathbb{C}$ . Likewise, the defining seminorms of our locally convex spaces will satisfy the strong triangle inequality.

The book is self-contained in the sense that it does not require knowledge of any deep theory; only basic knowledge of (linear) algebra, analysis and topology are needed. It is intended for both (graduate) students and interested researchers in other areas, but is also of relevance for specialists.

### History

The founding father of non-Archimedean Functional Analysis was Monna, who wrote a series of papers in 1943 (see [152]–[155]). Over the years a wellestablished discipline developed, reflected in the 2000 Mathematics Subject Classifications 46S10 and 47S10 of the Mathematical Reviews. A milestone was reached in 1978 at the publication of van Rooij's book [193], the most extensive treatment on non-Archimedean Banach spaces existing in the literature. In the meantime van Tiel had published his thesis [227] on non-Archimedean locally convex spaces. Both fundamental works still form a basis for new developments, and have been cited by many authors. We should also mention

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Note that in this book all proofs, definitions, theorems, etc. are numbered decimally by chapter. They will be referred to by number only.

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### Preface

the proceedings of conferences on non-Archimedean analysis which were held every two years from 1990 onwards, [21], [88], [20], [209], [107], [135], [208], [45], [2], containing several publications on locally convex theory (we have listed the references in chronological order).

The time had come for a volume on locally convex theory to appear and the present book hopefully provides an answer to this need. Our aim is to cover the fundamentals by setting up a general theory which allows a wide spectrum of subjects and examples. Our proof techniques are analytically oriented. In this context we would like to point out Schneider's book [210]. Whereas our book is directed towards a rather general readership, Schneider, as he explains himself, had a different motivation, i.e., to offer a quick grasp to a reader working in other areas (such as number theory). Because of this, he allows for restrictions, for example working mainly over spherically complete fields. Also, the treatment in [210] has a more algebraic flavour. Despite these differences, Schneider's book and ours are compatible and one can be used to complement the reading of the other.

### Foreign affairs

Complex numbers provide an excellent domain for forcing quadratic equations to have solutions. Likewise, the *p*-adic number field acts as a natural home for solving certain infinite systems of congruences, so it takes a prominent place in number theory. But also in other branches (such as algebraic geometry; representation of (Lie) groups; (several) complex variables; real analysis; even theoretical physics, see e.g. [34], [47] and [140]), one is more interested in the role non-Archimedean fields could play as fundamental objects. Researchers in those disciplines sometimes need a solid background in non-Archimedean locally convex spaces; we have mentioned Schneider's reason for writing his book. This has also influenced the set up of our book, as we will later explain.

The presence of the vast area of Functional Analysis over  $\mathbb{R}$  or  $\mathbb{C}$ , henceforth called "classical analysis" is, of course, a fruitful source of inspiration for the non-Archimedean case. However, the reader will notice that, in the course of the development of the theory, the non-Archimedean world is equally fascinating, and asks for a mathematical intuition of its own.

### **Book organization**

In Chapter 1 we present the basics of ultrametric spaces and valued fields. In Section 1.2 we quote several theorems on valued fields without proof (but with

### Preface

references) as we feel that otherwise it would lead us too far away from our main track. For that matter, the results are hardly needed, but may serve to offer the reader an impression.

Starting from Chapter 2 our policy changes: with obvious exceptions we present full proofs, as they really belong to the subject of the book. According to our experiences, in such cases not only the mere statements, but also their proofs, are needed in order to obtain understanding and intuition. We have also applied this philosophy to those parts in which the classical and the non-Archimedean theories seem to be similar. Not only does it facilitate a better grasp of the subtle differences but also serves those readers who may not be familiar with classical Functional Analysis theory (e.g. students and workers in other fields). In general, we hope that any reader, including the expert, will appreciate having the basic theory together with the proofs collected into a single volume.

In compiling the scattered material in the literature we were often able to simplify and tidy up the original proofs of the inventors; we hope that it will add to the value of the book. The same process revealed several natural questions that have not been touched upon before. We have tried to the best of our ability to fill in those gaps. Consequently this book contains quite a few new results.

To illustrate the theory we have included examples, mainly playing around spaces of continuous, analytic, and differentiable  $(C^n, C^{\infty})$  *K*-valued functions. The reader will notice that these themes return in every chapter, connecting them with the newly developed subject. For the reader's convenience we include a guide to the examples at the end of the book. Formally, the examples are independent of the main theory, so the reader can choose to pick his or her favourites; only occasionally will we use some space to provide a counterexample to a conjecture. We would like to point out that our examples do not cover all the present-day knowledge of these spaces. For this and related theories one should consult the following references.

Spaces of continuous functions were studied by e.g. Aguayo, De Grande-De Kimpe, Katsaras, Martínez-Maurica, Navarro and Perez-Garcia ([3], [5], [86], [87], [113], [114], [115], [120], [122], [123], [124], [149], [176]). Background on general theory of analytic functions was given by Escassut, [53], Robert, [190] and Robba and Christol, [188], [189]. The last reference also contains some locally convex examples and some applications to *p*-adic differential equations, as do [35] and [36]. More on locally convex theory of analytic functions can be found in [68], [78] and [82]. For  $C^n(C^{\infty})$ -functions, see [195] for general theory, and the works of De Grande-De Kimpe, Khrennikov, Navarro, Schikhof and van Hamme ([70], [83], [165], [206], [207]) for locally convex aspects. Generalizations (several variables, more abstract settings) were

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treated by De Smedt ([223], [224], [225]) and by Bertram, Glöckner and Neeb ([28], [61]).

Throughout the book we have provided, for convenience, many crossreferences. This way the reader can have easy access to related results that have been treated earlier, and a link to developments later on in the book.

The notes at the end of each chapter contain some history, references and comments. When mentioning results that are not covered by the book no completeness is pretended.

In the glossary of terms (Appendix A) we explain a few concepts, terminology, notations, etc., used freely in the book, but that may be not familiar to all readers.

In the guide to the examples (Appendix B) we list the most important examples treated in the book and indicate where their properties can be found.

Finally, we wish to thank the Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia of Spain (MTM2006-14786), for partially supporting the research concerning new results that are presented in this book.