

İSTANBUL ANALYSIS SEMINARS

ON ENTROPY AND DIAMETERS

Vyacheslav P. ZAKHARYUTA

Sabancı University
Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences

Abstract: The ε -entropy of a compact set A in a metric space X is defined by the formula: $\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(A) = \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(A, X) := \ln N_\varepsilon(A, X)$, where $N_\varepsilon(A, X)$ is the smallest integer N such that A can be covered by N sets of diameter not greater than 2ε .

For a set A in a Banach space X the *Kolmogorov diameters* (or *widths*) of A with respect to the unit ball \mathbb{B}_X of the space X are the numbers:

$$d_k(A) = d_k(A, \mathbb{B}_X) := \inf_{L \in \mathcal{L}_k} \sup_{x \in A} \inf_{y \in L} \|x - y\|_X, \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, \quad (1)$$

where \mathcal{L}_k is the set of all subspaces of X of dimension $\leq k$.

It was stated in [LT] that the asymptotics

$$-\ln d_k(A, \mathbb{B}_X) \sim \sigma k, \quad k \rightarrow \infty, \quad (2)$$

where A is an absolutely convex compact set in a Banach space X , implies the asymptotics

$$\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(A, X) \sim \tau \left(\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^2, \quad \tau = \frac{1}{\sigma}. \quad (3)$$

Analysing thoroughly the proof in [LT], one can see that a slightly weaker result has been proved there, namely, that the asymptotics

$$d_k(A, \mathbb{B}_X) \asymp e^{-\sigma k}, \quad k \rightarrow \infty,$$

which is harder than (2), implies (3). Our main goal is the following assertion generalizing and strengthening this result.

Theorem 1. *Let A be an absolutely convex compact set in a complex Banach space X and $\alpha > 0$. Then the asymptotics*

$$-\ln d_k(A, \mathbb{B}_X) \sim \sigma k^{1/\alpha}, \quad k \rightarrow \infty, \quad (4)$$

holds if and only if the asymptotics

$$\mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(A, X) \sim \tau \left(\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^{\alpha+1}$$

takes place with the constant $\tau = \frac{2}{(\alpha+1)\sigma^\alpha}$.

The proof is based on the following lemma (for a given positive sequence $a = (a_k)$ we use the notation $m_a(t) := \#\{k : a_k \leq t\}$, $t > 0$).

Lemma 2. *Let A be a compact absolutely convex set in a complex Banach space X . Then*

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2\varepsilon}} \frac{m_c(t)}{t} dt \leq \mathcal{H}_\varepsilon(A, X) \lesssim 2 \int_0^{\frac{M}{\varepsilon}} \frac{m_b(t)}{t} dt, \quad \varepsilon \searrow 0, \quad (5)$$

with some constant $M > 0$; here $b = (1/d_{k-1}(A, \mathbb{B}_X))$ and $c = (k/d_{k-1}(A, \mathbb{B}_X))$.

The left estimate in (5) is an easy adaptation of Mityagin's result ([M], Theorem 4, the right inequality) to the case of complex Banach spaces, while the right asymptotic inequality is an essential strengthening of the left inequality in that theorem; its proof is based on a quite refined technique from [LT].

Let K be a compact subset of an open set D on a Stein manifold Ω of dimension n , $H^\infty(D)$ the Banach space of all bounded and analytic in D functions endowed with the uniform norm, and A_K^D be a compact subset in the space of continuous functions $C(K)$ consisted of all restrictions of functions from the unit ball $\mathbb{B}_{H^\infty(D)}$. There are two old problems attributed to Kolmogorov: *for which pairs (K, D)*

(K1) *the asymptotics $H_\varepsilon(A_K^D) \sim \tau \left(\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^{n+1}$, $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, holds with some constant τ ;*

(K2) *the asymptotics $-\ln d_k(A_K^D) \sim \sigma k^{1/n}$, $k \rightarrow \infty$, holds with some constant σ ?*

In [Z] one can find some recent results as well as a survey of previous results, related to the problem **(K2)**. Now, due to Theorem 1, every result about **(K2)** can be translated to a statement about the problem **(K1)** and vice versa.

References

- [LT] A. L. Levin, V. M. Tikhomirov, *On theorem of V. D. Erokhin*, Russian Math. Surveys **23** (1968), 119–132.
- [M] B. S. Mityagin, *Approximative dimension and bases in nuclear spaces*, Russian Math. Surveys **16** (1963), 59–127.

- [Z] V. Zakharyuta, *Kolmogorov problem on widths asymptotics and pluripotential theory*, Contemporary Mathematics **481** (2009), 171-196.

Date: December 25, 2009

Time: 15:40

Place: Sabancı University, Karaköy Communication Center
Bankalar Caddesi 2, Karaköy 34420, İstanbul