

ON THE STRUCTURE OF BANACH SPACES WITH CERTAIN GEOMETRIC PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT. Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the property (V^*) and Y be a Banach space whose dual does not contain an isomorphic copy of l_∞ . We showed that every bounded linear operator from Y to X^* is weakly compact. Several results were given on dual Banach spaces concerning some geometric properties.

1. INTRODUCTION

There has been many geometric properties of Banach spaces defined to investigate the structures of Banach spaces, instead of analysing them one by one. In his fundamental papers [8,9], Pelczynski introduced properties (u) , (V) , (V^*) as tools to study the structure of Banach spaces. In the latter paper, the so called properties (V) and (V^*) are defined by the coincidence of (V) or (V^*) sets with the weakly relatively compact sets. Many important Banach spaces properties are (or can be) defined in the same way; that is, by the coincidence of two classes of bounded set. For any Banach space X , corresponding to the decomposition $X^{***} = X^* \oplus X^\perp$, we have a natural projection $p: X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$ that sends each $\mu \in X^{***}$ to its restriction to X , where X is regarded as a subspace of its bidual X^{**} . By a well-known result of R. Phillips [3], the canonical projection $p: c_0^{***} \rightarrow c_0^*$ is sequentially weak*-to-norm continuous. This fact motivated W. Freedman and A. Ülger to introduce the so called Phillips and weak Phillips property [5]: A Banach space X is said to have the (weak) Phillips property if the natural projection $p: X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$ is sequentially weak*-to-norm (weak*-to-weak) continuous. The above mentioned authors studied these two properties and their hereditary versions, to a certain extent, in the same paper. Then, further results on the weak Phillips property was given in a paper by A. Ülger [12].

In this paper, we are concerned with the study of the class of (V^*) Banach spaces and its relationship with other related Banach spaces' geometric properties. The main result in our paper is that every operator from a Banach space Y whose dual does not contain an isomorphic copy of l_∞ , to a dual Banach space X^* with the property (V^*) is weakly compact (i.e., every operator $T: Y \rightarrow X^*$ is weakly

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compact), which extends previous result of E. and P. Saab [11].

Notations:

We shall try to follow the standart notations in Banach space theory, as in [12]. In order to prevent any doubt, we shall fix some terminology. If X is a Banach space, $B(X)$ will be its closed unit ball and X^* its topological dual. The word operator will always mean linear bounded operator, and respectively $L(X, Y)$ and $W(X, Y)$ will stand for the Banach spaces of respectively all operators and all weakly compact operators from X to Y . A series $\sum x_n$ in X is said to be weakly unconditionally Cauchy (w.u.c. in short) if $\sum |x'(x_n)| < \infty$ for every $x' \in X^*$. An operator T is said to be unconditionally converging if sends w.u.c. series $\sum x_n$ in X into unconditionally converging series $\sum T(x_n)$. $U(X, Y)$ denotes the set of all unconditionally converging operators from X to Y . Every weakly compact operator is unconditionally converging; that is, $W(X, Y) \subset U(X, Y)$ [9].

2. (V^*) SETS AND (V^*) SPACES IN RELATION WITH SOME OTHER PROPERTIES

Definition 1.1: A subset K of a Banach space X is called a (V^*) set if for every w.u.c. series $\sum x'_n$ in X^* , the equation $\lim_n \sup\{|\langle x'_n, x \rangle| : x \in K\} = 0$ is satisfied. It is obvious that a (V^*) set is bounded. Also, every relatively weakly compact set is a (V^*) set. The definition of a (V^*) space was introduced by Pelczynski in [9] as: A Banach space X is said to have the property (V^*) of Pelczynski if every (V^*) set in X is relatively weakly compact. The space l_1 and abstract L-spaces have the property (V^*) [9].

Definition 1.2: A subset K of a Banach space X^* is called a (V) set if for every w.u.c. $\sum x_n$ in X , the equation $\lim_n \sup\{|\langle x_n, x' \rangle| : x' \in K\} = 0$ is satisfied.

It is obvious that a (V) set is bounded. Also, every relatively weakly compact set is a (V) set. The definition of a (V) space was introduced by Pelczynski in [9] as: A Banach space X is said to have the property (V) of Pelczynski if every (V) set in X^* is relatively weakly compact. The space c_0 and $C(K)$ spaces have the property (V) [9]. We need the following lemma before giving our main result Theorem 1.4.

Lemma 1.3. Let X be a Banach space and Y be a dual Banach space not containing an isomorphic copy of l_∞ . Then the equality $U(X^*, Y) = L(X^*, Y)$ holds.

Proof: Let X be a Banach space and Y be a dual Banach space not containing an isomorphic copy of l_∞ . Suppose that we have an operator $T: X^* \rightarrow Y$ which is unconditionally converging. Then by a theorem of [1], there exists a subspace M of X^* such that M isomorphic to c_0 and the restriction $T|M$ of T is an isomorphism on M . Since $M \cong c_0$ we have $M^{**} \cong l_\infty$. Considering the natural injection $i: M \rightarrow X^*$ and the natural projection $p: X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$, take the composition $Topoi^{**}: M^{**} \rightarrow Y$. For the sake of shortness, write it as $S = Topoi^{**}$. Since $M^{**} \cong l_\infty$ is an injective space [6] and every operator from an injective space to a space not containing an isomorphic copy of l_∞ is weakly compact from Corollary 1.4 of Rosenthal [10], S is weakly compact. Then the restriction $T|M = (Topoi^{**})|M$ is weakly compact. Since $T|M = (Topoi^{**})|M = T|M$ holds, $T|M$ is weakly compact

which means $(T|M)^{**}(M^{**}) \subset c_0$ by Goldstein theorem. However, in this case, we would have the contradiction $l_\infty \subset c_0$ since the restriction $T|M$ is an isomorphism.

Theorem 1.4: Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the property (V^*) and Y be a Banach space whose dual not containing an isomorphic copy of l_∞ . Then the equality $W(Y, X^*) = L(Y, X^*)$ holds.

Proof: Under the assumptions of the hypothesis, let an operator $T: Y \rightarrow X^*$ be given. Consider the adjoint operator $T^{**}: X^{**} \rightarrow Y^*$. Since every operator from a dual space to another Banach space not containing an isomorphic copy of l_∞ is unconditionally converging according to above lemma, the operator $T^{**}: X^{**} \rightarrow Y^*$ is unconditionally converging. Let y_m be an arbitrary bounded sequence in X and let $\sum x'_n$ be an arbitrary w.u.c. series in X^{**} . Take $K = T(y_m)$. Since is an unconditionally converging operator, $T^{**}: X^{**} \rightarrow Y^*$ is unconditionally converging series. Thus, by the condition (H) in [7],

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_n \sup\{|\langle x''_n, x' \rangle|: x' \in K\} &= \lim_n \sup\{|\langle x''_n, T(y_m) \rangle|: m \in IN\} \\ &= \lim_n \sup\{|\langle T^*(x''_n), y_m \rangle|: m \in IN\} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Hence the set K is a (V^*) set in X^* . Since the dual X^* has the property (V^*) , the set K is relatively weakly compact, which means the sequence $T(y_m)$ has a weakly convergent (to an element of X^*) subsequence. Hence the operator $T: Y \rightarrow X^*$ is weakly compact.

Theorem 1.4 extends previous result of E. and P. Saab [11], which we give as a corollary as follows:

Corollary 1.5: Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the property (V^*) . Since X^* has the property (V^*) and every (V^*) space is weakly sequentially complete (w.s.c.), X^* does not contain an isomorphic copy of l_∞ (it is well-known that the space l_∞ is not w.s.c. and every closed subspace of a w.s.c. space is also w.s.c.). Then every operator $T: X \rightarrow X^*$ is weakly compact

Since when a Banach space X has the property (V) then the dual X^* has the property (V^*) , we immediately have the following result.

Corollary 1.6: Let X be a Banach space with the property (V). Then every operator $T: X \rightarrow X^*$ is weakly compact [11].

E. and P. Saab, in [11], introduced a property so-called (W) property. A Banach space X has the property (W) if every operator $T: X \rightarrow X^*$ is weakly compact. By the above corollary, every Banach space whose dual has the property (V^*) has (W) property too.

3. (V2), WEAK PHILLIPS AND GROTHENDIECK PROPERTIES FOR DUAL BANACH SPACES

In literature, an equal definition of (V) property for Banach spaces are sometimes given as: A Banach space X is said to have (V) property if every unconditionally

converging operator on X is weakly compact.

Definition 2.1: A Banach space X is said to have (V_1) property if every unconditionally converging operator $T: X \rightarrow c_0$ is weakly compact. It is clear that every (V) space is (V_1) space. Similarly; A Banach space X is said to have (V_2) property if, for every separable Banach space Y , every unconditionally converging operator $T: X \rightarrow Y$ is weakly compact. From the definitions, it is obvious that every (V_2) space is (V_1) space.

Definition 2.2: A Banach space X is said to have the (weak) Phillips property if the natural projection $p: X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$ is sequentially weak*-to-norm (weak*-to-weak) continuous.

Below Theorem 2.3 due to W. Freedman and A. Ülger [5] was the first to make characterisation of Banach spaces having the Phillips and the weak Phillips property.

Theorem 2.3: A Banach space X has the (weak) Phillips property if and only if, for every operator $T: X^{**} \rightarrow c_0$, the restriction $\tilde{T}: X \rightarrow c_0$ is (weak) compact.

Theorem 2.4: Let X be a Banach space. If either X or X^{**} has the (V_2) property then the space X has the weak Phillips property.

Proof: Let X have (V_2) property and an operator $T: X^{**} \rightarrow c_0$ be given. Since the space c_0 does not contain a copy of l_∞ , by Lemma 1.3 the operator $T: X^{**} \rightarrow c_0$ is unconditionally converging and hence, its restriction to X , \tilde{T} is unconditionally converging. Since the space c_0 is separable and X has the property (V_2) , the restriction \tilde{T} is weakly compact. Hence X has the weak Phillips property by Theorem 2.3. By the same argument, if the bidual X^{**} has the property (V_2) the operator $T: X^{**} \rightarrow c_0$, and hence, \tilde{T} is unconditionally converging.

We show, by the following example, that Banach spaces having the weak Phillips property does not need to have the property (V_2) .

Example 2.5: Consider the space Y constructed by Bourgain and Delbean in [2]. Since $Y^* \cong l_1$, the space Y has the weak Phillips property. However, since the space Y is not reflexive and does not contain a copy of c_0 it fails to the property (V) and hence fails to have the property (V_2) .

Recall that a Banach space X is said to have the Grothendieck property if, for every separable Banach space Y , every operator $T: X \rightarrow Y$ is weakly compact [4]. Now we can give the following proposition.

Proposition 2.6: If a dual space X has the property (V_2) then it has the Grothendieck property.

Proof: Let Y be a Banach space such that $X = Y^*$ and Z be a separable Banach space. Take an operator $T: Y^* \rightarrow Z$. Since Z is separable it does not contain a

copy of l_∞ , the operator $T: Y^* \rightarrow Z$ is unconditionally converging by Lemma 1.3. Now since X has the property (V_2) the operator $T: Y^* \rightarrow Z$ is weakly compact. Hence by the definition X has the Grothendieck property.

Corollary 2.7: Since A Banach space with the property (V) has the property (V_2) , Banach spaces with the property (V) have the Grothendieck property.

Note that Proposition 2.5 is valid even under the hypothesis the space X has the property (V_1) . For, in this case, an operator $T: Y^* \rightarrow c_0$ is weakly compact also.

W. Freedman and A. Ülger [5] proved below Theorem 2.9 by using Theorem 2.3 that characterizes the class of Banach space having the Phillips and the weak Phillips property. Whereas, we give directly an elementary proof which only use Definition 2.2 of the weak Phillips property. Firstly, we give following Theorem 2.8, so-called Sobczyk Theorem in literature.

Theorem 2.8: Let X be a separable Banach space. If X contains a closed linear subspace Y isomorphic to c_0 then there exists a bounded linear projection $q: X \rightarrow Y$ [3].

Theorem 2.9: If a Banach space X has the Pelczynski's property (V), then X has the weak Phillips property.

Proof: Let the space X have the property (V). By the definition, it is enough to show that the natural projection $p: X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$ is sequentially weak*-to-weak continuous. Let (x_n''') be a weak*-0 sequence in the third dual X^{***} . Then for every $x'' \in X^{**}$, we have $\langle x'', x_n''' \rangle \rightarrow 0$. Hence, the operator defined by $T(x'') = (\langle x'', x_n''' \rangle)$, for each $x'' \in X^{**}$, is obviously bounded and linear. Let the sequence (e_n^*) be a standart unit vector basis of l_1 . Recall that "weak compactness of an operator $T: X \rightarrow c_0$ is equal to being weak-0 for the sequence $T^*(e_n^*)$ " [3]. Now for each $x'' \in X^{**}$;

$$\langle x'', T^*(e_n^*) \rangle = \langle T(x''), e_n^* \rangle = \langle \langle x'', x_n''' \rangle, e_n^* \rangle = \langle x'', x_n''' \rangle$$

holds. By these equalities we have $x_n''' = T^*(e_n^*)$. By means of taking into account the equality $\tilde{T}^* = pT^*$ and applying the projection p , we have $p(x_n''') = \tilde{T}^*(e_n^*)$. Assume that $p(x_n''')$ is not a weak-0 sequence. Then from the above recalling, the operator \tilde{T} is not weakly compact. Since the space X has the property (V), X has a subspace K isomorphic to c_0 such that $\tilde{T}|_K$, the restriction of \tilde{T} to K , is an isomorphism [1]. Since c_0 is separable by Sobczyk Theorem there exists a projection $q: c_0 \rightarrow \tilde{T}(K)$. Since the restriction $\tilde{T}|_K$ is isomorphism, the inverse $\tilde{T}|_K^{-1}$, exists. If we write $R = \tilde{T}|_K^{-1} \circ q \circ \tilde{T}$ then $R: X^{**} \rightarrow K$ is a projection. Since a Banach space that is complemented in a dual space is complemented in its bidual, by considering $K \cong c_0$, we conclude c_0 is complemented in l_∞ . Yet, this is a contradiction. Then our assumption $p(x_n''')$ is not a weak-0 sequence is false. Hence the natural projection $p: X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$ is sequentially weak*-to-weak continuous, that is, X has the weak Phillips property.

ÖZET: X duali (V^*) özelligine sahip bir Banach uzayı ve Y de duali l_∞ uzayının izomorfik bir kopyasını ihtiva etmeyen bir Banach uzayı olsun. Bu şartlar altında Y uzayından X^* dualine tanımlanan her sınırlı lineer operatörün zayıf kompakt olduğunu gösterdik. Ayrıca dual Banach uzayları üzerinde bazı geometrik özelliklerle ilgili birkaç sonuç verilmiştir.

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