

# İSTANBUL ANALYSIS SEMINARS

## ON ENTROPY AND DIAMETERS

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**Abstract:** The  $\varepsilon$ -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  $2\varepsilon$ .

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  $\Omega$  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  $H_\varepsilon(A_K^D) \sim \tau (\ln \frac{1}{\varepsilon})^{n+1}$ ,  $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ , holds with some constant  $\tau$ ;

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

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.

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