The Existence of a Topolinear Isomorphism on an infinite dimensional Hilbert Space $H$ Corresponding to a Homeomorphism on it’s Projective Space $P(H)$

Ebrahim Esrafilian

Department of Mathematics
Iran University of Science and Technology
Narmak, Tehran-16, Iran

Abstract

In this paper we prove a theorem which states the relationship between the topolinear isomorphisms on an infinite dimensional Hilbert Space $H$ and the homeomorphisms on projective space $P(H)$. This theorem is proved by E. Artin in the finite dimensional case.

Key words: Topolinear Isomorphism, Hilbert Space, Homeomorphism, Projective.
Introduction

The following \( H \) is an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert Space and \( P(H) \) is its projection space which is given a smooth structure as in [2]. We mean by \( [x] \in P(H) \) the one dimensional vector subspace of \( H \) generated by \( \{x\} \in H = H - 0 \).

\([x] + [y]\) means the two dimensional subspace generated by \( x, y \in \hat{H} \). in fact \( [z] \subset [x] + [y] \) if and only if there exists \( a, b \in \hat{R} \) such that \( z = ax + by \), and if \( [z] \neq [x] \), Then there exists a unique \( \frac{x}{z} \) such that \( [z] = [x + dy] \). We quote some necessary statments from [2].

**Theorem 1.1** Let \( S \) be a unit sphere in a normed linear space \( B \) and \( T : B \rightarrow B \) a linear bijective transformation, and \( \hat{T} \) be the induced bijective transformation then \( T \) is also homeomorphism.

We are ready to state the theorem which is the goal of this paper

**Theorem 1.2** Let \( f : P(H) \rightarrow P(H) \) be a homeomorphism such that

\[ [x] \subset [y] + [z] \rightarrow f[x] \subset f[y] + f[z]. \]

Then there exists a topological isomorphism \( T : H \rightarrow H \) such that the induced transformation \( P(H) \rightarrow P(H) \) agrees with \( f \).

**Proof.** the hypothesis implies that if \( [x] \subset [y] + [z] \) then \( f^{-1}[x] \subset f^{-1}[y] + f^{-1}[z] \) and by induction on \( k \), we get that if \( [z] \subset [z_1] + \cdots + [z_k] \) then \( f[z] \subset f[z_1] + \cdots + f[z_k] \), and \( f^{-1}[z] \subset f^{-1}[z_1] + \cdots + f^{-1}[z_k] \).

Let \( \{x_i\} \) be a Hamel basis for \( H \) where \( i \) is an arbitrary element of a set \( A \). It is clear that if \( f[x_i] = [y_i] \) then \( \{y_i\} \) is also a Hamel basis for \( H \).

Now we choose an element of \( A \) call it 1 , then for any \( i \neq 1 \) the line

\[ L_i = [x_1 + x_i] \subset [x_1] + [x_i] \]

where \( L_i \) is not coinside with \( [x_i] \) or \( [x_1] \), consequently

\[ fL_i \subset [y_1] + [y_i] \]

and \( fL_i \) is not coinside with \( [y_i] \) or \( [y_1] \). Then, for some unique \( d_i \in R \) we have

\[ fL_i = [y_1 + d_i y_i] \]

by choosing a suitable \( y_i \) we may assume that \( d_i = 1 \). Then

\[ f[x_i] = [y_i] \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

and for \( i \neq 1 \), \( f[x_1 + x_i] = [y_1 + y_i] \).

Now we choose another index from \( A \), call it 2. Then for \( a \in R \)

\[ L = [x_1 + ax_2] \subset [x_1] + [x_2] \] where \( L \neq [x_2] \)

Therefore

\[ fL \subset [y_1] + [y_2], \] where \( fL \neq [y_2] \).

Then for a unique \( a' \in R \) we have

\[ fL = [y_1 + a'y_2] \]
Introduction

The following $H$ is an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert Space and $P(H)$ is its positive cone, which is given a smooth structure as in [2]. We mean by $[x] \in P(H)$ the one dimensional vector subspace of $H$ generated by $x$.

$[x] + [y]$ means the two dimensional subspace generated by $x, y \in \hat{H}$. In fact $z \in [x] + [y]$ means there exists $a, b \in \hat{H}$ such that $z = ax + by$, and if $[z] \neq [x]$, there exists a unique $y \in [y]$ such that $[z] = [x + dy]$. We quote some necessary statements from [2].

**Theorem 1.1** Let $S$ be a unit sphere in a normed vector space $B$ and $T : B \rightarrow B$ a linear bijection, and $\hat{T}$ be the induced bijection transformation

$$\hat{T} : S \rightarrow S$$

defined by $\hat{T}(u) = \frac{T(u)}{||T(u)||}$ for $u \in S \subset B$. If $T$ is homeomorphism then $T$ is also homeomorphism.

We are ready to state the theorem which is the goal of this paper.

**Theorem 1.2** Let $f : P(H) \rightarrow P(H)$ be a homeomorphism such that

$$[x] \subset [y] + [z] \rightarrow f[x] \subset f[y] + f[z].$$

Then there exists a topolinear isomorphism $T : P(H) \rightarrow H$ such that the induced transformation $f : P(H) \rightarrow P(H)$ agrees with $f$.

**Proof.** The hypothesis implies that if $[x] \subset [y] + [z]$ then $f^{-1}[x] \subset f^{-1}[y] + f^{-1}[z]$ and by induction on $k$, we get that if $[z] \subset [z_1] + \cdots + [z_k]$ then $f[z] \subset f[z_1] + \cdots + f[z_k]$, and $f^{-1}[z] \subset f^{-1}[z_1] + \cdots + f^{-1}[z_k]$.

Let $\{x_i\}$ be a Hamel basis for $H$ where $i$ is an arbitrary element of a set $A$. It is clear that if $f[x_i] = [y_i]$ then $\{y_i\}$ is also a Hamel basis for $H$.

Now we choose an element of $A$ call it 1, then for any $i \neq 1$ the line

$$L_i = [x_1 + x_i] \subset [x_1] + [x_i]$$

where $L_i$ is not coincide with $[x_i]$ or $[x_1]$, consequently

$$fL_i \subset [y_1] + [y_i]$$

and $fL_i$ is not coincide with $[y_i]$ or $[y_1]$. Then, for some unique $d_i \in R$ we have

$$fL_i = [y_1 + d_i y_i].$$

by choosing a suitable $y_i$ we may assume that $d_i = 1$. Then

for $i \in A$, $f[x_i] = [y_i]$ \hspace{1cm} (1)

and for $i \neq 1$, $f[x_1 + x_i] = [y_1 + y_i]$.

Now we choose another index from $A$, call it 2. Then for $a \in R$

$$L = [x_1 + ax_2] \subset [x_1] + [x_2] \text{ where } L \neq [x_2]$$

Therefore

$$fL \subset [y_1] + [y_2], \text{ where } fL \neq [y_2].$$

Then for a unique $a' \in R$ we have

$$fL = [y_1 + a'y_i].$$
Now we define

\[ \mu : R \rightarrow R \]

by \( \mu(a) = a' \) and we will show that \( \mu \) is the identity function on \( R \). Since

\[ [x_1 + ax_2] \neq [x_1 + bx_2] \quad \text{if} \quad a \neq b \]

it follows that \( a' \neq b' \), then \( \mu \) is injective. We have also from (1) that

\[ 0' = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad 1' = 1. \quad (2) \]

Now, we will show that for any \( i \in A \)

\[ f[x_1 + ax_i] = [y_1 + a'y_i] \]

For any fixed \( i \neq 1, 2 \) in \( A \) we have

\[ f[x_1 + ax_i] = [y_1 + by_i]. \]

On the other hand, \( L = [ax_2 - ax_i] \subset [x_2] + [x_i] \)

with \( L \neq [x_i] \), and so \( fL \subset [y_2] + [y_i] \)

with \( fL \neq [y_i] \). Consequently, \( fL = [y_2 + dy_i] \) for some unique \( d \). On the other hand,

\[ L \subset [x_1 + ax_2] + [x_1 + ax_i] \quad \text{with} \quad L \neq [x_1 + ax_i]. \]

Then as before \( fL = ([y_1 + a'y_2] + d'(y_1 + by_i]) \)

and it follows that \( d' = -\frac{b}{a'} \). But

\[ L \subset [x_1 + x_2] + [x_1 + x_i] \quad \text{with} \quad L \neq [x_1 + x_i] \]

and by (1)

\[ fL \subset [y_1 + y_2] + [y_1 + y_i] \quad \text{with} \quad fL \neq [y_1 + y_i]. \]

Then for some unique \( h \) we have \( fL = [y_1 + y_2 + h(y_1 + y_i)] \), consequently \( d = -1 \) and \( b = a' \),

then for all \( i \in A \) and \( a \in R \) we have

\[ f[x_1 + ax_i] = [y_1 + a'y_i]. \quad (3) \]

Now we are going to prove that \( \mu \) is surjective. Choose a finite number of \( n \) vectors of \( A \)

including \( x_1 \) and \( x_2 \) say \( x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \). Then

\[ f[x_1 + a_1x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n] = [y_1 + a'_1y_2 + \cdots + a'_ny_n] \quad (4) \]

and it follows that

\[ f[a_1x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n] = [a'_1y_2 + \cdots + a'_ny_n]. \quad (5) \]

Let \( L = [y_1 + by_2] \) be a point of \( P(H) \), since

is bijective, then there exists some \( v \in H \) such that \( L = f[v] \), then \( v \) can be written as a linear combination of \( x_j \) including \( x_1, x_2 \). For this purpose we can use the above set \( x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_n \), then

\[ v = \alpha_1x_1 + \alpha_2x_2 + \cdots + \alpha_nx_n. \]

By (5) we have \( \alpha_1 \neq 0 \) and consequently,

\[ L = f[x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \cdots + \beta_nx_n] \quad \text{with} \quad \beta_j = \frac{\alpha_j}{\alpha_1}. \]

Then by (4) \( \beta'_2 = b \) and consequently, \( \mu \) is surjective.

To show that \( \mu(a + b) = \mu(a) + \mu(b) \) we consider the line \( L = [x_1 + (a + b)x_2 + x_3] \). Then

by (2) and (3) we have

\[ fL = [y_1 + (a + b)'y_2 + y_3] \]

but

\[ L \subset [x_1 + ax_2] + [bx_2 + x_3] \quad \text{and} \quad L \neq [bx_2 + x_3]. \]

By (4) and (5)

\[ fL \subset [y_1 + a'y_2 + h(y_1 + y_i)] \quad \text{with} \quad h \text{ arbitrary}. \]
and so \( fL = [(y_1 + a'y_2) + \lambda(b'y_2 + y_3)] \) for some \( \lambda \).

It follows that \( \lambda = 1 \) and so

\[
\mu(a + b) = (a + b)' = a' + b' = \mu(a) + \mu(b). \tag{6}
\]

Similarly by considering a line \([x_1 + (ab)x_2 + x_3]\), we get

\[
\mu(ab) = \mu(a) \mu(b) \tag{7}
\]

thus \( \mu \) is a bijective mapping satisfying (2), (6) and (7) and therefore it is the identity mapping on \( H \). Consequently

\[
f[x_1 + \cdots + a_kx_k] = [a_{1}y_1 + \cdots + a_ky_k]. \tag{8}
\]

The equation (8) has been derived by fixing \( x \), \( a \) and \( f \) from the Hamel basis \( \{x_i\} \). Since it still holds for \( a_1, a_2 \) zeros, it follows that (8) is true for any finite combination of vectors in \( \{x_i\} \).

If \( x \in H \), then \( \bar{x} = \sum a_i x_i \) (a finite sum) and so we define a linear map

\[
T : H \rightarrow H \text{ by } T(x) = \sum a_i y_i.
\]

The \( T \) is also a bijection and it induces a map

\[
\bar{T} : P(H) \rightarrow P(H)
\]

\[
\bar{T}[x] = [T(x)] = [\sum a_i y_i] = f[x]
\]

consequently, \( \bar{T} \) agrees with \( f \).

The bijection \( \bar{T} : S \rightarrow S \) defined by \( T \) as in Theorem 1.1 is a homeomorphism. This follows from the commutative diagram

\[
P(H) \xrightarrow{f} P(H) \]
\[
\phi \uparrow \quad \uparrow \phi
\]
\[
S \xrightarrow{T} S
\]

because \( f \) is supposed a homeomorphism and \( \phi \) is the local diffeomorphism between \( S \) and \( P(H) \). It follows from Theorem 1.1 that \( T \) is a

References


