

THE  $\tau_w$  TOPOLOGY  
ON SPACES  
OF HOLOMORPHIC FUNCTIONS

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If  $U$  is a domain in a locally convex space over  $\mathbb{C}$  then a seminorm  $p$  on  $H(U)$ , the space of complex valued holomorphic functions on  $U$ , is said to be  $\tau_w$ -continuous if there exists a compact subset  $K$  of  $U$  such that for each  $V$  open,  $K \subset V \subset U$ , there exists  $C(V) > 0$  such that

$$p(f) \leq C(V) \|f\|_V$$

for  $f \in H(U)$ .

The  $\tau_w$  topology is the topology generated by all  $\tau_w$  continuous seminorms. The  $\tau_w$  topology was originally motivated by properties of analytic functions which can be represented by Borel measures supported by every neighbourhood of compact set but not by the compact set itself and at the linear level is related to the inductive dual of a locally convex space.

The  $\tau_w$  topology is thus defined by a set of inequalities and in many cases it is of interest to find an explicit set of semi-norms which generated this topology. Explicit sets are known for balanced domains in Banach spaces and in Fréchet-Montel spaces where it is known that  $\tau_w$  coincides with the compact open topology. Here we give an explicit set of semi-norms for a collection of Fréchet spaces which includes all Banach spaces, all Fréchet spaces with unconditional basis of type (T) and the Köthe echelon spaces.

**Definition 1.** An unconditional Schauder decomposition,  $\{E_n\}_n$  of a Fréchet space  $E$  is a  $T$ -Schauder decomposition if there exists a fundamental system of semi-norms for  $E$ ,  $(\|\cdot\|_k)_{k \in N}$  such that

$$(i) \quad \|P_J(x)\|_k \leq \|x\|_k \quad \text{all } J \subset N, \quad k \in N \text{ and } x \in E$$

- (ii) for every sequence  $\alpha = (\alpha_k)_k$ ,  $0 < \alpha_k \leq 1$ , there exists a partition  $J_\alpha = (J_{\alpha,k})_k$  of  $N$  such that if  $P_{\alpha,k} := P_{J_{\alpha,k}}$  then  $\|P_{\alpha,k}(x)\|_{k-1} \leq \alpha_k \|P_{\alpha,k}(x)\|_k$  for all  $x \in E$  and all  $k \geq 2$ .
- (iii)  $(\|\cdot\|_k)$  defines the topology induced by  $E$  on  $P_{\alpha,k}(E)$  for all  $\alpha$  and all  $k$ .

Fréchet spaces with a  $T$ -Schauder decomposition are a slight modification of the spaces introduced in [1] and the spaces in [1] appeared as a result of developments arising from positive solutions to Grothendieck's "Problème des topologies".

**Theorem 2.** If the Fréchet space  $E$  has a  $T$ -Schauder decomposition then the  $\tau_w$  topology on  $H(E)$  is generated by all semi-norms of the form

$$p(f) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\| \frac{\hat{d}^n f(0)}{n!} \right\|_{B_n}$$

where  $(B_n)_n$  is a sequence of compact subsets of  $E$  which converges to a compact subset of  $E$ .

We have written  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\hat{d}^n f(0)}{n!}$  as the Taylor series expansion of  $f$  at the origin.

Reference

- [1] J. Bonet and J. C. Díaz, *The Problem of topologies of Grothendieck and the class of Fréchet  $T$ -spaces*, *Math. Nachr.* 150 (1991), 109-118.

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