If $X$ and $Y$ are topological vector spaces, a subset $\Gamma \subset L(X,Y)$ is *equicontinuous* if for every neighborhood $W$ of 0 in $Y$, $\bigcap_{T \in \Gamma} T^{-1}(W)$ is a neighborhood of 0 in $X$.

**Proposition.** Let $X$ and $Y$ be topological vector spaces, and let $\Gamma \subset L(X,Y)$ be equicontinuous. If $A$ is bounded in $X$ then $\bigcup_{T \in \Gamma} T(A)$ is bounded in $Y$.

**Banach-Steinhaus Theorem.** Let $X$ and $Y$ be topological vector spaces, and let $\Gamma \subset L(X,Y)$ be equicontinuous. If $\Gamma$ is pointwise bounded on a nonmeager set in $X$, then it is pointwise bounded on $X$ and is equicontinuous.

**Uniform Boundedness Principle.** Let $X$ and $Y$ be Banach spaces, and let $\Gamma \subset B(X,Y)$. If $\Gamma$ is pointwise bounded then it is bounded.

**Corollary.** Let $X$ be a topological vector space, let $Y$ be an $F$-space, and let $\{T_n\}$ be a sequence in $L(X,Y)$. If $\{T_n\}$ is pointwise convergent on a nonmeager set in $X$, then it is pointwise convergent on $X$ and $\lim T_n$ is continuous.

**Corollary.** Let $X$ be an $F$-space, let $Y$ be a topological vector space, and let $\{T_n\}$ be a sequence in $L(X,Y)$. If $\{T_n\}$ is pointwise convergent, then $\lim T_n$ is continuous.