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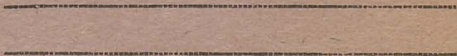
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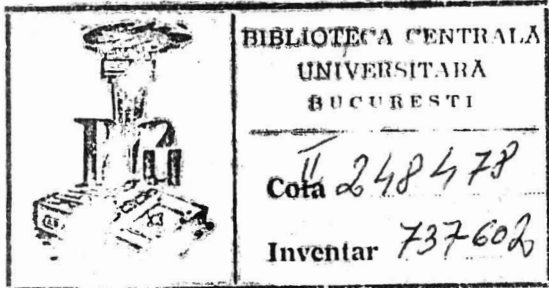
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d'Espaces linéaires ordonnés topologiques

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## ESPACES DE DIRICHLET RÉCURRENTS

Par

A. BOUKRICH A et GH. BUCUR \*

Dans [4] on a introduit la notion d'espace de Dirichlet symétrique par la donnée d'un espace de Hilbert réticulé  $H$  tel que  $\langle f, g \rangle \leq 0$  si  $f \Delta h = 0$  pour  $f, g \in H$ .

En partant d'un article récent [3], on définit dans ce travail les espaces de Dirichlet récurrents et on démontre qu'un espace de Dirichlet récurrent est isomorphe à un espace de la forme  $L^2(X, \mu)$ .

**Définition 1 :** On appelle espace de Dirichlet symétrique la donnée d'un triplet  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_+)$  où  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$  est un espace de Hilbert et  $H_+$  un cône convexe fermé de  $H$  qui vérifient les propriétés suivantes :

- a)  $H_+ \cap (-H_+) = \{0\}$
- b)  $H$ , muni de la relation d'ordre donnée par  $H_+$ , est réticulé
- c)  $\langle f, g \rangle \leq 0$  si  $f \Delta g = 0$

Si  $(f_i)_{i \in I}$  est une famille d'éléments de  $H$  on note par  $\bigwedge_{i \in I} f_i$  (resp  $\bigvee_{i \in I} f_i$ ) la

borne inférieure

(resp supérieure) dans  $H$ , si elle existe, de la famille  $(f_i)_{i \in I}$

**Définition 2 :** Un espace de Dirichlet symétrique est appelé récurrent si on a  $\langle f, g \rangle \geq 0$  si  $f, g \in H_+$

**Remarque :** Dans un espace de Dirichlet symétrique et récurrent on a la propriété suivante :

$$f, g \in H, f \Delta g = 0 \implies \langle f, g \rangle = 0.$$

**Proposition 1 :** (Si  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_+)$  est un espace de Dirichlet symétrique et récurrent alors il existe une famille  $(P_i)_{i \in I}$  d'éléments de  $H_+$  et une famille  $(H_i)_{i \in I}$  de sous-espaces fermés de  $H$  vérifiant les propriétés suivantes :

\* Ce travail a été réalisé pendant un séjour à Tunis soutenu par la fondation nationale pour la recherche scientifique projet MA4/89

1)  $H_i$  est un idéal d'ordre de  $H$  (i.e.  $x_i \in H_i, x \in H$   
 $|x| \leq |x_i| \implies x \in H_i$  avec  $|x| = x \Delta (-x)$ )  $p_i \in H_i$  et  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \Delta (xp_i) = x$   
 $= \bigvee (x \Delta xp_i)$  pour tout  $x \in H_i \cap H_+$  et tout  $i \in I$ .

2) Pour tout  $i, j \in I$  avec  $i \neq j$   $H_i$  et  $H_j$  sont orthogonaux.

3)  $H$  est la somme directe des sous-espaces  $(H_i)_{i \in I}$  et  $x \in H$  est positif ( $x \in H_+$ ) si et seulement si toutes ses projections sur les  $H_i$  le sont.

**Démonstration :** (voir aussi [5]).

On considère le cône  $P$  des potentiels de  $H$  c'est à dire :

$\mathcal{P} = \{p \in H / \langle p, h \rangle \geq 0 \text{ pour tout } h \in H_+\}$ .

D'après [4] on a :

$$\mathcal{P} \subset H_+,$$

et d'après la définition d'espace récurrent on a

$$H_+ \subset \mathcal{P}.$$

Il en résulte que  $\mathcal{P} = H_+$  et que l'ordre sur  $H$  défini par  $H_+$  coïncide avec l'ordre spécifique sur  $H$  défini par le cône des potentiels ; donc  $H$  est complètement réticulé.

D'après [4] et [5] on sait que pour tout élément  $p \in \mathcal{P} = H_+$  et tout élément  $x \in H_+$ , la suite  $x_n : x \Delta (np)$  est convergente et que  $\lim_n x_n = \bigvee_n (x \Delta (np))$ .

Soit  $E$  l'ensemble des parties  $A$  de  $H_+$  dont les éléments sont deux à deux étrangers ( $a, b \in A \implies a \Delta b = 0$ ).

Alors  $E$  est ordonné inductivement par la relation d'ordre :

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{def} \\ A, B \in E \quad A \leq B \iff A \subset B. \end{array}$$

Par suite  $E$  possède un élément maximal.

$$A_0 = \{p_i / i \in I\}.$$

Pour tout  $i \in I$ , on note

$H_i = \{x \in H, |x| = \lim_n (|x| \Delta np_i)\}$ . On voit que si  $x \in H_i, y \in H$  et  $|y| \leq |x|$  on a

$$\begin{aligned} |y| &= |y| \Delta |x| = |y| \Delta (\bigvee_n |x| \Delta np_i) \\ &= \bigvee_n (|y| \Delta (|x| \Delta np_i)) = \bigvee_n (|y| \Delta np_i) = \lim_n (|y| \Delta (np_i)) \end{aligned}$$

ce qui donne  $y \in H_i$  et donc la propriété 1) est vérifiée.

2) Soit  $i, j \in I, i \neq j$  et  $x \in H_i^+$  et  $y \in H_j^+$  un  $a$



$$x = \lim_n x \Delta (np_i), \quad y = \lim_n y \Delta (np_j),$$

$$\langle x, y \rangle = \lim_n \langle x \Delta np_i, y \Delta np_j \rangle = 0.$$

Si  $x$  et  $y$  sont arbitraires dans  $H_i$  et  $H_j$  respectivement, alors on écrit

$$\begin{aligned} \langle x, y \rangle &= \langle x^+ - x^-, y^+ - y^- \rangle = \langle x^+, y^+ \rangle + \langle x^-, y^- \rangle \\ &\quad - \langle x^+, y^- \rangle - \langle x^-, y^+ \rangle = 0. \end{aligned}$$

3) Soit  $x \in H_+$  et soit  $i \in I$ . Si on note

$$x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x \Delta (np_i) = V(x \Delta (np_i))$$

alors on a

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \leq x_i \leq x, \quad (x - x_i) \Delta p_i &= x \Delta (x_i + p_i) - x_i = \\ &= x \Delta (V(x \Delta (np_i)) + p_i) - x_i = \\ &= x \Delta (V(x + p_i) \Delta (n+1)p_i) - x_i = \\ &= V(x \Delta (x + p_i) \Delta (n+1)p_i) - x_i = x_i - x_i = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Pour tout système finie  $(p_j)_{j \in J}$ ,  $J \subset I$  on a

$$\begin{aligned} x \Delta (n \sum_{j \in J} p_j) &= x \Delta (V p_j) = \\ &= V(x \Delta (np_i)) = \sum_{i \in J} x \Delta (np_i) \text{ pour tout } n \in \mathbb{N}. \end{aligned}$$

Par suite

$$V(x \Delta n (\sum_{i \in J} p_i)) = \sum_{i \in J} x_i \leq x.$$

On voit qu'on a

$$\|x\|^2 \geq \sum_{i \in J} \|x_i\|^2$$

pour toute partie finie  $J$  de  $I$ . Par suite la famille  $(x_i)_{i \in I}$  est sommable et on a

$$\sum_{i \in I} x_i = V \sum_{i \in J} x_i \leq x.$$

Si on note  $y = \sum_{i \in I} x_i$  alors  $0 \leq y \leq x$  et de plus  $0 \leq x - y \leq x - x_i$  pour tout  $i \in I$  et

par suite  $0 \leq (x-y) \Delta p_i \leq (x-x_i) \Delta p_i = 0$  pour tout  $i \in I$ . De la maximalité de la famille  $(p_i)_{i \in I}$  on en déduit que  $x - y = 0$  et

$$x = \sum_{i \in I} x_i$$

**Théorème 1 :** Soit  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_+)$  un espace de Dirichlet symétrique et récurrent qui possède une unité pour l'ordre c'est à dire qu'il existe  $p \in H_+$  tel que :

$$x = \bigvee_n (x \Delta (np)) = \lim_n x \Delta (np) \text{ pour tout } x \in H_+$$

Alors il existe un espace Stonien  $X$  et il existe une mesure normale  $m$  sur  $X$  qui charge tous les ensembles ouverts non vide de  $X$  tels que :

1) L'espace vectoriel ordonné  $C(X)$  de toutes les fonctions continues et réelles sur  $X$  est isomorphe au sous espace ordonné  $H_0$  de  $H$  défini par :

$$H_0 = \{h \in H : \text{il existe } \alpha_h \in \mathbb{R}_+ \text{ tel que } |h| \leq \alpha_h p\}$$

Plus précisément si on note  $\varphi$  cet isomorphisme de  $H_0$  dans  $C(X)$  nous avons les propriétés suivantes :

- a)  $x, y \in H_0, \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R} \implies \varphi(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha \varphi(x) + \beta \varphi(y)$
- b)  $x, y \in H_0 \implies (x \leq y \iff \varphi(x) \leq \varphi(y))$
- c)  $\varphi(H_0) = C(X) ; \varphi(p) = 1$ .

2) Pour toute fonction  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , on note par  $\bar{f}$  la classe de toutes les fonctions de  $X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  qui sont égales à  $f$   $m$ -presque partout. Alors l'application de  $C(X)$  dans  $L^2(m)$  qui à  $f$  associe  $\bar{f}$  est injective et de plus l'application de  $H_0$  dans  $L^2(m)$  qui à  $x$  associe  $\varphi(x)$  admet un prolongement unique  $f$  de  $H$  dans  $L^2(m)$  qui est un isomorphisme d'espaces vectoriels ordonnés et qui vérifie l'égalité suivante :

$$\int \varphi(x) \varphi(y) dm = \langle x, y \rangle \text{ pour tout } x, y \in H.$$

**Démonstration :** Avec les notation de l'énoncé et en utilisant le fait que  $(H, \leq)$  est complètement réticulé on déduit que  $(H_0, \leq)$  est aussi un espace complètement réticulé à unité.

D'après le théorème de Kakutani il existe un espace compact  $X$ , une application  $\varphi : H_0 \rightarrow C(X)$  tels que :

- a)  $\varphi(\alpha x + \beta y) = \alpha \varphi(x) + \beta \varphi(y)$  pour tout  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$  et  $x, y \in H_0$ .
- b)  $x, y \in H_0 \implies (x \leq y \iff \varphi(x) \leq \varphi(y))$ .

$$c) \varphi(p) = 1.$$

$$d) x \in H_0 \Rightarrow \|\varphi(x)\| = \inf \{ \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+ \mid |x| \leq \alpha p \}$$

où pour toute fonction bornée  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , le nombre  $\|f\|$  désigne la norme uniforme de  $f$ .

$$e) \varphi(x \Delta y) = \inf(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)), \varphi(x \vee y) = \sup(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \quad x, y \in H_0$$

f) L'ensemble  $\varphi(H_0) \subset \mathbb{C}(X)$  sépare les points de  $X$ .

Soit  $f \in \mathbb{C}(X)$  et soit  $(x_n)_n \subset H_0$  une suite telles que la limite uniforme de la suite,  $(\varphi(x_n))_n$  est la fonction  $f$ . En passant, éventuellement à une sous suite nous pouvons supposer que pour tout  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  on a

$$\|\varphi(x_{n+1}) - \varphi(x_n)\| < 1/2^n.$$

D'après la propriété précédente d) on a

$$|x_{n+1} - x_n| < \frac{1}{2^n} p \quad \text{pour tout } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

et alors

$$|x_m - x_n| \leq |x_m - x_{m-1}| + |x_{m-1} - x_{m-2}| + \dots + |x_{n+1} - x_n| \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p \quad \text{si } m \geq n$$

Donc

$$x_n - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p \leq x_m \leq x_n + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p \quad \text{pour tous } m, n \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq n.$$

Si pour tout  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  on note  $x_n = \bigvee_{m \geq n} x_m$ ,  $x_n = \bigwedge_{m \geq n} x_m$ ,

nous avons

$$x_n - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p \leq x_n \leq x_n \leq x_n + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p$$

Donc on a

$$\bigvee_{n \in \mathbb{N}} x_n = \bigwedge_{n \in \mathbb{N}} x_n = x \in H_0.$$

Comme  $x_n \leq x \leq x_n$

$$\text{et } x_n - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p \leq x \leq x_n + \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} p \quad \text{pour tout } n \in \mathbb{N},$$

on obtient

$$\|\varphi(x_n) - \varphi(x)\| \leq \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \quad \text{pour tout } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

et alors

$$f = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(x_n) = \varphi(x).$$

Puisque  $\varphi(H_0)$  est, d'après le théorème de Stone Weierstrass, dense dans  $C(X)$  par rapport à la convergence uniforme on déduit que

$$\varphi(H_0) = C(X)$$

De plus,  $H_0$  étant un espace vectoriel complètement réticulé, on déduit aussi que l'espace  $X$  est un espace de Stone.

Posons maintenant, pour  $f = \varphi(x)$ ,  $g = \varphi(y)$  de  $C(X)$ ,  $x, y \in H_0$

$$E(f, g) := \langle x, y \rangle$$

On constate que  $E$  est une forme bilinéaire sur  $C(X)$  qui possède les propriétés suivantes :

$$(*) f, g \in C(X), f \geq 0, g \geq 0 \implies E(f, g) \geq 0$$

$$(**) f, g \in C(X), \inf(f, g) = 0 \implies E(f, g) \leq 0$$

Si  $E$  vérifie la propriété \*, en suivant [7], on montre qu'il existe une mesure positive  $\sigma$  sur  $X \times X$  telle que

$$E(f, g) = \int_{X \times X} f(x) g(y) d\sigma(x, y) \text{ pour } f, g \in C(X).$$

En effet, on note par  $\mathcal{C}$  l'ensemble des fonctions réelles continues  $h$  sur  $X \times X$  pour lesquelles il existe  $f_i, g_i \in C(X), i = 1, 2, \dots, n$  telles que

$$h(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) g_i(y) \text{ pour } x, y \in X$$

et on démontre que si  $h \geq 0$  alors on a

$$\sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i) \geq 0 \quad (h(x, y)) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) g_i(y).$$

En effet pour tout  $\varepsilon > 0$  on considère un recouvrement  $(D_j)_{j \in J}$  ouvert et fini de  $X$  tel que l'oscillation de chaque fonction  $f_i$  sur chaque  $D_j$  est inférieure à  $\varepsilon$  et on note par  $(\varphi_j)_{j \in J}$  une partition de l'unité subordonnée à ce recouvrement. Si pour chaque  $j \in J$  on fixe un point  $x_j \in D_j$  et si on note

$$f_i = \sum_{j \in J} f_i(x_j) \varphi_j \text{ pour tout } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

on constate que nous avons

$$\|f_i - f_i\| \leq \varepsilon \text{ pour tout } i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

En utilisant la propriété (\*) on voit que

$$E(f_i, g_i) \geq E(f_i, |g_i|) \text{ pour } f_i, g_i \in C(X),$$

et par suite on a

$$E(f_i, g_i) = E(f_i, g_i) + E(f_i - f_i, g_i) \leq E(f_i, g_i) + \varepsilon E(1, |g_i|)$$

pour chaque  $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . Par addition on déduit que

$$\sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i) + \epsilon \sum_{i=1}^n E(1, g_i)$$

et puisque

$$\sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j \in J} E(f_i(x_j), \varphi_j, g_i) = \sum_{j \in J} E(\varphi_j, \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x_j), g_i) \geq 0$$

on a

$$\sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i) \geq -\epsilon \sum_{i=1}^n E(1, g_i)$$

pour tout  $\epsilon > 0$ . Donc la propriété annoncée est démontrée. Maintenant on constate que l'application linéaire  $L: \mathfrak{S} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$$L\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) g_i(y)\right) = \sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i)$$

est bien définie et positive. Comme l'espace linéaire  $\mathfrak{S}$  est positivement riche dans  $C(X)$ , on déduit qu'il existe une unique mesure de Radon positive  $\sigma$  sur  $X \times X$  telle que :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n E(f_i, g_i) = \int_{X \times X} \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) g_i(y) d\sigma(x, y) \text{ pour } f_i, g_i \in C(X).$$

En utilisant la propriété (\*\*) de la forme bilinéaire  $E$ , on démontre que  $\sigma$  est portée par la diagonale  $\Delta$  de  $X \times X$ . En effet, soit  $h \in C(X \times X)$ ,  $h \geq 0$  sur  $X \times X$   $h = 0$  sur une voisinage de  $\Delta$ .

Pour tout  $\epsilon > 0$  on peut construire une fonction  $\tilde{h} \in \mathfrak{S}$  de la forme

$$\tilde{h}(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) g_i(y) \text{ avec } f_i \Delta g_i = 0$$

et telle que  $\|h - \tilde{h}\| \leq \epsilon$

On a :  $\int h d\sigma \leq \epsilon \sigma(X \times X) + \int \tilde{h} d\sigma = \epsilon \sigma(X \times X)$

et par suite  $\int h d\sigma = 0$ . Donc  $\sigma$  est portée par la diagonale de  $X \times X$ .

On note maintenant par  $m$  la mesure sur  $X$  définie par

$$\int f dm = \int_{X \times X} f(x, y) d\sigma(x, y) = \int f(x, x) d\sigma|_{\Delta}$$

où, pour chaque fonction  $f \in C(X)$ ,  $\tilde{f}$  est la fonction sur  $X \times X$  définie par :

$$\tilde{f}(x,y) = \begin{cases} f(x) & \text{si } x = y \\ 0 & \text{si } x \neq y \end{cases}$$

Pour  $f, g \in C(X)$  on a

$$\begin{aligned} E(f,g) &= \int_{X \times X} f(x) g(y) d\sigma(x,y) = \int_{\Delta} f(x) g(y) d\sigma(x,y) = \\ &= \int_{\Delta} f(x) g(x) d\sigma|_{\Delta} = \int_X f(x) g(x) dm(x). \end{aligned}$$

La mesure  $m$  charge tout ouvert non vide  $D$  de  $X$ . En effet soit  $D$  ouvert,  $D \neq \emptyset$  et soit  $f \in C(X)$  tel que  $f \neq 0$ ,  $\text{supp } f \subset D$ .

On a :  $f = \varphi(u)$ ,  $u \in H_0$ ,  $u \neq 0$

$$0 \neq \langle u, u \rangle = E(f, f) = \int f^2 dm$$

et par suite  $m(D) > 0$ .

La mesure  $m$  est une mesure normale puisque pour toute suite  $(p_n)_n \subset H_0^+$ ,

$p_n \uparrow q$ ,  $q \in H_0^+$  on a  $\langle q, q \rangle = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle p_n, p_n \rangle$ ,

$$\int \varphi^2(q) dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \varphi^2(p_n) dm.$$

Considérons maintenant  $h \in H$  arbitraire,  $h \geq 0$

Soit  $h_n = h \Delta np$ . D'après [2], la fonction  $\varphi(h) : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  définie par :

$$\varphi(h)(x) = \widehat{\sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \varphi(h_n)}(x)$$

(où pour une fonction  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  on note par  $\hat{f}$  la régularisée semi continue supérieurement de  $f$ ) à la propriété suivante :

$$\inf(\varphi(h), n) = \varphi(h \Delta np) \text{ pour } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Donc on a

$$\int \varphi^2(h) dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int \varphi^2(h \Delta np) dm = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle h \Delta np, h \Delta np \rangle = \langle h, h \rangle$$

et alors  $\varphi^2(h)$  est intégrable par rapport à la mesure  $m$ . Si on note par  $\Phi(h)$  la classe d'équivalence de  $\varphi(h)$  par rapport à la mesure  $m$  on a

$$\|\Phi(h)\|_2 = \|h\|.$$

Soit  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  borélienne telle que  $\int f^2 dm < \infty$ . Si on considère pour chaque  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  la fonction  $f_n := \inf(f, n)$  alors en utilisant la propriété de normalité de la mesure  $m$ , il résulte qu'il existe  $p_n \in H_0$ ,  $p_n \leq n$  tel que  $\varphi(p_n) = f_n$  pour tout  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . Donc on a  $(p_n)_n \subset H_+$ ,  $p_n \leq p_{n+1}$  pour  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  et par suite  $(p_n)_n$  est convergente puisqu'on a :

$$\|p_n\|^2 = \int f_n^2 dm \leq \int f^2(x) dm(x) < \infty.$$

Si on note  $q = \bigvee_n p_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} p_n$  on voit que

$$\varphi(q) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi(p_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = f \text{ et}$$

$$\Phi(q) = \bar{f}$$

Mais  $\hat{f} = f$   $m$ - $p$ ,  $p$  et par suite  $\Phi(q) = \bar{f}$ . Donc

$$\Phi(H_+) \equiv L_2^+(m) \text{ et } \|\Phi(h)\|_2 = \|h\| \text{ pour } h \in H^+$$

De plus on a

$$\Phi(h_1) \leq \Phi(h_2) \iff h_1 \leq h_2,$$

et par suite  $\Phi$  peut être prolongé par additivité à  $H$ . Evidemment l'application  $\Phi : H \rightarrow L_2(m)$  est additive et

$$\Phi(h_1) \leq \Phi(h_2) \iff h_1 \leq h_2.$$

On voit aussi que si  $h \in H$  alors on a

$$h_+ \Delta h_- = 0, \langle h_+, h_- \rangle = 0$$

$$\|h\|^2 = \|h_+ + h_-\|^2 = \langle h_+, h_+ \rangle + \langle h_-, h_- \rangle = \|h_+\|^2 + \|h_-\|^2 = \|\hat{h}\|^2,$$

ce qui donne que

$$\|h\|^2 = \|\Phi(h)\|_2^2 \text{ pour } h \in H.$$

Cette dernière propriété nous conduit à la relation

$$\langle h, h' \rangle = \int \Phi(h) \Phi(h') dm \text{ pour } h, h' \in H.$$

**Théorème 2 :** Soit  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_+)$  un espace de Dirichlet symétrique et récurrent. Alors il existe un espace localement compact  $X$ , une mesure positive  $m$  sur  $X$  et une application linéaire

$$\Phi : H \rightarrow L_2(m)$$

ayant les propriétés suivantes :

$$1) h_1, h_2 \in H \implies (h_1 \leq h_2 \iff \Phi(h_1) \leq \Phi(h_2))$$

$$2) \Phi(H) = L_2(m)$$

$$3) h_1, h_2 \in H \implies \langle h_1, h_2 \rangle = \int \Phi(h_1) \Phi(h_2) dm.$$

**Démonstration :** On considère d'après la proposition précédente une famille  $(p_i)_{i \in I}$  d'éléments de  $H_+$  tels que  $p_i \Delta p_j = 0$  et les espaces correspondants  $H_i$  tels que  $(H_i, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle, H_i^+)$  est un espace de Dirichlet symétrique récurrent à unité pour l'ordre. On a :

$$1) x \in H \implies x = \sum_{i \in I} x_i, \quad x_i \in H_i,$$

$$\|x\|^2 = \sum_{i \in I} \|x_i\|^2.$$

$$2) x, y \in H, \quad x = \sum_{i \in I} x_i, \quad y = \sum_{i \in I} y_i \implies \langle x, y \rangle = \sum_{i \in I} \langle x_i, y_i \rangle.$$

$$3) x, y \in H, \quad x = \sum_{i \in I} x_i, \quad y = \sum_{i \in I} y_i \implies (x \leq y \iff x_i \leq y_i \text{ pour tout } i \in I).$$

Pour chaque  $i \in I$  on considère un espace compact Stonian  $X_i$ , une mesure positive  $m_i$  sur  $X_i$  et un isomorphisme  $\phi_i : H_i \rightarrow L_2(X_i, m_i)$  qui préserve la relation d'ordre et pour lequel on a

$$h_i^+, h_i^- \in H_i \implies \langle h_i^+, h_i^- \rangle = \int_{X_i} \phi_i(h_i^+) \phi_i(h_i^-) dm_i.$$

Sur l'espace localement compact  $X = \bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i$ , la somme directe des espaces

topologiques  $X_i$ , on donne la mesure  $m$  définie par

$$m(A) = \sum_{i \in I} m(A \cap X_i).$$

On voit immédiatement qu'on a

$$L_2(X, m) = \sum_{i \in I} L_2(X_i, m_i) \text{ et}$$

$$H = \sum_{i \in I} H_i;$$

ou  $\sum_{i \in I} L_2(X_i, m_i)$  (resp  $\sum_{i \in I} H_i$ ) est la somme directe des espaces de Hilbert

$L_2(X_i, m_i)_{i \in I}$  (resp  $H_i_{i \in I}$ ).



On pose pour tout  $h \in H$

$$\phi(h) = \sum_{i \in I} \phi_i(h_i)$$

et on peut vérifier aisément que  $\phi: H \rightarrow L_2(m)$  a toutes les propriétés de l'énoncé du théorème.

Remarque: Une autre démonstration du théorème 1 en utilisant la dualité dans les espaces de Stone est apparue dans une discussion portée par N. BOBOC, GH. BUCUR et B. Z. NAGY à Timisoara à l'occasion d'une conférence de la Théorie des opérateurs.

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Opérateurs à variation bornée

Romulus Cristescu

Dans cet article on considère des opérateurs définis sur un espace linéaire ordonné (dirigé ou réticulé) à valeurs dans un espace localement convexe, en généralisant les notions d'opérateur de type (v) et d'opérateur de type (I) considérées dans [8]. On donne certaines propriétés des ces opérateurs, en particulier la représentation intégrale des opérateurs de type (I).

La terminologie utilisée dans cet article correspond à celle utilisée dans [3]. Nous rappelons quelques définitions dans le premier paragraphe.

1. Préliminaires

Soit  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé.

Si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire ordonné quelconque, un opérateur  $U : X \rightarrow Y$  est dit opérateur régulier si  $U = U_1 + U_2$  avec  $U_1, U_2$  additifs et positifs. Nous désignons par  $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)$  l'espace linéaire dirigé des opérateurs réguliers définis sur  $X$ , à valeurs dans  $Y$ .

L'espace des fonctionnelles régulières définies sur  $X$  sera désigné par  $X^r$ .

Si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire topologique<sup>1)</sup>, un opérateur  $U : X \rightarrow Y$  est dit opérateur (o)-borné si pour tout sous-ensemble (o)-borné (c'est-à-dire borné par rapport à l'ordre)  $A$  de  $X$ , l'ensemble  $U(A)$  est (s)-borné, (c'est-à-dire borné par rapport à la topologie de  $Y$ ). On désignera par  $\mathcal{M}(X, Y)$  l'ensemble des opérateurs

1) Les espaces linéaires topologiques considérés dans cet article seront supposés espaces linéaires sur le corps  $\mathbb{R}$ .

linéaires  $(0\tau)$ -bornés définis sur  $X$  à valeurs dans  $Y$ .

On dit que l'espace  $X$  satisfait la condition de Riesz si de  $0 \leq y \leq x_1 + x_2$  où  $0 \leq x_i \in X, (i = 1, 2)$  il résulte  $y = y_1 + y_2$  avec  $0 \leq y_i \leq x_i, (i = 1, 2)$ .

Si  $X$  satisfait la condition de Riesz et  $Y$  est un espace linéaire ordonné  $(0)$ -complet (c'est-à-dire tout sous-ensemble majoré admet la borne supérieure) alors  $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)$  est un espace linéaire complètement réticulé.

Si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire ordonné muni d'une topologie localement convexe  $\tau$ , on dit que  $Y$  est un espace avec la propriété (B) (voir aussi [9]) si pour tout sous-ensemble  $(\tau)$ -borné  $E$  il existe  $\sup E$  et pour chaque semi-norme  $(\tau)$ -continue  $q$  sur  $Y$  il existe une semi-norme  $(\tau)$ -continue  $q_0$  sur le même espace telle que  $q(\sup E) \leq \sup q_0(E)$  quelque soit l'ensemble  $(\tau)$ -borné  $E$ .

Si  $X$  est un espace linéaire dirigé qui satisfait la condition de Riesz et si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire réticulé avec la propriété (B) alors  $\mathcal{M}(X, Y)$  est un espace linéaire réticulé [5] et si  $U \in \mathcal{M}(X, Y)$  alors

$$U_+(x) = \sup U([0, x]) \quad (\forall x \in X_+)$$

Soit maintenant  $Z$  un espace linéaire réticulé.

On appelle sous-espace normal de  $Z$ , tout sous-espace linéaire  $E$  de  $Z$  qui satisfait la condition: si  $|a| \leq |b|$  dans  $Z$  et  $b \in E$  alors  $a \in E$ .

Une topologie linéaire  $\tau$  sur  $Z$  est dite  $(\omega)$ -continue si pour toute suite généralisée  $\{z_s\}_{s \in \Delta}$  à valeurs dans  $Z$  telle que  $z_s \downarrow 0$  il résulte  $(\tau)$ - $\lim_{s \in \Delta} z_s = 0$ .

Une semi-norme  $p$  sur  $Z$  s'appelle semi-norme solide si de  $|a| \leq |b|$  dans  $Z$  il résulte  $p(a) \leq p(b)$ .

Une topologie linéaire  $\tau$  sur l'espace  $Z$  s'appelle topologie localement convexe-solide s'il existe un ensemble de semi-normes solides qui définit la topologie  $\tau$ .

Un espace linéaire réticulé muni d'une topologie localement convexe-solide s'appelle espace réticulé localement convexe. Un espace réticulé localement convexe séparé est dit de type (L) s'il existe un ensemble  $\mathcal{P}$  de semi-normes solides qui définit la topologie de l'espace tel que chaque  $p \in \mathcal{P}$  soit additive sur le cône positif de l'espace.

Une semi-norme  $p$  définie sur un espace linéaire ordonné s'appelle semi-norme (o)-bornée si pour chaque sous-ensemble (o)-borné  $A$  de l'espace, l'ensemble  $p(A)$  est borné.

Si  $Z$  est un espace linéaire réticulé archimédien et  $\{z_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  une suite à valeurs dans  $Z$ , on dit que la suite converge à régulateur vers un élément  $z$ , s'il existe un élément  $v \in Z$  et une suite  $\{\varepsilon_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  de nombres réels telle que  $\varepsilon_n \downarrow 0$  et  $|z_n - z| \leq \varepsilon_n v$ ,  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

## 2. Opérateurs linéaires à variation bornée

Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé,  $Y$  un espace localement convexe séparé et  $\mathcal{Q}$  un ensemble dirigé de semi-normes qui définit la topologie de  $Y$ . Nous désignons par  $X_+$  le cône positif de l'espace  $X$ .

Définition 1. Un opérateur linéaire  $U : X \rightarrow Y$  s'appelle opérateur de type (v) (ou opérateur à variation bornée) si quelque soit  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$  il existe une fonctionnelle linéaire et positive  $\varphi_q$  définit sur  $X$  telle que

$$(1) \quad q(U(x)) \leq \varphi_q(x), \quad (\forall x \in X_+)$$

Remarque 1. Si  $0 \leq \varphi \in X'$  nous posons

$$(2) \quad \tilde{\varphi}(x) = \inf \{ \varphi(z) \mid \pm x \leq z \in X \}, \quad (\forall x \in X)$$

La fonctionnelle  $\tilde{\varphi}$  donné par la formule (2) est une semi-norme (o)-bornée et  $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in X_+$ . En particulier si  $X$  est réticulé, alors  $\tilde{\varphi}(x) = \varphi(|x|)$ ,  $\forall x \in X$ .

Quelque soit l'espace linéaire dirigé  $X$ , la condition (1) est équivalente à la condition suivante

$$(3) \quad q(U(x)) \leq \tilde{\varphi}_q(x), \quad (\forall x' \in X)$$

En effet, soit  $x \in X$  et  $\pm x \leq z$ . En posant

$$x' = \frac{1}{2}(z + x), \quad x'' = \frac{1}{2}(z - x)$$

on a  $x = x' - x''$ ,  $z = x' + x''$ ,  $0 \leq x' \leq z$ ,  $0 \leq x'' \leq z$ . Donc

si (1) est valable, alors on a

$$q(U(x)) \leq q(U(x')) + q(U(x'')) \leq \varphi_q(x') + \varphi_q(x'') = \varphi_q(z)$$

d'où il résulte (3).

Réciproquement de (3) il résulte (1) parce que

$$\tilde{\varphi}_q(x) = \varphi_q(x), \quad \forall x \in X_+$$

Remarque 2. Si l'opérateur linéaire  $U : X \rightarrow Y$  satisfait la condition (1) pour tout  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$ , alors il satisfait la même condition quelque soit la semi-norme continue  $q$  définie sur  $X$ . Donc la définition de l'opérateur de type  $(v)$  ne dépend pas de  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

Proposition 1. Si  $X$  est un espace linéaire dirigé qui satisfait la condition de Riesz et  $Y$  un espace linéaire réticulé avec la propriété (B) alors l'ensemble  $\mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  des opérateurs de type  $(v)$  (définis sur  $X$  à valeurs dans  $Y$ ) est un sous-espace linéaire réticulé de l'espace  $\mathcal{K}(X, Y)$  des opérateurs linéaires  $(\sigma)$ -bornés.

Démonstration. On a  $\mathcal{V}(X, Y) \subset \mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ . En effet, soit  $U \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  et  $0 \leq x \leq a$  dans  $X$ . De (1) il résulte

$$q(U(x)) \leq \varphi_q(a)$$

donc l'ensemble  $U([0, a])$  est  $(\tau)$ -borné. Si  $A$  est un sous-ensemble borné quelconque de  $X$ , alors il existe un élément  $a > 0$  tel que

$$A \subset [0, a] - [0, a]$$

Il en résulte que l'ensemble  $U(A)$  est  $(\tau)$ -borné. Par conséquent  $U \in \mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ .

Evidemment  $\mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  est un sous-espace linéaire de l'espace  $\mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ .

Soit maintenant  $U \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  et considérons  $U_+$  dans l'espace  $\mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ . On a

$$U_+(x) = \sup U([0, x]), \quad (\forall x \in X_+)$$

Soit  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$  et soit  $q_0$  une semi-norme  $(\tau)$ -continue sur  $Y$  telle que  $q(\sup E) \leq \sup q_0(E)$  quelque soit le sous-ensemble  $(\tau)$ -borné  $E$  de  $Y$ . Si  $x \in X_+$  alors on a

$$q(U_+(x)) = q(\sup U([0, x])) \leq \sup q_0(U([0, x])) \leq \varphi_{q_0}(x)$$

donc  $U_+ \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ . Par conséquent  $\mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  est un sous-espace linéaire réticulé de  $\mathcal{K}(X, Y)$ .

**Proposition 2.** Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé qui satisfait la condition de Riesz et  $Y$  un espace linéaire complètement réticulé, muni d'une topologie localement convexe-solide séparée et  $(\omega)$ -continue. Alors l'ensemble  $\mathcal{V}_r(X, Y)$  des opérateurs réguliers de type  $(v)$  (définis sur  $X$  à valeurs dans  $Y$ ) est un sous-espace normal de l'espace  $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)$  des opérateurs réguliers.

**Démonstration.** L'ensemble  $\mathcal{V}_r(X, Y)$  est évidemment un sous-espace linéaire de l'espace  $\mathcal{R}(X, Y)$  et si  $U_1 \in \mathcal{R}(X, Y)$  et  $0 \leq U_1 \leq U_2 \in \mathcal{V}_r(X, Y)$  alors  $U_1 \in \mathcal{V}_r(X, Y)$ .

Soient maintenant  $U \in \mathcal{V}_r(X, Y)$  et  $x \in X_+$ . En posant

$$E(x) = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n |U(x_j)| \mid \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = x ; 0 \leq x_j \in X ; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

on a (voir [5], 2.2)

$$|U|(x) = \sup E(x)$$

et l'ensemble  $E(x)$  est dirigé à droite. Si  $q$  est une semi-norme solide et  $(\tau)$ -continue sur  $Y$  alors

$$q(|U|(x)) = \sup \{ q(y) \mid y \in E(x) \}$$

et avec (1) il résulte

$$q(|U|(x)) \leq \varphi_q(x), \quad (\forall x \in X_+)$$

Par conséquent  $|U| \in \mathcal{V}_r(X, Y)$  et la proposition est démontrée.

**Remarque 3.** Si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire normé (et  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé quelconque) un opérateur linéaire  $U : X \rightarrow Y$  est un opérateur de type  $(v)$  si et seulement s'il existe  $\varphi \in X^r$  telle que

$$(4) \quad \|U(x)\| \leq \varphi(x), \quad (\forall x \in X_+)$$

**Lemme 1.** Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé qui satisfait la condition de Riesz et  $E \subset X_+$  un ensemble convexe (non vide) pour lequel il existe  $S \subset X$  équilibré, convexe et  $(0)$ -bornivore tel que  $S \cap E = \emptyset$ . Il existe alors une fonctionnelle linéaire et positive  $f_0$  définie sur  $X$  telle que  $f_0(x) \geq 1, \forall x \in E$ .

**Démonstration.** Désignons par  $\theta$  la plus fine topologie localement convexe sur  $X$  telle que tout ensemble  $(0)$ -borné soit topologiquement borné ("topology of  $(0)$ -boundedness" dans [3]). Si  $S$  est un sous-ensemble équilibré, convexe et  $(0)$ -bornivore de  $X$  alors  $S$  est un voisinage de l'origine dans la topologie  $\theta$  et la condition  $S \cap E = \emptyset$  montre que  $0 \notin \bar{E}$  (la  $\theta$ -adhérence de  $E$ ). Par conséquent il existe une fonctionnelle linéaire et  $\theta$ -continue  $f$  sur  $X$  telle que  $f(x) \geq 1, \forall x \in E$ . La fonctionnelle  $f$  étant une fonctionnelle régulière ([3], 5.3.1. prop. 1 et [5], 2.2) en posant  $f_0 = |f|$  on a  $f_0(x) \geq f(x) \geq 1, \forall x \in E$  parce que  $E \subset X_+$ .

**Proposition 3.** Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé qui satisfait la condition de Riesz,  $Y$  un espace linéaire normé et  $U : X \rightarrow Y$  un opérateur linéaire (non nul). Pour que  $U$  soit de type  $(v)$  il faut et il suffit qu'il existe une semi-norme  $(0)$ -bornée  $p$  définie sur  $X$  telle que

$$(5) \quad \sum_{j=1}^n \|U(x_j)\| \leq p\left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j\right), \quad (\forall x_j \in X_+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N})$$

**Démonstration.** Si  $U$  est de type  $(v)$ , il existe  $\varphi \in X'$  telle que (4) soit valable. En posant  $p(x) = \tilde{\varphi}(x), (\forall x \in X)$  on obtient une semi-norme  $(0)$ -bornée  $p$  sur  $X$  et l'inégalité (5) est satisfaite.

Réciproquement supposons qu'il existe une semi-norme  $(0)$ -bornée  $p$  sur  $X$  telle que (5) soit valable. Posons

$$\psi = \inf \left\{ \mu > 0 \mid \sum_{j=1}^n \|U(x_j)\| \leq \mu p\left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j\right), \forall x_j \in X_+, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$E = \left\{ x \in X_+ \mid x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j, x_j \in X_+, n \in \mathbb{N}, \sum_{j=1}^n \|U(x_j)\| = \psi \right\}$$

L'ensemble  $E$  est convexe et  $E \neq \emptyset$  car si  $x \in X_+$  et  $U(x) \neq 0$ , alors en posant

$$(6) \quad x' = \frac{\psi}{\|U(x)\|} \cdot x$$

on a  $x' \in E$ .

Si  $x \in E$  alors  $x = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j$  avec  $x_j \geq 0$  et

$$\psi = \sum_{j=1}^n \|U(x_j)\| \leq \psi p\left(\sum_{j=1}^n x_j\right) = \psi p(x)$$

donc  $p(x) \geq 1$ . En posant

$$S = \{x \in X \mid p(x) < 1\}$$

il en résulte  $S \cap E = \emptyset$  et l'ensemble  $S$  est équilibré, convexe et

(o)-borné. Avec le lemme précédent, il existe une fonctionnelle

linéaire et positive  $f_0$  définie sur  $X$ , telle que  $f_0(x) \geq 1, \forall x \in E$ .

Si  $x \in X_+$  et  $U(x) \neq 0$  alors en considérant l'élément  $x'$  donné par la formule (6) on a  $f_0(x') \geq 1$  car  $x' \in E$ , donc

$$\|U(x)\| \leq \psi f_0(x), \quad (\forall x \in X_+)$$

Il reste à poser  $\varphi = \psi f_0$ .

Remarque 4. Supposons que  $X$  est un espace linéaire  $\sigma$ -réticulé

et désignons par  $\ell_0(X)$  l'ensemble des suites  $\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  à valeurs

dans  $X$  telles que la série  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |x_n|$  soit (o)-convergente. Avec

les structures habituelles,  $\ell_0(X)$  est un espace linéaire réticulé.

Soit  $Y$  un espace localisé convexe et  $Q$  un ensemble dirigé de

semi-norme qui définit la topologie de  $Y$ . Désignons par  $\ell_2(Y)$  l'espace

linéaire des suites  $\{y_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  à valeurs dans  $Y$  telle que pour toute

$q \in Q$ , la série  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q(y_n)$  soit convergente. Considérons sur cet

espace la topologie définie par la famille des toutes les semi-

normes  $\|\cdot\|_q$  de la forme

$$\|\{y_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\|_q = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q(y_n)$$

avec  $q \in Q$ . Alors pour tout  $U \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  l'opérateur

$h_U : \ell_0(X) \rightarrow \ell_2(Y)$  donné par la formule



$$h_U(\{x_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}) = \{U(x_n)\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$$

est un opérateur de type (v).

Remarque 5. Si  $X$  est un espace réticulé localement convexe de type (L) et  $Y$  un espace localement convexe quelconque, alors en désignant par  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$  l'ensemble des opérateurs linéaires et continus définis sur  $X$ , à valeurs dans  $Y$ , on a  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y) \subset \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ . En particulier si  $X$  est un espace réticulé de Banach de type (L) alors  $\mathcal{L}(X, Y) = \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ .

Exemples 1. Soit  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé et  $Y$  un espace localement convexe. Si  $0 \leq f_j \in X^r, y_j \in Y, (j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ , et posons

$$U(x) = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j(x) y_j, \quad (x \in X)$$

alors  $U \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ .

2. Soient  $X = L([0, 1])$  et  $Y = (\mathbb{A}),$  (l'espace des suites réelles) avec  $Q = \{q_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  où

$$q_n(\{f_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}) = \max_{j=1}^n |f_j|$$

Soit  $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  une suite de fonctions réelles définies sur  $[0, 1]$ , mesurable (L) et bornées, et posons

$$U(x) = \left\{ \int_0^1 a_n(t) x(t) dt \right\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}, \quad (x \in X)$$

En posant maintenant

$$\varphi_n(x) = \int_0^1 \left( \max_{j=1}^n |a_j(t)| \right) x(t) dt$$

on a

$$q_n(U(x)) \leq \varphi_n(|x|), \quad (\forall n \in \mathbb{N}; \forall x \in X)$$

donc  $U \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ .

### 3. Fonctions additives d'ensembles

Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire dirigé qui satisfait la condition de Riesz,  $Y$  un espace localement convexe et  $\mathcal{Q}$  un ensemble dirigé de semi-normes qui définit la topologie de  $Y$ .

Si  $U \in \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ , nous désignons par  $\|U\|_q$  la plus petite fonctionnelle linéaire et positive  $\varphi_q$  satisfaisante (1). Elle s'appelle la  $q$ -variation de  $U$ .

Remarque 6. L'ensemble  $\mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  est un espace linéaire sur lequel la fonction  $U \rightarrow \|U\|_q$  est une semi-norme vectorielle.

Soient maintenant  $T$  un ensemble quelconque (non vide) et  $\mathcal{T}$  une algèbre de sous-ensembles de  $T$ .

Définition 2. Une fonction additive  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  est dite à variation bornée si pour tout  $A \in \mathcal{T}$  et pour tout  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$  l'ensemble

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{F}_q(A) = \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^n \|m(A_j)\|_q \mid (A_1, \dots, A_n) \text{ } \mathcal{T}\text{-partition de } A; n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

est borné dans l'espace linéaire complètement réticulé  $X^r$ .

Lemme 2. Pour qu'une fonction additive  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  soit à variation bornée, il faut et il suffit que pour toute  $q \in \mathcal{Q}$  il existe une fonction additive et positive  $m_q : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$  telle que

$$(8) \quad \|m(A)\|_q \leq m_q(A), \quad (\forall A \in \mathcal{T})$$

Démonstration. Supposons que la fonction  $m$  soit à variation bornée et posons

$$(9) \quad \bar{m}_q(A) = \sup \mathcal{F}_q(A), \quad (\forall A \in \mathcal{T}; \forall q \in \mathcal{Q})$$

On vérifie aisément que la fonction  $\bar{m}_q : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$  donnée par la formule (9) est une fonction additive. Elle est évidemment positive et on a

$$\|m(A)\|_q \leq \bar{m}_q(A), \quad (\forall A \in \mathcal{T}; \forall q \in \mathcal{Q})$$

parce que  $\|m(A)\|_q \in \mathcal{F}_q(A)$ . Par conséquent (8) est valable si on pose  $m_q = \bar{m}_q$ .

Réciproquement si (8) est valable alors  $m_q(A)$  est un majorant

de  $\mathcal{F}_q(A)$  dans l'espace  $X^r$ .

**Définition 3.** La fonction  $\bar{m}_q$  donnée par la formule (9) (voir aussi (7)) s'appelle la q-variation de m.

**Remarque 7.** La fonction  $\bar{m}_q$  est la plus petite fonction additive et positive vérifiant (8).

#### 4. Intégrales vectorielles.

Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire  $\sigma$ -réticule et  $\sigma$ -régulier [3],  $Y$  un espace localement convexe séparé et complet, et  $\mathcal{Q}$  un ensemble dirigé de semi-normes qui définit la topologie de  $Y$ .

Soient  $T$  un ensemble quelconque (non vide) et  $\mathcal{T}$  une algèbre de sous-ensembles de  $T$ .

**Définition 4.** Si  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$  est une fonction additive et positive et  $f, f_n : T \rightarrow X$ , ( $n \in \mathbb{N}$ ), on dit que la suite  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  (o)-converge m-presque uniformément vers  $f$  si les suivantes conditions sont vérifiées: (i) il existe une suite  $\{S_k\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  à valeurs dans  $\mathcal{T}$  telle que  $\{m(CS_k)\}_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$  converge à régulateur vers l'élément nul; (ii) pour chaque  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  il existe une suite  $\{d_n^k\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  à valeurs dans  $X$  telle que  $d_n^k \downarrow 0$  ( $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ ) et

$$|f_n(t) - f(t)| \leq d_n^k, \quad (\forall t \in S_k; \forall n \in \mathbb{N})$$

On définit d'une manière habituelle l'intégrale d'une fonction  $\mathcal{T}$ -simple  $f : T \rightarrow X$  par rapport à une fonction additive et positive  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$ .

**Définition 5.** Si  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$  est une fonction additive et positive, une fonction  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est dite m-intégrable s'il existe une suite  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  de fonctions  $\mathcal{T}$ -simples (définies sur  $T$  à valeurs dans  $X$ ) qui (o)-converge m-presque uniformément vers  $f$ , telle que

$$\lim_{i,j} \int_T |f_i - f_j| dm = 0$$

Si  $f$  est une fonction  $m$ -intégrable, on pose (avec les notations de la définition 5)

$$(10) \quad \int_T f \, dm = \lim_n \int_T f_n \, dm$$

Il existe la limite dans (10) et elle ne dépend pas de la suite  $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ .

Définition 6 Soit  $\mathcal{M} = \{m_j\}_{j \in J}$  une famille de fonctions additives et positives définies sur  $\mathcal{T}$ , à valeurs dans  $X^r$ . On dit qu'une fonction  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est  $\mathcal{M}$ -intégrable si elle est  $m_j$ -intégrable quelque soit  $j \in J$ , et s'il existe une suite généralisée de fonctions  $\mathcal{T}$ -simples  $\{f_s\}_{s \in \Delta}$  (définies sur  $T$  à valeurs dans  $X$ ) telle que <sup>2)</sup>

$$\lim_{s \in \Delta} \int_T |f_s - f| \, dm_j = 0, \quad (\forall j \in J)$$

Remarque 7. Désignons par  $G(T, X, \mathcal{M})$  l'ensemble des fonctions définies sur  $T$  à valeurs dans  $X$  qui sont  $m_j$ -intégrables,  $\forall j \in J$  (où  $\mathcal{M} = \{m_j\}_{j \in J}$  est une famille de fonctions additives et positives définies sur  $\mathcal{T}$  à valeurs dans  $X^r$ ). L'ensemble  $G(T, X, \mathcal{M})$  est un espace linéaire (par rapport aux opérations habituelles) et pour tout  $j \in J$  on obtient une semi-norme sur cet espace en posant

$$(11) \quad \|f\|_j = \int_T |f| \, dm_j, \quad (f \in G(T, X, \mathcal{M}))$$

Soit  $\mathcal{E}$  la topologie donnée par la famille  $\{\|\cdot\|_j\}_{j \in J}$  de semi-normes. La définition 6 équivaut à dire que une fonction  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est  $\mathcal{M}$ -intégrable si  $f \in G(T, X, \mathcal{M})$  et s'il existe une suite généralisée  $\{f_s\}_{s \in \Delta}$  de fonctions  $\mathcal{T}$ -simples, telle que  $f = (\mathcal{E})\text{-}\lim_{s \in \Delta} f_s$ .

2) Pour une fonction  $g : T \rightarrow X$  on désigne par  $|g|$  la fonction:  $|g|(t) = |g(t)|, \forall t \in T$ . Si  $g$  est  $m_j$ -intégrable alors  $|g|$  est aussi  $m_j$ -intégrable.

**Remarque 8.** Si (avec les notations de la définition 5) il existe une fonction additive et positive  $m_0 : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$  telle que  $m_j \leq m_0$ , ( $\forall j \in J$ ) et si  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est une fonction  $m_0$ -intégrable, alors  $f$  est  $\mathcal{K}$ -intégrable.

**Définition 7.** Soient  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  une fonction additive et à variation bornée,  $\bar{m}_q$  la  $q$ -variation de  $m$  (pour  $q \in \mathbb{Q}$ ) et  $\bar{\mathcal{K}} = \{\bar{m}_q\}_{q \in \mathbb{Q}}$ . On dit que une fonction  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est  $\bar{m}$ -intégrable si elle est  $\bar{\mathcal{K}}$ -intégrable.

La définition des fonctions  $\bar{m}$ -intégrables ne dépend pas de  $\mathbb{Q}$

Soit  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  une fonction additive et à variation bornée.

Si  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est une fonction  $\mathcal{T}$ -simple, on définit d'une manière habituelle l'intégrale de  $f$  par rapport à  $m$ .

Si  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est une fonction  $\bar{m}$ -intégrable et si  $\{f_j\}_{j \in \Delta}$  est une suite généralisée de fonctions  $\mathcal{T}$ -simple telle que

$$(12) \quad \lim_{j \in \Delta} \int_T |f_j - f| d\bar{m}_q = 0, \quad (\forall q \in \mathbb{Q})$$

nous posons

$$(13) \quad \int_T f dm = \lim_{j \in \Delta} \int_T f_j dm$$

Il existe la limite (13) et elle ne dépend pas de la suite généralisée  $\{f_j\}_{j \in \Delta}$  qui vérifie (12).

**Remarque 9.** Soit  $T = [0, 1]$ . Une fonction  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est dite uniformément (0)-continue s'il existe une suite  $\{v_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  d'éléments de  $X$  telle que  $v_n \downarrow 0$ , et  $t', t'' \in T$ ,  $|t' - t''| < \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow |f(t') - f(t'')| \leq v_n.$$

l'ensemble des parties boreliennes de  $T$ , alors, que  $m$  est une fonction additive et à variation bornée

$\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$ , la fonction uniformément (0)-continue  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est  $\bar{m}$ -intégrable

### 5. Opérateurs de type (I)

Soit  $X$  un espace linéaire  $\sigma$ -réticulé,  $\sigma$ -régulier.

Soient  $T$  un ensemble quelconque (non vide),  $\mathcal{J}$  une algèbre de sous-ensembles de  $T$  et  $\mathcal{M} = \{m_j\}_{j \in J}$  une famille de fonctions additives et positives définies sur  $\mathcal{J}$  à valeurs dans  $X^r$ .

Nous posons

$$F(T, X, \mathcal{M}) = \left\{ f : T \rightarrow X \mid f \text{ } \mathcal{M}\text{-intégrable} \right\}$$

L'ensemble  $F(T, X, \mathcal{M})$  est un espace linéaire réticulé avec l'ordre:  $f_1 \leq f_2 \iff f_1(t) \leq f_2(t), \forall t \in T$  (et les opérations habituelles).

Soit maintenant  $Y$  un espace localement convexe séparé et complet et  $Q$  un ensemble dirigé de semi-normes qui définit la topologie de  $Y$ .

Définition 6. Un opérateur linéaire  $U : F(T, X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow Y$  s'appelle opérateur de type (I) si pour tout  $q \in Q$  il existe  $j(q) \in J$  tel que

$$(14) \quad q(U(f)) \leq \int_T |f| dm_{j(q)} \quad (\forall f \in F(T, X, \mathcal{M}))$$

Proposition 4. Un opérateur  $U : F(T, X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow Y$  est de type (I) si et seulement si il se représente sous la forme

$$(15) \quad U(f) = \int_T f dm \quad (f \in F(T, X, \mathcal{M}))$$

où  $m : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  est une fonction additive satisfaisant la condition: pour tout  $q \in Q$  il existe  $j(q) \in J$  tel que

$$(16) \quad \|m(A)\|_q \leq m_{j(q)}(A) \quad (\forall A \in \mathcal{J})$$

Démonstration. Soit  $m : \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  une fonction additive qui vérifie (16). En posant

$$\bar{\mathcal{M}} = \{\bar{m}_q\}_{q \in Q}$$

où  $\bar{m}_q$  est la  $q$ -variation de  $m$ , on a  $\bar{m}_q \leq m_{j(q)}$  d'où il résulte que si  $f \in F(T, X, \mathcal{M})$  alors  $f$  est  $\bar{\mathcal{M}}$ -intégrable. On peut donc consi-

derer l'opérateur U donné par la formule (15) et alors U est évidemment linéaire. D'autre part, avec la définition de l'intégrale, on a

$$q\left(\int_T f \, dm\right) \leq \int_T |f| \, d\bar{m}_q, \quad (\forall q \in Q)$$

d'où il résulte (14).

Réciproquement, soit  $U : F(T, X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow Y$  un opérateur linéaire satisfaisant (14). En posant

$$(m(A))(x) = U(\chi_A \cdot x), \quad (\forall A \in \mathcal{T}, \forall x \in X)$$

(où  $\chi_A$  est la fonction caractéristique de A), on obtient une fonction additive  $m : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}(X, Y)$  qui vérifie (16).

Si  $f : T \rightarrow X$  est une fonction  $\mathcal{T}$ -simple alors l'égalité (15) est évidente. Si  $f \in F(T, X, \mathcal{M})$  est une fonction quelconque, alors de  $\bar{m}_q \leq m_j(q)$  (qui est une conséquence de (16)) il résulte que la fonction  $f$  est  $m$ -intégrable. D'autre part, il existe une suite généralisée  $\{f_j\}_{j \in \Delta}$  de fonctions  $\mathcal{T}$ -simples telle que (voir (11))

$$\lim_{j \in \Delta} \|f_j - f\|_j = 0, \quad (\forall j \in J)$$

et avec (14) on a

$$q(U(f_j) - U(f)) \leq \|f_j - f\|_{j(q)}$$

Il en résulte

$$U(f) = \lim_{j \in \Delta} U(f_j) = \lim_{j \in \Delta} \int_T f_j \, dm = \int_T f \, dm$$

donc (11) est valable.

Remarque 10. Si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire normé et  $m_0 : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow X^r$  une fonction additive et positive, alors un opérateur linéaire  $U : F(T, X, m_0) \rightarrow Y$  est de type (I) si et seulement si

$$\|U(f)\| \leq \int_T |f| \, dm_0, \quad (\forall f \in F(T, X, m_0))$$

Remarque 11. Si  $Y$  est un espace linéaire réticulé avec la propriété (B) et si  $U : F(T, X, \mathcal{M}) \rightarrow Y$  est un opérateur de type (I), alors  $U$  est un opérateur régulier et  $|U|$  est un opérateur de

type (I).

En effet,  $F(T, X, \mathcal{K})$  est un espace linéaire réticulé et  $U$  est un opérateur de type (v). Donc il existe (avec la proposition 1) l'opérateur  $|U|$  et on vérifie aisément que  $|U|$  est de type (I).

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A NON - COMMUTATIVE VERSION OF BISHOP'S  
APPROXIMATION THEOREM

by

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It is well known that there is a one-to-one map from the family of the closed subsets of a compact Hausdorff space  $X$  onto the family of the closed ideals of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$ . More exactly, to every closed ideal  $\mathcal{J}$  corresponds a closed subset  $K$  of  $X$  such that

$$\mathcal{J} = \{ f \in C(X, \mathbb{C}) ; f|_K = 0 \}.$$

Starting from this remark we have generalized in [15] the Bishop's approximation theorem and some results of the interpolation sets to the case of order ideals in a Banach lattice or to the case of two-sided ideals in a  $C^*$ -algebra.

In this paper we extend these results for  $M$ -ideals in a Banach space. This extension is a proper generalization and it makes also possible an unitary approach of the both cases which appear in [15].

1. Antisymmetric sets and Bishop's approximation theorem.

Let  $X$  be a Hausdorff compact space and let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a closed subalgebra of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$  that contains the constants and separates the points of  $X$ . A subset  $S$  of  $X$  is called antisymmetric with respect to  $\mathcal{A}$  provided that  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  and  $f(S) \subset \mathbb{R}$  implies  $f$  is constant on  $S$ .

There is a disjoint - pairwise partition  $\mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{A}}$  of  $X$  formed by the maximal antisymmetric subsets (with respect to  $\mathcal{A}$ ).

Theorem 1.1 (E. Bishop) For each  $f \in C(X, \mathbb{C})$  we have  $d(f, \mathcal{A}) = \sup \{ d(f|_S, \mathcal{A}|_S) ; S \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{A}} \}$  (Here  $\mathcal{A}|_S$  denotes the restriction of  $f$  to  $S$  and  $d(f, \mathcal{A})$  denotes the distance from  $f$  to  $\mathcal{A}$ ).

$$d(f, \mathcal{A}) = \inf \{ \|f - g\| ; g \in \mathcal{A} \}$$

The proof is based on application of the Krein - Milman theorem and on the following de Branges' type lemma : if  $\mu \in \text{Ext}$  (ball  $\mathcal{A}^\circ$ ), then carrier  $\mu$  is a set of antisymmetry with respect to  $\mathcal{A}$  (Here  $\mathcal{A}^\circ$  denotes the polar set of  $\mathcal{A}$ ).

For each closed subset  $K$  of  $X$ , we put

$$\mathcal{A}_0(K) = \{f \in \mathcal{A}; f|_K = 0\}.$$

A closed subset  $K$  is called a set of strict interpolation with respect to  $\mathcal{A}$  if  $\mathcal{A}|_K$  is isometrically - isomorphic to the quotient algebra  $\mathcal{A}/\mathcal{A}_0(K)$ . Particularly, it follows that  $\mathcal{A}|_K$  is closed in  $C(K, \mathbb{C})$  if  $K$  is a set of interpolation for  $\mathcal{A}$ .

Theorem 1.2 Every maximal antisymmetric set with respect to  $\mathcal{A}$  is a set of strict interpolation with respect to  $\mathcal{A}$ .

We recall that a subset  $K$  of  $X$  is called a peak set for  $\mathcal{A}$  if  $K = \{x \in X; f(x) = 1\}$ , where  $f \in \mathcal{A}$  and  $\|f\| = 1$ . Every intersection of peak sets for  $\mathcal{A}$  is a set of strict interpolation for  $\mathcal{A}$ .

The generalization of Theorem 1.1 from the case of algebras to the case of linear subspaces was obtained in [14].

Let  $E$  be a linear subspace of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$ . A subset  $S$  of  $X$  is called antisymmetric with respect to  $E$  provided  $\varphi \in C(X, \mathbb{C})$  with the properties: a)  $\varphi(S) \subset \mathbb{R}$ , and b)  $\varphi|_S \in E|_S$ ,  $\forall f \in E$  implies  $\varphi$  is constant on  $S$ .

We shall denote by  $\mathcal{F}_E$  the family of maximal antisymmetric subsets of  $X$  with respect to  $E$ .

Theorem 1.4. For each  $f \in C(X, \mathbb{C})$  we have:

$$d(f, E) = \sup \{d(f|_S, E|_S), S \in \mathcal{F}_E\}$$

The generalizations of Theorem 1.2. and 1.3. to the case of a linear subspace of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$  was obtained in [4].

A closed subset  $K$  of  $X$  is said to be a set of strict interpolation for the linear subspace  $E$  of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$ , if  $E|_K$  is isometrically - isomorphic to the quotient space  $E/E_0(K)$ , where  $E_0(K) = \{f \in E; f|_K = 0\}$

Theorem 1.5. Every maximal antisymmetric subset of  $X$  with respect to the linear subspace  $E$  of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$  is a set of strict interpolation with respect to  $E$ . A closed subset  $S$  of  $X$  is said to be a frontal set for  $E$  if for every  $f \in E$ , every neighbourhood  $V$  of  $K$ , every  $\varepsilon > 0$  and  $\eta > 0$ , there is  $\tilde{f} \in E$  with the following properties:

- $\tilde{f}|_K = f|_K$
- $\|\tilde{f}\|_X < \|f\|_K + \eta$
- $\|\tilde{f}\|_{X \setminus V} \leq \varepsilon$

(Here  $\|g\|_S = \sup \{ |g(x)|; x \in S \}$ , for each  $g \in C(X, \mathbb{C})$  and each closed subset  $S$  of  $X$ ).

Every frontal set for  $E$  is a set of strict interpolation for  $E$ .

Theorem 1.6. Every maximal antisymmetric set with respect to the linear subspace  $E$  of  $C(X, \mathbb{C})$  is a frontal set for  $E$ .

## 2. Review of $M$ - structure theory

In what follows we review some basic facts concerning to  $M$  - structure theory which we need in our approach of non-commutative approximation and interpolation. For a thorough presentation of  $M$  - structure theory we refer to [3]

Let  $E$  be a Banach space. An idempotent  $P \in L(E, E)$  is called a  $L$  - projection provided that

$$\|x\| = \|Px\| + \|x - Px\|, \text{ for all } x \in E$$

The  $L$  - projections on  $E$  constitute a Boolean algebra by letting:

$$P \vee Q = P + Q - PQ$$

$$P \wedge Q = PQ$$

$$P^\perp = I - P$$

One denotes by  $\mathcal{P}_L(E)$  this boolean algebra. Actually  $\mathcal{P}_L(E)$  is a Bade complete i.e. for every family  $(P_\alpha)_\alpha$  of elements of  $\mathcal{P}_L(E)$  there exist  $\bigvee P_\alpha$  and  $\bigwedge P_\alpha$  in  $\mathcal{P}_L(E)$  and moreover

$$(\bigvee P_\alpha)(E) = \overline{\text{Span} \bigcup P_\alpha(E)}$$

$$(\bigwedge P_\alpha)(E) = \bigcap P_\alpha(E)$$

A closed subspace  $\mathcal{J}$  of  $E$  is said to be a  $M$  - ideal provided that its polar  $\mathcal{J}^\circ$  is the image of a  $L$  - projection on  $E'$ .

$\mathcal{J}^\circ$  can be the image of at most one  $L$  - projection, usually denoted by  $F_{\mathcal{J}}$ .

There are various examples of  $M$  - ideals.

- 1) If  $E$  is a  $C^*$  - algebra, then the  $M$  - ideals are precisely the closed two - sided ideals.
- 2) If  $E$  is a  $M$  - space, then its  $M$  - ideals coincide with the closed lattices ideals.
- 3) If  $E$  is the space  $A(K)$  of all continuous affine functions on compact convex  $K$ , then the  $M$  - ideals of  $E$  are the annihilators of the split faces of  $K$ . See [1].
- 4) If  $E$  is a Lindenstrauss space (i.e if  $E'$  is an  $L^1$  - space),

then the  $M$ -ideals of  $E$  are the annihilators of the bifaces of the closed unit ball of  $E'$ . See [1].

5) If  $E$  is a function algebra on a compact metrizable space  $K$ , then the  $M$ -ideals of  $E$  are exactly the annihilators of the peak sets. See [13].

We shall denote by  $\mathcal{M}(E)$  the set of all  $M$ -ideals of a Banach space  $E$ . The map  $J \rightarrow P_J$ , from  $\mathcal{M}(E)$  onto  $P_L(E')$  is bijective and thus  $\mathcal{M}(E)$  can be organized naturally as a Boolean algebra.

Every finite sum, as well as every finite intersection of  $M$ -ideals of  $E$  is still a  $M$ -ideal of  $E$ . Also, if  $(J_\alpha)_\alpha$  is a family of elements of  $\mathcal{M}(E)$  then  $\text{Span } \bigcup J_\alpha \in \mathcal{M}(E)$ .

It follows that every closed subspace of  $E$  contains a largest  $M$ -ideal.

In contrast to the situation for ideals in rings, arbitrary intersection of  $M$ -ideals need not be an  $M$ -ideal. See [6]. A Banach space  $E$  is called  $M$ -distinguished if  $\mathcal{M}(E)$  is closed under arbitrary intersection. Examples:  $C^*$ -algebras,  $M$ -spaces, reflexive Banach spaces etc.

### 3. The centralizer of a Banach space.

To any Banach space  $E$  one can associate two operator algebras. The first one is the so called Cunnigham algebra, namely

$$\mathcal{C}(E) = \overline{\text{Span } P_L(E)}$$

(the closure is <sup>derived</sup> consi in the uniform topology of  $L(E, E)$ ).  $\mathcal{C}(E)$  is a commutative Banach algebra with unit  $I$ , the identity of  $E$ . Also

$\mathcal{C}(E)$  is algebraic and isometric isomorphic to  $C(\text{Spec } \mathcal{B}, \mathbb{K})$ , where  $\text{Spec } \mathcal{B}$  denotes the Stone space associated to  $P_L(E)$  and  $\mathbb{K}$  denotes the field of scalars. See Evans [8] for details. Particularly,  $\mathcal{C}(E)$  is a Banach lattice, possibly complex. If we denote by  $\text{Re } \mathcal{C}(E)$  the closure of <sup>the</sup> finite real combinations of <sup>the</sup> elements of  $P_L(E)$  we have (via the above isomorphism),

$$\text{Re } \mathcal{C}(E) \simeq C(\text{Spec } P_L(E), \mathbb{R})$$

The second algebra is the centralizer. It is the Banach subalgebra  $Z(E)$  of  $L(E, E)$  consisting of all operators  $T \in L(E, E)$  such that  $T' \in \mathcal{C}(E')$ .  $Z(E)$  is also a commutative Banach algebra with unit  $I$  and each  $T \in Z(E)$  leaves invariant every  $M$ -ideal of  $E$ .

We define the real part the centralizer by

$$\text{Re } Z(E) = \{ T \mid T' \in \text{Re } \mathcal{C}(E') \}$$

It is natural to consider on  $\text{ReZ}(E)$  the order relation:  $S \leq T$  in  $\text{ReZ}(E)$  if and only if  $S' \leq T'$  in  $\text{ReC}(E) = C(\text{Spec } \mathcal{P}_L(E'), \mathbb{R})$ . With respect to this order relation,  $\text{ReZ}(E)$  becomes a  $C(S, \mathbb{R})$ -space. Alfsen and Effros [1] have described the order relations on  $\text{ReC}(E)$  and  $\text{ReZ}(E)$  via order relations on  $E$ . We shall not enter the details here. However it seems worthwhile to recall their basic remark.

Consider on the Banach space  $E$  the L-order relation  $x \leq_L y$  if and only if  $\|y\| = \|x\| + \|y - x\|$ .

Then  $0 \leq S \leq T$  in  $\text{ReC}(E)$  if and only if  $Sx \leq_L Tx$  for all  $x \in E$ . A consequence of this remark is the following.

Proposition 3.1. Let  $T \in \text{ReZ}(E)$  such that  $0 \leq T \leq I$ . Then  $\text{Im}T$  is a  $M$ -ideal.

The description of the centralizer in terms of  $C(S, \mathbb{C})$ -space is much easier for  $C^*$ -algebras  $\mathcal{U}$  with unit  $1$ . In fact, as remarked Wils [20],

$$Z(\mathcal{U}) = \{x \in \mathcal{U} \mid xy = yx \text{ for all } y \in \mathcal{U}\}$$

$$\text{and } \text{ReZ}(\mathcal{U}) = \{x \in \mathcal{U} \mid -\alpha 1 \leq x \leq \alpha 1 \text{ for a suitable } \alpha > 0\}$$

Then  $\text{ReZ}(\mathcal{U})$  is a Banach lattice with a strong order unit  $1$ , and the operatorial norm on  $\text{ReZ}(\mathcal{U})$  coincides with the norm  $\|\cdot\|_I$  associated to  $1$ ,

$$\|x\|_I = \inf \{\alpha \mid -\alpha 1 \leq x \leq \alpha 1\}$$

By a classical theorem due to Kakutani and Krein,  $\text{ReZ}(\mathcal{U})$  is algebraic lattice and isometric-isomorphic to a space  $C(S, \mathbb{R})$ .

4. Antisymmetric  $M$ -ideals. The generalization of Bishop's approximation theorem.

We start with a natural generalization of the notion of a set of antisymmetry. Let  $E \neq \{0\}$  be a complex Banach space and let  $X$  be a closed subspace of  $E$ . For each  $M$ -ideal  $\mathcal{J}$ , we shall denote by  $\pi_{\mathcal{J}}$ , the canonical map  $E \rightarrow E/\mathcal{J}$ .

Definition 4.1. A  $M$ -ideal  $\mathcal{J}$  of  $E$  is said to be antisymmetric with respect to  $X$  provided that every  $U \in \text{ReZ}(E/\mathcal{J})$  such that  $U(\pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)) \subset \pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)$  is a multiple of  $I_{E/\mathcal{J}}$ .

We shall denote by  $\mathcal{A}_X(E)$  the set of all  $M$ -ideals of  $E$ , antisymmetric with respect to  $X$ .

Clearly,  $\mathcal{A}_X(E) \subset \mathcal{A}_E(E)$ .

The fact that every point belongs to a maximal set of antisymmetry has the following noncommutative analogue.

Lemma 4.1. Suppose that  $E$  is  $M$ -distinguished and let  $(\mathcal{J}_\alpha)$  be a family of elements of  $\mathcal{A}(E)$  such that  $\mathcal{J} = \overline{\text{Span} \cup \mathcal{J}_\alpha} \neq E$ . Then  $\mathcal{J} = \bigcap \mathcal{J}_\alpha \in \mathcal{A}(E)$ .

Corollary 4.1. Suppose that  $E$  is  $M$ -distinguished. Then every  $\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{A}(E)$ ,  $\mathcal{J} \neq E$  contains a (unique) minimal ideal  $\mathcal{J}_0$  in  $\mathcal{A}_X(E)$ .

The following result is an extension of de Branges' Lemma

Lemma 4.2. Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \neq \{0\}$  a subspace of  $E$  and  $f$  an extreme point of the unit ball of  $X^0$ . Then maximal  $M$ -ideal  $\mathcal{J}$  contained in  $\text{Ker} f$  is antisymmetric with respect to  $X$ .

One denotes by  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_X(E)$  the family of all minimal antisymmetric ideals of  $E$ . The following theorem extends Bishop's theorem.

Theorem 4.1. Let  $E$  be a  $M$ -distinguished Banach space and let  $X$  be a closed subspace of  $E$ . Then, for every  $x \in E$  we have:

$$d(x, X) = \sup \{ d(\pi_{\mathcal{J}}(x), \pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)) \mid \mathcal{J} \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}_X(E) \}.$$

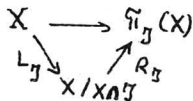
5. Non-commutative interpolation.

In the sequel  $E$  will denote a Banach space,  $B$  its unit ball and  $X$  a closed subspace of  $E$ .

Definition 5.1. A  $M$ -ideal  $\mathcal{J}$  of  $E$  is said to be a strict interpolating ideal for  $X$  provided that

$$\pi_{\mathcal{J}}(B \cap X) = \pi_{\mathcal{J}}(B) \cap \pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)$$

The basic remark is that the canonical surjection  $\pi_{\mathcal{J}}: E \rightarrow E/\mathcal{J}$  admits a natural factorization.



The maps  $L_{\mathcal{J}}$  and  $R_{\mathcal{J}}$  are both continuous when  $X/X \cap \mathcal{J}$  is endowed with the quotient topology.

then Lemma 5.1. If  $\mathcal{J}$  is a strict interpolating ideal for  $X$ , the mapping  $R_{\mathcal{J}}: X/X \cap \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)$  is an algebraic topologic isomorphism.

Since  $X/X \cap \mathcal{J}$  is complete it follows (via Lemma 5.1) that  $\pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)$  is a closed subspace of  $E/\mathcal{J}$ .

Lemma 5.2. A  $M$ -ideal  $\mathcal{J}$  of  $E$  is an interpolating ideal for  $X$  if and only if  $\pi_{\mathcal{J}}(B \cap X)$  is dense in  $\pi_{\mathcal{J}}(B) \cap \pi_{\mathcal{J}}(X)$ .

Definition 5.2. A  $M$ -ideal  $\mathcal{Y}$  of  $E$ , is said to be a frontal ideal with respect to  $X$ , provided that the  $L$ -projection  $P \in L(E', E')$ , whose image is  $\mathcal{Y}^\circ$ , leaves invariant  $X^\circ$ .

We shall denote by  $\mathcal{F}_X(E)$  the set of all  $X$ -frontal ideals of  $E$ . If  $\mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  are in  $\mathcal{M}(E)$  then  $\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{F}_X(E)$ .

The family  $\mathcal{F}_X(E)$  is closed under finite sums and finite intersections.

Theorem 5.1. Every  $X$ -frontal ideal of  $E$  is a strict interpolating ideal for  $X$ .

The following result is an analogue of the fact that frontal subsets of frontal subsets are frontal. *too.*

Theorem 5.2. Let  $\mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{J}$  be two  $M$ -ideals of  $E$  such that  $\mathcal{J} \subset \mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{F}_X(E)$ . Then,  $\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{F}_X(E)$  if and only if  $\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{J} \in \mathcal{F}_{\mathcal{J}(X)}(E/\mathcal{J})$ .

Theorem 5.3. Suppose that  $E$  is  $M$ -distinguished and  $X$  is a closed subspace of  $E$ . Then every minimal antisymmetric  $M$ -ideal with respect to  $X$  is a frontal ideal with respect to  $X$ .  
(  $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}_X(E) \subset \mathcal{F}_X(E)$  ).

symm. This result extends the fact that every maximal anti-symmetric set is a frontal set.

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A GAMLEN-GAUDET TYPE THEOREM  
IN THE UNCONDITIONAL PART OF  $L_p(0,1)$   
WITH RESPECT TO THE HAAR SYSTEM

by N. POPA

We consider the space  $U_\infty$ , the unconditional part of the space  $L_\infty(0,1)$  with respect to the Haar system  $(h_i)_{i=1}^\infty$  and we classify the isomorphism types of the closed subspaces of  $U_\infty$  spanned by the subsequences of the Haar system. More precisely we show that there are only ten such distinct subspaces. This result is motivated by the previous work of Gamlen-Gaudet [3] and P. F. X. Müller [7].

§0 - Introduction

Let  $k=0,1,\dots; 0 \leq m \leq 2^k - 1$ . Then we define the dyadic interval  $(km) = [2^{-k}m, 2^{-k}(m+1))$  and the Haar function  $h_{km}$  which is 1 on the left half of  $[2^{-k}m, 2^{-k}(m+1))$ , -1 on the right half and zero elsewhere.

We use also the notation  $h_n$  instead of  $h_{km}$ , where  $n=2^k m$  and  $h_0(x)=1$  for  $x \in [0,1]$ .

1973 j. Gamlen and R. Gaudet characterized the closed subspaces of  $L_p(0,1)$ , ( $1 < p < \infty$ ), spanned by subsequences of the Haar system  $(h_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ . They proved that there are only two distinct (up to an isomorphism) classes of such subspaces, namely  $l_p$  and  $L_p(0,1)$  itself.

It seems to be natural to ask ourselves what can be said about the subspaces  $[h_{k_i}]_{i=1}^\infty$  in the extremal cases  $p=1$  or  $p=\infty$ .

It is clear that the unconditionality of the Haar system in the space  $L_p(0,1)$ , ( $1 < p < \infty$ ), plays an important role in the proof of the Gamlen-Gaudet theorem, so since the Haar system is a conditional basis in  $L_1(0,1)$

an moreover  $L_\infty(0,1)$  is a nonseparable space, we can not expect ourselves to a straightforward extension of the Gamlen-Gaudet theorem in these extremal cases.

1987 P. F. X. Müller found the right answer to this problem for  $p=1$ . More precisely he characterized the closed subspaces  $\{h_{km}\}_{(k,m) \in B}$ , where  $B \subset \mathbb{N}$  is an infinite subset, of the dyadic Hardy space  $H_1$ .

We recall the definition (cf. [7]) of  $H_1$ : for  $f = \sum_{(km)} a_{km} h_{km} \in L_1(0,1)$ , put  $S(f) = (\sum_{(km)} a_{km}^2 h_{km}^2)^{1/2}$ ,  $\|f\|_{H_1} := S(f)$  and  $H_1 := \{f \in L_1; \|f\|_{H_1} < \infty\}$ .

But it was remarked in [2] that  $H_1$  is the unconditional part of  $L_1(0,1)$  with respect to the Haar system  $(h_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ , i.e.  $H_1 = \{f \in L_1; \int f dt = 0, \text{ s.t. } f =$

$= \sum_{i=1}^\infty a_i h_i$  the series being unconditionally convergent in  $L_1(0,1)\}$  and

$$\|f\|_{H_1} \text{ is equivalent to } \sup_{\epsilon_i = \pm 1} \|\sum_{i=1}^\infty \epsilon_i a_i h_i\|_{L_1}.$$

So instead of  $L_1(0,1)$  Müller considered  $H_1$ , the unconditional part of  $L_1$ , and he was able to find that there are only three distinct subspaces  $\{h_{k_i}\}_i$  of  $H_1$ , namely  $l_1$ ,  $H_1$  and  $(\sum_{n=1}^\infty H_1(n))_1$ , where  $H_1(n)$  is the subspace in  $H_1$  spanned by the first  $2^n - 1$  Haar functions.

Motivated by this last result we intend to characterize the closed subspaces  $\{h_{k_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$  of the unconditional part of the space  $L_\infty(0,1)$  with respect to the Haar system and we get ten such subspaces.

In order to describe them we first consider the subspace  $a_0$ , the unconditional part of the space  $c_0$  (of all null-convergent sequences) with respect to a system  $(c_i)_{i=1}^\infty$  similar to the Haar system of functions and we classify the subspaces  $\{c_{k_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$  of  $a_0$ .

Let us mention that the unexplained terminology used in this paper follows [5].

### §1 - The space $a_0$ and Gamlen-Gaudet theorem for $a_0$

In order to classify the subspaces  $\{h_{k_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$  of  $U_\infty$  it is useful to study the discrete variant of the space  $U_\infty$  and first of all we will introduce the system  $(c_i)_{i=1}^\infty$  of sequences, system which is similar to the classical

Haar system of functions.

We describe now the so-called discrete Haar system indexed w.r. to  $N^2$   $(c_{ij})_{i=0, j=0}^{\infty}$  as follows:

$c_{i,0} = \sum_{j=0}^{2^i-1} e_j$  and  $c_{i,k} = \sum_{j=2^{i-1}k}^{2^i-1} e_j$  where  $i=0,1,2,\dots$  and  $U_n(x) := (x_n, x_{n+1}, \dots)$  for  $x=(x_0, x_1, \dots)$ . Here  $(e_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  stands for the standard unit basis in any space of sequences.

Sometimes it is useful to rearrange the system  $(c_{ij})_{i=0, j=0}^{\infty}$  w.r. to  $N^*$  proceeding as follows:

$$c_{2^i} := c_{i,0} \text{ for } i=0,1,2,\dots$$

$$c_{2^0+2^i} := c_{i-1,2^0} \text{ for } i=1,2,\dots$$

$$c_{\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 2^j + 2^k} := c_{i-k-1, \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} 2^j + 2^k}, \text{ where } \epsilon_j = 0 \text{ or } 1, 1 \leq k < i \text{ and } i=2,3,\dots$$

In what follows we call the discrete Haar system anyone of these two representations:  $(c_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  or  $(c_{ij})_{i=0, j=0}^{\infty}$ .

The following definition is essentially contained in [5]. Let  $E$  be a real Banach space and  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  a basic sequence in  $E$ . We call the unconditional part of  $E$  w.r. to  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  and we denote by  $\text{Unc}(E, x_n)$  the space

$\text{Unc}(E, x_n) := \{x \in E \text{ s.t. } x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n \text{ unconditionally converges in } E\}$  endowed with the norm  $\|x\| := \sup_{\epsilon_j = \pm 1} \|\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_i a_i x_i\|_E$  for  $x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n$ . It is well-known

that  $\text{Unc}(E, x_n)$  is a Banach space. Recall that a Schauder basis  $(x_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$  unconditionally converges in  $E$  iff  $\sup_{\epsilon_i = \pm 1; \|\sum a_i x_i\| < 1} \|\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \epsilon_i a_i x_i\|_E < \infty$ .

Now we study the properties of the discrete Haar system  $(c_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  in the space  $c_0$ .

Let  $f = (f_i)_{i=1}^{\infty} \in c_0$  and denote by  $a_j(f) := |\text{supp } c_j|^{-1} \sum_{i \in \text{supp } c_j} f_i c_j(i)$ .

Using the classical Césaro theorem we have:

Lemma 1.1 The Fourier-Haar series  $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j(f)c_j$  coordinatewise converges to  $fc_0$ .

But more is true, namely:

Theorem 1.2 The discrete Haar system  $(c_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  is a Schauder basis of  $c_0$ .

Proof By Lemma 1.2 it follows that the set  $\{ \sum_{i=1}^k a_i c_i, a_i \in \mathbb{R}, k \in \mathbb{N} \}$  is dense in  $c_0$ . We show that  $\| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i c_i \|_{c_0} \leq 2 \| \sum_{i=1}^m a_i c_i \|_{c_0}$  for all  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$  and all  $n \leq m$ . Then Nikolskii's criterion ends the proof.

Case I If  $n=2^k < n < 2^{k+1}-1$ , the above inequality follows remarking that  $|a| \leq |a+b| \vee |a-b|$  for all  $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Case II For  $n=2^k-1 < m=2^{k+1}$  for  $l \geq 1$ , we have  $\sum_{i=1}^{2^k-1} a_i c_i = E(f|\sigma') - E(f|\sigma)$ , where  $f = \sum_{i=1}^{2^{k+1}} a_i c_i$ ,  $\sigma$  is the finite algebra generated by the following

subsets  $\{0, 1, \dots, 2^k-1\}, \{2^k, \dots, 2^{k+1}-1\}, \{2^{k+1}, \dots, 2^{k+2}-1\}, \dots, \{2^{k+l-1}, \dots, 2^{k+l}-1\}$ ,  $\sigma'$  is the algebra generated by  $\{0, 1, \dots, 2^k-1\}, \{2^k, \dots, 2^{k+1}-1\}, \dots, \{2^{k+l-1}, \dots, 2^{k+l}-1\}$  and  $E(f|\sigma)$  is the conditional expectation of  $f$  with respect to  $\sigma$ . Hence  $\| \sum_{i=1}^n a_i c_i \| \leq 2 \| \sum_{i=1}^m a_i c_i \|$  for all  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ .

The third case, the general one, follows easy from the cases I and II.

It is clear that  $(c_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$  is not an unconditional basis in  $c_0$  and in what follows we denote by  $a_0 := \text{Unc}(c_0, c_1) = \{fc_0; f = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i c_i\}$ , the series being unconditionally convergent in  $c_0$ , endowed with the norm

$$\| |f| \| = \sup_{c_j = \pm 1} \| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j c_j c_j \|_{c_0} = \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \sum_{\{j; i \in \text{supp } c_j\}} |a_j|. \quad (I.1)$$

It is clear that  $a_0 = \{fc_0; \text{s.t. } \| |f| \| \leq \infty\}$ .

Now we classify the subspaces of  $a_0$  spanned by the subsequences of the basis  $(c_i)_{i=1}^{\infty}$ .

In the sequel  $B$  is an infinite subset of  $\mathbb{N}^2$ .

We have the following obvious types of subspaces  $a_B$  of  $a_0$  generated by  $(c_{ij})_{(i,j) \in B}$

1.  $B = \{(j_k, 0); 1 < j_1 < j_2 < \dots\} \cup A$ , where  $A$  is a finite family of indices of the form  $(j, k)$ . It is easy to show, using (1.1), that  $a_B = l_1$ .
2. If there is a constant  $M > 0$  such that for each  $i \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $\{(j, i); i \leq \text{supp } c_{jk}, (j, k) \in B\} \in \mathcal{M}$ , then  $a_B = c_0$ .
3. If  $B = B_1 \cup B_2$ , where  $B_1$  (resp.  $B_2$ ) is the family from case 1. (resp. from case 2), then  $a_B = l_1 \oplus c_0$ .
4. Let  $A_n := \{(j, k); 0 \leq j \leq n-1, 2^{n-j-1} \leq k \leq 2^n - 1\}$  and  $B_n = \{(j, 2^{n-j-1}); 0 \leq j \leq n-1, \text{ where } n=1, 2, \dots\}$ . It is obvious that, putting  $B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n$ , we get  $a_B = \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n) \right)_{c_0}$ .
5. If  $B = B_1 \cup B_4$ , where  $B_1$  (resp.  $B_4$ ) is the family from the case 1. (resp. from the case 4.) then  $a_B = l_1 \oplus \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n) \right)_{c_0}$ .
6. If  $B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ , we denote by  $X_0$  the space  $a_B$ .
7. Let  $B = \mathbb{N}^2$ . Then  $a_B$  coincides with  $a_0$ .

In what follows we will show that only these seven isomorphy types of the subspaces  $a_B$  of  $a_0$  are possible. This is the Gamlen-Gaudet theorem for  $a_0$ .

It is known (cf. [1]) that the first five of these seven subspaces are pairwise nonisomorphic.

Proposition 1.3 The space  $X_0$  is not isomorphic to anyone of the first five spaces above.

Proof Since  $l_1$  and  $c_0$  have an unique unconditional basis it is clear that  $X_0$  is not isomorphic neither to  $l_1$  nor to  $c_0$ .

If  $X_0$  would be isomorphic to  $l_1 \oplus c_0$ , then  $\left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n) \right)_{c_0}$  should be complemented in  $l_1 \oplus c_0$ . This is impossible since by a theorem of Edelstein and Wojtaszczyk (cf. [5]- Remark 2 after Theorem 2.c.13) every complemented subspace of  $l_1 \oplus c_0$  should be isomorphic to one of the spaces

$l_1, c_0$  or  $l_1 \otimes c_0$  and by [1]  $(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n))_{c_0}$  is not isomorphic to anyone of these three spaces.

We will show now that  $X_0 \neq (\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n))_{c_0}$ .

Assume the contrary is true and then by [1] it would follow that the basis  $(c_{ij})_{(i,j) \in U A_n}$  of  $X_0$  would be equivalent to the standard basis of  $(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n))_{c_0}$ .

This in turn imply that there is a constant  $M > 0$  independent of  $n$  and a partition  $(\tau_s)_{s=1}^r$  of the set  $A_n$  into pairwise disjoint subsets such that:

$$M^{-1} \max_{1 \leq s \leq r} \sum_{i \in \tau_s} |a_{ki}| \leq \sum_{i \in A_n} |a_{ki} c_{ki}| \leq M \max_{1 \leq s \leq r} \sum_{i \in \tau_s} |a_{ki}| \quad (1.2)$$

for all  $a_{ki} \in \mathbb{R}$  and all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Let us put  $l = (j_0, j_1, \dots, j_{n-1})$  such that  $\bigcap_{i=0}^{n-1} \text{supp } c_{ij_i} \neq \emptyset$  and let us denote  $B_{nl} := \{(i, j_i); 0 \leq i \leq n-1, l = (j_0, \dots, j_{n-1})\}$ . We have  $2^n$  such distinct subsets  $B_{nl}$  of  $A_n$ . Fix  $B_{nl}$  and let  $\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_k}$  a partition of  $B_{nl}$  such that  $\tau_i \cap B_{nl} \neq \emptyset$  for all  $1 \leq i \leq k$ . Then, by (1.1.) and (1.2), we get the relation:

$$k \leq M. \quad (1.3)$$

Moreover, for each  $1 \leq s \leq r$  and  $0 \leq i \leq n-1$  put  $C_{i,s} := \{(j; \text{ s.t. } (i, j) \in \tau_s \text{ and } \text{supp } c_{ij} \text{ be pairwise disjoint})\}$ .

Then we have, by (1.1) and (1.2):

$$|C_{i,s}| \leq M \quad (1.4)$$

for  $1 \leq s \leq r, 0 \leq i \leq n-1$ .

Next we show that the relations (1.2), (1.3) and (1.4) lead to a contradiction.

Take  $n = Mk$  for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  which will be fixed later and take  $M$  in (1.2) sufficiently large such that

$$2^{M-1} > M(M+1). \quad (1.5)$$

Let  $B_{nl}^M = \{(i, j_i) \in B_{nl}; M(k-1) \leq i \leq Mk-1\}$  for all  $B_{nl} \subset A_n$  and let  $M_1 \leq M$

the number of all subsets  $\tau_{i_j}, 1 \leq j \leq M_1$ , such that  $\tau_{i_j} \cap B_{n_1}^M \neq \emptyset$ .

If  $M_1 = M$  for all  $B_{n_1}$ , by (1.3) it follows that all the subsets  $B_{n_1} \setminus B_{n_1}^M$  are covered by the subsets  $(\tau_{i_j})_{j=1}^M$ , hence at least one of the subsets  $(\tau_{i_j})_{j=1}^M$ , let us say  $\tau_{i_1}$ , has the property that

$$|\tau_{i_1}| \geq M^{-1}(2^{Mk} - 2^M). \quad (1.6)$$

Taking  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  sufficiently large we have that:

$$|\tau_{i_1}| \geq 2M^2k \quad (1.7)$$

and putting  $a_{i_j} = 1$ , for  $(i, j) \in \tau_{i_1}$  and 0 otherwise, we get the false relation  $2Mk \leq Mk$ .

Consequently there are  $2^{M(k-1)}$  subsets  $B_{n_1} \subset A_n$  such that  $1 \leq M_1 < M$  and moreover there is an unique  $j_k \in \mathbb{N}$  with the property that  $(M(k-1), j_k)$  belongs to these  $2^{M(k-1)}$  subsets. Take one of these subsets  $B_{n_1}$  and denote by  $B_{n_1}^{2M}$  the set  $\{(i, j_1) \in B_{n_1}; M(1-2) \leq i \leq M(k-1)-1\}$ .

Each of these  $B_{n_1}^{2M}$  is covered by  $0 \leq M_2 < M$  sets  $(\tau_{i_j})_{j=M_1+1}^{M_1+M_2}$ . If  $M_2 = 0$  for all these  $B_{n_1}^{2M}$ , then all  $B_{n_1}^{2M}$  are covered by  $\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_{M_1}}$  and since  $|\{(M(k-2), j_1) \in B_{n_1}^{2M}\}| = 2^{M-1}$ , it follows that at least one of the sets  $\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_{M_1}}$  has  $M_1 2^{M-1} \geq M+1$  elements  $(M(k-2), j_1)$ , which clearly contradicts (1.4).

Consequently there are  $2^{M(k-2)}$  sets  $B_{n_1} \subset A_n$  such that  $B_{n_1}^{2M}$  is covered by  $M_2$  sets  $(\tau_{i_j})_{j=M_1+1}^{M_1+M_2}$ , where  $1 \leq M_2 < M$ . Assuming  $M_1 + M_2 < M$ , we proceed as above finding the sets  $\tau_{i_{M_1+M_2+1}}, \dots, \tau_{i_{M_1+M_2+M_3}}$  for  $1 \leq M_3 < M$

and after at most  $M$  steps we find  $2^{M(k-M)}$  sets  $B_{n_1}^1 \subset A_n$  such that  $|\{(0, j_1) \in B_{n_1}^1\}| = 2^{Mk-M^2}$  and such that  $B_{n_1}^1$  be covered by at most  $M$  sets  $\tau_{i_1}, \dots, \tau_{i_M}$ . Consequently there is a set, say  $\tau_{i_1}$ , such that



$| \{ (0, j_1) \in \tau_1 \} | \geq M^{-1} 2^{Mk-M^2}$ . Take  $k$  verifying (1.7) and

$$M^{-1} 2^{Mk-M^2} > M+1. \quad (1.8)$$

Then it follows that (1.4) is violated.

So, (1.2) does not hold for any  $n$ , thus  $X_0 \not\subseteq (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_n)_{C_0}$ , and by Proposition 4.1 - [1],  $X_0$  is not a complemented subspace of  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_n)_{C_0}$ .

If  $X_0 = 1_n \oplus (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_n)_{C_0}$ , then  $X_0$  would be complemented into  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_n)_{C_0}$ , which we have seen that is false.  $\square$

Proposition 1.4 All seven spaces  $a_B$  are pairwise nonisomorphic.

Proof Obviously

$$X_0 \oplus 1_1 = a_0. \quad (1.9)$$

By Proposition 1.3, relation (1.9) and by theorem of Edelstein and Wojtaszczyk it follows that  $a_0$  is not isomorphic to the first five spaces of the list of  $a_B$ . It remains to prove that

$$X_0 \not\subseteq a_0. \quad (1.10)$$

But using the fact that  $X_0$  is an order continuous Banach lattice with respect to the order given by the basis  $(c_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}$  we get  $X_0$  contains  $1_1$  (cf. [6]), so (1.10) is proved.  $\square$

Theorem 1.5 The seven spaces listed above are all the subspaces of  $a_0$  of the type  $a_B$ .

Proof Let  $B \subset \mathbb{N}^2$  an infinite subset. Then  $B = B_1 \cup B_2$ , where  $B_1 \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$  and  $B_2 \subset \{(i, 0); i \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . By (1.9) it suffices to show that (up to an isomorphism)  $C_0$ ,  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_n)_{C_0}$  and  $X_0$  are all the subspaces  $a_B$  of  $X_0$ .

Since  $X_0 = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n)_{C_0}$  it is clear that one of the following situations occurs.

1. There is a subsequence  $(n_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathbb{N}$  such that the set  $\{c_{kj}; (k, j) \in B \cap A_{n_i}\}$  contains the elements  $c_{k(1), j}$ , (with  $0 < k(1) < n_i$  and  $1 \leq j \leq r_i$  such that  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} r_i = \infty$ ), such that there is  $j$  so that the support of  $c_{k(r_i), j}$  intersects the supports of at least two elements  $c_{k(r_i-1), s}$ , each of these

elements having supports which intersect the support of at least two elements  $c_{k(r_1-2),s}$ , etc.

The nonexistence of such a sequence  $(n_i)_i$  implies the existence of a  $n_0$  such that for each  $n \geq n_0$  the sets  $\{(i, j) \in B \cap A_n\}$  be in one of the following situations:

2. There is a natural number  $K$  independent of  $n$ , such that  $|\{(i, j) \in B \cap A_n\}| \leq K$  for all  $n \geq n_0$ .
3.  $\sup_n |\{(i, j) \in B \cap A_n\}| = \infty$ , but all the supports of elements  $c_{i,j}$ , with  $(i, j) \in B \cap A_n$  for  $n \geq n_0$ , are pairwise disjoint.
4. Denoting by  $k(l) := |\{(i, j) \in B \cap A_n\}|$  for  $1 \leq l \leq r$ , we have  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} k(r_n) = \infty$  and moreover  $B \cap A_n = \bigcup_{k=1}^M C_k$ , where  $M$  does not depend on  $n$ , such that the support of each  $c_{k(r_n), j}$ , with  $(k(r_n), j) \in C_k$ , intersects only one support of an element  $c_{k(r_n-1), s}$  with  $(k(r_n-1), s) \in C_k$  for  $k=1, 2, \dots, M$ ; etc.

In cases 2. and 3., obviously  $a_B = c_0$  and in the case 4. it follows that  $a_B = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1_1(n))_{c_0}$ .

In case 1.  $Y = a_B$  contains a complemented subspace isomorphic to  $X_0$ , namely the subspace  $Z := (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} Z_n)_{c_0}$ , where  $Z_n := [c_{k(r_n), j}; c_{k(r_n-1), s_1}; c_{k(r_n-1), s_2}; c_{k(r_n-2), s_{11}}; c_{k(r_n-2), s_{12}}; \dots]$ , where  $\text{supp } c_{k(r_n-1), s_1} \cap \text{supp } c_{k(r_n), j} \neq \emptyset$  for  $i=1, 2$  and similar relations for  $c_{k(r_n-2), s_{11}}$  with  $i=1, 2$ ; etc.

Since

$$X_0 = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} X_0^n)_{c_0} \tag{1.11}$$

the decomposition method of Pelczynski gives us that  $Y = X_0$ , which ends the proof of Theorem 1.5.

§2 - The space  $U_\infty$  and Gamlen-Gaudet theorem in  $U_\infty$

Let us remark that the Haar system  $(h_{nk})_{n=0, k=0}^{2^k-1}$  is a basic sequence in  $L_\infty(0,1)$ , so we can consider the Banach space  $U_\infty := \text{unc}(L_\infty(0,1), h_{nk})$ . The norm in  $U_\infty$  is given by:

$$\|x\| = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{t \in [0,1]} \sum_{k \leq n; t \in \text{supp } h_{kj}} |a_{kj}| \quad (2.1)$$

Let  $B \subset \mathbb{N}^2$  an infinite subset. We intend to classify the subspaces  $U_B := [h_{nk}]_{(n,k) \in B}$  of  $U_\infty$ .

First we list the obvious subspaces  $U_B \subseteq U_\infty$ .

Proposition 2.1 Besides the seven subspaces  $a_B$  of  $a_0$  there are three other subspaces  $U_B$ , namely  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1)_{C_0}$ ,  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1)_{C_0} \oplus X_0$  and  $U_\infty$ . All these ten spaces are pairwise nonisomorphic.

Proof All these spaces have a natural representation as subspaces of the type  $U_B$ . Let us mention for instance that  $U_B = U_\infty$  if  $B = \{(n_i, k_{ij})\}; n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots, 1 \leq j \leq 2^{i-1}, \text{supp } h_{n_i k_{ij}} \cap \text{supp } h_{n_i k_{i1}} = \emptyset$  for  $j \neq 1$  and  $\text{supp } h_{n_i k_{ij}} \cap \text{supp } h_{n_{i+1} k_{i+1,1}} \neq \emptyset, 1=2j-1$  or  $2j$ . Moreover, for  $B = \{(n_i, k_i)\}; n_1 < n_2 < \dots, \text{supp } h_{n_i k_i} \cap \text{supp } h_{n_{i+1} k_{i+1}} \neq \emptyset, i \in \mathbb{N}$ , then  $U_B = 1_{C_0}$  and for  $B = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i$ , where  $B_i$  are the above sets such that  $\text{supp } h_{nk} \cap \text{supp } h_{nl} = \emptyset$  for all  $(n,k) \in B_i, (m,l) \in B_j$  for  $i \neq j$ , then  $U_B = (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1)_{C_0}$ . Finally for  $B = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$ , where  $A_n = \{(m_i, k_{ij})\}; i \leq n; m_1 < m_2 < \dots < m_n; 1 \leq j \leq 2^{i-1}, \text{supp } h_{m_i k_{ij}} \cap \text{supp } h_{m_i k_{i1}} = \emptyset$  for  $j \neq 1$  and  $\text{supp } h_{m_i k_{ij}} \cap \text{supp } h_{m_{i+1} k_{i+1,1}} \neq \emptyset$  for  $1=2j-1$  or  $1=2j$  and moreover  $\text{supp } h_{mk} \cap \text{supp } h_{lj} = \emptyset$  for all  $(m,k) \in A_n$  and  $(l,j) \in A_p$  for  $n \neq p$ , then  $U_B = X_0$ .

It remains to show that the last three spaces of the above list are pairwise nonisomorphic and moreover nonisomorphic to any first seven spaces of the list. It is known (cf. [1]) that  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1)_{C_0}$  is nonisomorphic to the first five spaces. Since  $X_0$  is not isomorphic to a complemented

subspace of  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1)_{c_0}$ , it follows that  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \not\cong X_0$  and  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \not\cong l_1 \otimes X_0$ .

Similarly we may show that  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$  is not isomorphic to anyone of the first eight spaces of the list except perhaps  $l_1 \otimes X_0$  (this case will be studied later).

Simple arguments show that  $U_{\infty}$  is not isomorphic to all the spaces which precede it in this list except  $l_1 \otimes X_0$  and  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$ .

It remains to show that  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$  is not isomorphic neither to  $l_1 \otimes X_0$  nor to  $U_{\infty}$  and  $U_{\infty}$  is not isomorphic to  $l_1 \otimes X_0$ .

In order to prove these three nonisomorphisms we will use Theorem 1.1 - [1]. First let us show that  $U_{\infty} \not\cong l_1 \otimes X_0$ . Assume the contrary is true.

Applying Theorem 1.1 - [1] for  $m=2$ , for  $l_1$  and  $X_0$  instead of the spaces  $(X_i)_{i=1}^2$  from the statement of this theorem and for  $z_n = T(h_n)$ ,  $T: U_{\infty} \rightarrow l_1 \otimes X_0$  being an isomorphism, we get a partition of  $\mathbb{N}$ ,  $(A_i)_{i=1}^2$  such that  $(h_n)_{n \in A_1}$  be equivalent to  $(P_1 T h_n \otimes r)_{n \in A_1} \subseteq L_2([0,1], X_0)$  and  $(h_n)_{n \in A_2}$  be equivalent to  $(P_2 T h_n \otimes r)_{n \in A_2} \subseteq L_1([0,1], l_1)$ ,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  being the canonical projections of  $X_0 \oplus l_1$  onto its components.

Since  $l_1 \not\subseteq X_0$  it follows that  $(h_i \otimes h_j)_{i,j}$  is a shrinking basis in  $L_2([0,1], X_0)$  and consequently  $l_1 \not\subseteq [h_n]_{n \in A_1} \subseteq L_2([0,1], X_0)$ . Denoting by  $\sigma_i := \{t \in [0,1], t \text{ belongs to an infinity of the supports of } h_n, n \in A_i\}, i=1,2$ , it follows that  $\sigma_1 = \emptyset$  and thus  $|\sigma_2| = \infty$ . Hence  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \not\subseteq [h_n]_{n \in A_2}$  (cf. Corollary 2.3 and the proof which follows after it). This inclusion is impossible, otherwise  $c_0 \subseteq L_1([0,1], l_1)$  (cf. [9]).

Completely similar one shows that  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0 \not\cong l_1 \otimes X_0$ .

Now we show that  $U_{\infty} \not\cong (\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$ . otherwise it would exist an isomorphism  $T: U_{\infty} \rightarrow (\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$ . consequently it would exist a decomposition of  $\mathbb{N}$  into  $A_1 \cup A_2$  such that  $[h_n]_{n \in A_2} \subseteq L_2([0,1], X_0)$  and  $(h_n)_{n \in A_1}$  would be

M-equivalent to  $(u_n \otimes r_n)_{n \in A_1}$  into  $L_\infty([0,1], (\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C)$ . Since  $1_1 \in [h_n]_{n \in A_2}$ , it follows that  $U_\infty \subset [h_n]_{n \in A_1}$  (see the proof of Proposition 2.2).

By the proof of Theorem 1.1 - [1] it follows the existence of an M non depending on  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  such that, denoting by  $B_k = A_1 \cap \{1, 2, \dots, k\}$ , we have that  $(h_n)_{n \in B_k}$  is M-equivalent to  $(\sum_{n=1}^{2k} (\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C)$  and moreover  $[h_n]_{n \in B_k}$  is M-complemented in this last space for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . By  $\sum_n$  we denote  $(\sum_{n=1}^1 u_n, \sum_{n=1}^2 u_n, \dots, \sum_{n=1}^k u_n)$ , where  $\sum_{n=1}^i = 1$  for  $1 \leq i \leq k$  and  $u_n = P_{n-1} T_n$  for  $n \in B_k$ .

But there is the isometry  $U_k: [\sum_{n=1}^{2k} (\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C] \rightarrow (\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C$  for  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . put now  $v_{nk} = U_k \sum_n$  for  $n \in B_k$  and it follows that  $(h_n)_{n \in B_k}$  is M-equivalent to  $(v_{nk})_{n \in B_k}$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ . Moreover, let  $Q_k$  be the projection of  $[\sum_{n=1}^{2k} (\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C]$  onto  $[\sum_n]_{n \in B_k}$ . Then  $R_k := U_k Q_k U_k^{-1}$  is the projection of  $(\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C$  onto  $[v_{nk}]_{n \in B_k}$  and  $\|R_k\| \leq \|Q_k\| \leq M$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Hence  $(h_n)_{n \in B_k}$  is M-equivalent to the M-unconditional and M-complemented sequence  $(v_{nk})_{n \in B_k}$  in  $(\sum_{n=1}^k 1)_C$  for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ .

By Proposition 4.1 - [1] it follows that there is  $K > 0$  non depending on  $k \in \mathbb{N}$ , such that for all  $k \in \mathbb{N}$  there is a partition of  $B_k$  into the sets  $\tau_s$ ,  $1 \leq s \leq r_k$ , such that

$$K^{-1} \max_{s \in \tau_s} \sum |a_n| \leq \| \sum_{n \in B_k} a_n h_n \| \leq K \max_{s \in \tau_s} \sum |a_n|$$

for all  $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Since  $X_0 \subset U_\infty \subset [h_n]_{n \in A_1}$ , it follows that for a fixed  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ , there is  $k(l) \in \mathbb{N}$  such that for the set  $A_1 := \{(j, k); 0 \leq j < n-1, 2^{n-j-1} \leq k < 2^{n-j}\}$ , there is a set  $A'_1 \subset B_{k(l)}$  so that  $[h_{jk}]_{(j,k) \in A'_1}$  is isometric to  $[h_n]_{n \in A'_1}$ .

Taking  $\tau'_s = \tau_s \cap A'_1$  we have:

$$K^{-1} \max_{s \in \tau'_s} \sum |a_n| \leq \| \sum_{n \in A'_1} a_n h_n \| \leq K \max_{s \in \tau'_s} \sum |a_n|$$

for all  $a_n \in \mathbb{R}$  and all  $l \in \mathbb{N}$ , which is impossible by the proof of Proposition 1.3.  $\square$

Denote by  $\sigma$  the set  $\{t \in [0,1]; t \text{ belongs to an infinity of the supports of } h_{nk}; (n,k) \in B\}$ .

As in the proof of Theorem 1.5 we can show that  $\sigma = \emptyset$  implies that  $U_B$  is isomorphic to one of the following spaces:  $c_0$ ,  $(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n))_{c_0}$  and  $X_0$ .

If  $|\sigma| < \omega$ , then  $U_B$  is obviously isomorphic to one of the following spaces:

$l_1$ ,  $c_0 \oplus l_1$ ,  $l_1 \oplus (\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n))_{c_0}$ ,  $l_1 \otimes X_0$ . It remains to show that  $|\sigma| = \omega$  im-

plies that  $U_B$  must be isomorphic to  $(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1)_{c_0}$ ,  $(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$  or  $U_B$  itself.

Now we denote by  $\sigma'$  the set of accumulations points of  $\sigma$ .

Proposition 2.2 Let  $\sigma \subset \sigma'$ . Then  $U_B = U_{\sigma}$ .

Proof Let  $t_0 \in \sigma$ . There is a dyadic interval  $I_{k_0 i_0}$  such that  $\text{supp } h_{k_0 i_0} = I_{k_0 i_0}$  and  $t_0 \in I_{k_0 i_0}$ . Since  $t_0 \in \sigma'$  there are  $t_1, t_2 \in \sigma$  with  $t_1 \neq t_2$  such that  $t_1, t_2 \in I_{k_0 i_0}$ . Hence there is  $I_{k_1 i_1}, I_{k_1 i_2} \subset I_{k_0 i_0}$  such that  $I_{k_1 i_1} \cap I_{k_1 i_2} = \emptyset$ ,  $t_1 \in I_{k_1 i_1}$ ,  $t_2 \in I_{k_1 i_2}$ . Since  $t_1, t_2 \in \sigma'$ , there are  $t_{11}, t_{12} \in \sigma \cap I_{k_1 i_1}$  and  $t_{21}, t_{22} \in \sigma \cap I_{k_1 i_2}$ .  $t_{11}, t_{12}$  belonging to  $\sigma$  it follows that there are  $I_{k_2 i_3}, I_{k_2 i_4} \subset I_{k_1 i_1}$  so that  $I_{k_2 i_3} \cap I_{k_2 i_4} = \emptyset$  and  $t_{11} \in I_{k_2 i_3}, t_{12} \in I_{k_2 i_4}$ . Similarly there are disjoint intervals  $I_{k_2 i_5}, I_{k_2 i_6}$  included into  $I_{k_1 i_2}$  such that  $t_{21} \in I_{k_2 i_5}, t_{22} \in I_{k_2 i_6}$  and so on.

It follows easily that  $\{h_{k_n i_j}\}_{n=1, 2^{n-1}}^{2^{n+1}-2} = U_{\sigma}$  and the decomposition.

method of Pelczynski shows that  $U_B = U_{\sigma}$ .  $\square$

Corollara 2.3 If  $\sigma$  is an uncountable set, then  $U_B = U_{\sigma}$ .

Proof By a well-known (cf. [8]) theorem it follows that  $\sigma = \sigma_1 \cup \sigma_2$ ,

where  $\sigma_2$  is a perfect set (i.e.  $c_2 = \sigma_2'$ ). Consequently  $U_B$  contains a com-

plemented subspace isomorphic to  $U_{\sigma_2}$ , hence  $U_B$  itself is isomorphic to  $U_{\sigma}$ .  $\square$

Now it remains the case that  $\sigma$  is a countable set so that  $\sigma \neq \sigma'$ .

Put then  $\tau_0 = \sigma \setminus \sigma' \neq \emptyset$  and  $\tau_1 = \sigma' \cap \sigma$ .

If  $\sigma_1 = \emptyset$ , then it is easy to show that  $U_B$  is isomorphic either to  $(\prod_n 1)_{c_0}$  or to  $(\prod_n 1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$ .

If  $\sigma_1 \neq \emptyset$  and  $\sigma_1 \subset \sigma_1'$  by Proposition 2.2 it follows that  $U_B = U_{\sigma_1}$ . Hence let us assume that  $\sigma_1 \not\subset \sigma_1'$ , put  $\sigma_2 = \sigma_1 \cap \sigma_1'$  and proceeding as above we can

define for each ordinal number of the second class  $\alpha < \Omega$  (cf. [8]) the set  $\sigma_\alpha$ . More precisely if  $\alpha$  is a limit ordinal, that is, there is not a  $\beta$  so that  $\beta + 1 = \alpha$ , we take  $\sigma_\alpha = \bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} \sigma_\beta$  and  $\sigma_\alpha = \sigma_\alpha^{(\alpha)}$ .

It is known that there is an ordinal  $\alpha_0 < \Omega$  so that  $\sigma_\alpha = \sigma_\beta$  for all  $\beta > \alpha_0$  and we may assume  $\sigma_{\alpha_0} = \emptyset$ . So we get the sequence of pairwise disjoint

sets  $\tau_0 = \sigma \setminus \sigma'$ ,  $\tau_1 = \sigma_1 \setminus \sigma_1'$ , ...,  $\tau_\beta = \sigma_\beta \setminus (\sigma_\beta)'$  for all  $\beta < \alpha_0$ . Then  $\sigma = \bigcup_{0 \leq \beta < \alpha_0} \tau_\beta$ .

Now let  $\tau_0 = \{t_{0i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ , where  $t_{0i}$  are the isolated points of  $\sigma$  and let us denote by  $B_0 \subset B$  the set of indices such that  $B_0 = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty B_{0i}$ , where  $t_{0i} \in$

$\tau \bigcap_{(k,j) \in B_{0i}} \text{supp } h_{kj}$ ,  $i=1,2,\dots$ ; and  $\text{supp } h_{kj} \cap \text{supp } h_{ml} = \emptyset$  for  $(k,j) \in B_{0i}$

and  $(m,l) \in B_{0n}$  with  $i \neq n$ . Then  $\{h_{kj}\}_{(k,j) \in B_0}$  is isometric to  $(\prod_n 1)_{c_0}$  by the map  $T_0$  which carries the  $i^{\text{th}}$  function  $h_{kj}$  with  $(k,j) \in B_{0i}$  onto  $e_{1i}$  the  $i^{\text{th}}$  element of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  copy of  $l_1$  into  $(\prod_n 1)_{c_0}$ .

Put  $\tau_1 = \{t_{1i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$  and let us consider the set of indices  $B_1 \subset B \setminus B_0$ , disjoint from  $B_0$  such that  $B_1 = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty B_{1i}$  with  $t_{1i} \in \bigcap_{(k,j) \in B_{1i}} \text{supp } h_{kj}$ ,  $i=1,2,\dots$

and  $\text{supp } h_{kj} \cap \text{supp } h_{ml} = \emptyset$  for  $(k,j) \in B_{1i}$  and  $(m,l) \in B_{1n}$  with  $i \neq n$ .

Next we show that there is an isometry  $T_1: [h_{ij}]_{i \in B_0, j \in B_1} \rightarrow (\prod_n 1)_{c_0}$

which extends  $T_0$ .

$$\text{Then } ||| \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{(j,k) \in B_{1i}} a_{jk}^i h_{jk} + \sum_{i=1}^\infty \sum_{(j,k) \in B_{0i}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} ||| =$$

$$= \left\| \left\| \sum_{i \in N_1} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_i}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| \left\| \sum_i \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{1i}} a_{kj}^i h_{kj} + \sum_{i \in N \setminus N_1} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_i}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\|,$$

where  $N_1 \subset N$  so that  $\text{supp } h_{kj} \cap \text{supp } h_{m_l} = \emptyset$  for  $(k,j) \in \bigcup_{i \in N_1} B_{O_i}$  and  $(m,l) \in B_{1_1}$ .

Hence we may assume that for all  $(k,j) \in B_{O_i}$ ,  $\text{supp } h_{kj} \subset \text{supp } h_{m_l}$ , where  $(m,l) \in B_{1_1}$  and it follows that:  $\left\| \left\| \sum_i \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{1i}} a_{kj}^i h_{kj} + \sum_i \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_i}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\| \left\| \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{1i}} a_{kj}^i h_{kj} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\|.$

Fix  $i \in N$ . We have  $\left\| \left\| \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{1i}} a_{kj}^i h_{kj} + \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| = (\text{since } \text{supp } h_{kj} \subset \text{supp } h_{k_1 m_1} \text{ for all } (k,j) \in \bigcup_{l \in N_1} B_{O_l} \text{ and } (k_1, m_1) \in B_{1_1}) = \left\| \sum_{(k_1, m_1) \in B_{1_1}} a_{k_1 m_1}^i h_{k_1 m_1} \right\| + \text{sup} \left( \left\| \sum_{(k_2, j) \in B_{1i}} a_{k_2 j}^i h_{k_2 j} + \sum_{l \in N_1} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\|, \left\| \sum_{l \in N_1} \sum_{B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right) \leq (\text{using a set } N_2 \text{ whose definition is like those of } N_1) <$

$$\left\| \left\| \sum_{l \in N_1} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| \left\| \sum_{l \in N_2} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_{k_1 m_1}^i| + |a_{k_2 m_2}^i| \right\| + \left\| \left\| \sum_{(k_3, j) \in B_{1i}} a_{k_3 j}^i h_{k_3 j} + \sum_{l \in N_1 \cup N_2} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| \leq \dots$$

$$\leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\| \left\| \sum_{l \in N_m} \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_{k_j m_j}^i| \right\|.$$

It follows that  $\left\| \left\| \sum_i \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{1i}} a_{kj}^i h_{kj} + \sum_i \sum_{(k,j) \in B_{O_i}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| \leq \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\| \left\| \sum_{l \in N_m} \sum_{B_{O_l}} b_{kj}^i h_{kj} \right\| \right\| \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_{k_j m_j}^i| \right\|.$

The reverse inequality is obvious  $(h_i)_i$  being an unconditional basis. This gives us the isometry  $T_1$  which extends  $T_0$ .

Consequently, for all finite ordinals  $n$  we may define isometries  $T_n : [h_{kj}]_{(k,j) \in \bigcup_{i \leq n} B_i} + (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1)_1 c_0$  which map the natural bases one onto another. If  $\alpha \leq \alpha_0$  is a limit ordinal, the above procedure works unchanged and consequently using the transfinite induction we get an isometry

$$T_{\alpha_0} : [h_{kj}]_{(k,j) \in \bigcup_{\alpha \leq \alpha_0} B_{\alpha}} + (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1) c_0.$$

Let  $B' := B \setminus \bigcup_{\alpha \leq \alpha_0} B_{\alpha}$  and remark that  $U_{B'}$  is either of finite dimension



or isomorphic to one of the following spaces:  $(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} l_1(n))_{c_0}$  or  $X_0$ .

Consequently  $U_B$  is isomorphic either to  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0}$  or to  $(\sum_n l_1)_{c_0} \otimes X_0$ .

This ends the proof of Gamlen-Gaudet theorem for  $U_{\infty}$ :

Theorem 2.4 All the isomorphy types of subspaces  $U_B$  of  $U_{\infty}$  are those from the statement of Proposition 2.1 .

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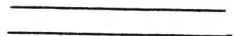
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... of the following ...  
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- (1) ...
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COMMUNICATIONS

Résumés



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SUR LA CONVERGENCE DES MARTINGALES  
DANS R.I. ESPACES

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Le resultat est une facile extension du théorème sur la convergence des martingales bornées dans  $L_p(m)$ ,  $1 < p < \infty$ ,  $m$  mesure de probabilité. On a pris les notations de [1] et [2].

Théorème. Soient  $X$  un espace invariant aux rearrangements sur  $[0,1]$  (r.i. espace en bref),  $X$  est  $L_1, L_\infty$  et  $\{F_n\}_n$  une suite croissante des  $\sigma$ -algèbres qui génère la  $\sigma$ -algèbre borélienne de  $[0,1]$ . Alors, pour qu'une martingale  $\{f_n\}_n$  relative à  $\{F_n\}_n$  soit convergente dans  $X$  il faut et il suffit qu'elle soit bornée dans  $X$ , c.a.d.  $\sup_n \|f_n\|_X < \infty$

Pour le démontré, on utilise les memes idées que dans le cas classique et des propriétés des r.i. espaces.

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GENERALIZING THE MINKOWSKIAN SPACE-TIME  
=====

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The Minkowskian space-time is essentially considered as a world endowed with a super-additive metric. Its former generalization to a Pontrjaguine  $\prod_1$  space keeps up the fundamental properties concerning the causal order, temporal and spatial norms and metrics, orthogonality, hyperbolic and circular angles, etc. A similar, but more general structure, is studied in the world of the events which happen in a normed or in a metric space. The specific properties refer to monotony, simultaneity, characterization of the inner product spaces between the normed ones and the imminence after common causes.

Simple examples like  $\|f\| = \inf_{t \in T} f(t)$ , defined on the cone of the strict order of  $\mathcal{F}_R(T)$ , together with the temporal norms in event worlds lead to the general notion of super-additive (s.a.) norm and metric. As for the s.a. metrics the domain's restriction is always possible, the prolongation's problem appears to be more significant. Apart from the symmetric prolongation, we have:

Theorem. If  $G : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  is a normal s.a. metric and  $\bar{G} : \bar{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$  is its standard prolongation (which vanishes on  $\bar{K} \setminus K$ ), then:

- a)  $\bar{G}$  is a s.a. metric too, and
- b)  $\bar{G}$  has no proper extension.

The farther generalizations have a qualitative character and consist of structures dual to the uniform topological and topological ones. These structures, called (u) horistological, are considered structures of discreteness and the basic tool for introducing them is the ideal's technique.

For u.h. the following metrization theorem holds:

Theorem. The u.h.  $(W, \mathcal{H})$  is generated by a family of p.s.a. metrics if and only if  $\mathcal{H}$  admits a basis consisting of exhaustive prospects.

The horistology on  $W$  is defined by a function  $\chi: W \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(W))$  which attaches to each point of  $W$  an ideal of perspectives. An alternative is to use operators like the premise operator (corresponding to the topological interior)  $p: \mathcal{P}(W) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(W)$ , for which  $p(A) = \{x \in W : A \in \chi(x)\}$ . In particular the completed directed sets admits natural horistologies.

The (u) horistologies generate proper orders on the considered worlds, which play an important role in properties like:

**Proposition.** If  $P$  is the premise operator of  $(W, \chi)$ , then:

- a)  $p(A) \subseteq p(K[A])$
- b)  $K^{-1}[p(K[A])] = p(A)$
- c) if  $A = K^{-1}[A]$ , then  $p(A) = \emptyset$ .

The morphisms of the (u) horistologies are the so called discrete (u) functions, which are dual to the (u) continuous ones. Replacing the notion of convergence by its horistological dual (emergence), we obtain the properties of discreteness by analogy with those of continuity

**Theorem.** Let  $(W, \chi)$  and  $(M, \varphi)$  be horistological worlds and let  $p_\chi$  and  $p_\varphi$  be the corresponding prelude operators. Then  $f: W \rightarrow M$  is discrete on  $W$  if and only if  $f(p_\chi(A)) \subseteq p_\varphi(f(A))$  for each  $A \subseteq W$ .

The most important references are:

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Prolongement des operateurs (o)-bornés

Irina Cătuneanu

§1. Prolongement des certaines operateurs positives

Soient  $T, \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{C}$  et  $\mathcal{F}$  des algèbres de sous-ensembles de  $T$  de telle sorte que  $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{F}$  et, pour toute  $A \in \mathcal{F}$  et  $F \in \mathcal{C}$ ,  $A \cap F \in \mathcal{C}$ .

Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire réticulé et les espaces linéaires réticulés  $M(T, \mathcal{C}, X)$  et  $M(T, \mathcal{F}, X)$ .

$M(T, \mathcal{F}, X)$  est l'espace de fonctions (o)-bornées définies sur  $T$ , à valeurs dans  $X$  de telle sorte qu'il existe une suite de fonctions  $\mathcal{F}$ -simples de telle sorte que  $(f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  (o)-converge uniformément sur  $T$  vers  $f$ .

$M(T, \mathcal{F}, X)$  est un espace linéaire réticulé où  $f \leq g \iff f(t) \leq g(t) \forall t \in T$ .

$M(T, \mathcal{C}, X)$  est un sous-espace de  $M(T, \mathcal{F}, X)$ .

Théorème 1.1.

Si  $U: M(T, \mathcal{C}, X) \rightarrow Y$  est un opérateur linéaire, positif et (o)-continu, alors existe l'opérateur linéaire et positif

$$V: M(T, \mathcal{F}, X) \rightarrow Y$$

de telle sorte que

$$V|_{M(T, \mathcal{C}, X)} = U$$

Remarque 1.1.

Si  $R: M(T, \mathcal{F}, X) \rightarrow Y$  est un opérateur linéaire, positif et (o)-continu de telle sorte que  $R|_{M(T, \mathcal{C}, X)} = U$  alors  $R \geq V$  où :

$$V: M(T, \mathcal{F}, X) \rightarrow Y$$

$$V(g) = \int g \, d\mu_V, \quad \forall g \in M(T, \mathcal{F}, X)$$

$$\mu_V: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow R_0(x, Y)$$

$$\mu_V(A) = \sup \{ \mu(F) \mid A \supseteq F, F \in \mathcal{C} \}, \quad A \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mu(F)(x) = U(\chi_F(x)), \quad F \in \mathcal{C}$$



§2. Prolongement des certains operateurs  $\tilde{\mathcal{P}}$ -bornés

Soient  $T \neq \emptyset$ ,  $\mathcal{E}$  et  $\mathcal{F}$  des  $\sigma$ -anneaux de sous-ensembles de  $T$  de telle sorte que  $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{F}$  et pour toute  $A \in \mathcal{F}$  et  $F \in \mathcal{E}$ ,  $A \cap F \in \mathcal{E}$  et existe  $F_0 \in \mathcal{E}$  de telle sorte que  $F \subseteq F_0$ ,  $\forall F \in \mathcal{E}$

Soient  $X$  un espace linéaire réticulé,  $X \neq \{0\}$ ,  $Y$  un espace linéaire complètement réticulé.

Soient  $\mathcal{P}$  l'ensemble des semi-normes solides et (o) - continues sur  $X$ .

Soient  $\tilde{p}(f) = \sup \{ p(f(t)) \mid t \in T \}$  où  
 $f : T \rightarrow X$ ,  $f \in M(T, \mathcal{F}, X)$ ,  $p \in \mathcal{P}$

Soient  $\tilde{\mathcal{P}} = \{ \tilde{p} \mid p \in \mathcal{P} \}$  et  $\mathcal{P}_0 = \tilde{\mathcal{P}} / M(T, \mathcal{E}, X)$

Théorème 2.1.

Si  $U : M(T, \mathcal{E}, X) \rightarrow Y$  est un opérateur linéaire, positif et  $\mathcal{P}_0$ -borné, alors existe un opérateur linéaire, positif

$V : M(T, \mathcal{F}, X) \rightarrow Y$  de telle sorte que

$$\forall / M(T, \mathcal{E}, X) = U \text{ et } \forall A \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\forall / M_A(T, \mathcal{F}, X) \text{ est } \tilde{\mathcal{P}}\text{-borné}$$

$M_A(T, \mathcal{F}, X) = \{ f \in M(T, \mathcal{F}, X) \mid (\exists) (f_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \text{ suite approximant pour } f, \text{ de telle sorte que } \{ t \mid f_n(t) \neq 0 \} \subset A, \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \}$

Remarques 2.1.

Si  $\mathcal{A}$  est une classe non vide de sous-ensembles de  $T$ , soit  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$  la classe de toutes ensembles  $E \subset T$  par quelles  $A \cap E \in \mathcal{A}, \forall A \in \mathcal{A}$

a)  $T \in \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$

b)  $A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$

Si  $\mathcal{A}$  est un  $\sigma$ -anneau alors  $\mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$  est un  $\sigma$ -anneau et  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A}), T \in \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$ . On peut considérer  $\mathcal{T} = \mathcal{E}(\mathcal{A})$ .

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The representation of some rearrangement invariant function spaces using the Poisson integral

Nicolae Dăneț

A. Let  $X$  be a rearrangement invariant (r.i.) function space on  $T = [0, 2\pi]$  ([3], 2.3.). For every  $t \in T$  we define an automorphism with invariant measure  $\mathcal{C}_t$  on  $T$  into itself by  $\mathcal{C}_t(s) = t - s \pmod{2\pi}$ . For every  $g \in X$  let  $g_t$  be the function defined by  $g_t(s) = (g \circ \mathcal{C}_t^{-1})(s)$ ,  $\forall s \in T$ . We shall write abusively  $g_t(s) = g(t-s)$ ,  $\forall s \in T$ . Then  $g_t \in X$  and  $\|g_t\|_X = \|g\|_X$ ,  $\forall t \in T$ .

If  $f \in X$  and  $g \in X'$  (the subspace of  $X^*$  consisting of the integrals [3], p.29), then the convolution of  $f$  and  $g$  is well defined by

$$(fxg)(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(s)g_t(s)ds = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(s)g(t-s)ds, \quad \forall t \in T.$$

Proposition 1.1) If  $f \in X$  and  $g \in X'$ , then  $fxg \in L_\infty(T) \subset X$  and

$$\|fxg\|_X \leq \|fxg\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_X \|g\|_{X'}$$

ii) If  $f \in X$  and  $g \in L_\infty(T)$ , then  $fxg \in L_\infty(T) \subset X$  and

$$\|fxg\|_X \leq \|fxg\|_\infty \leq \|f\|_X \|g\|_\infty$$

iii) (lemma 6.1., [1]) If  $f \in X$  and  $g \in L_1(T)$ , then  $fxg \in X$  and

$$\|fxg\|_X \leq \|f\|_X \|g\|_1$$

Corollary 2. If  $f \in X$ , then  $fxP_r \in X$  and  $\|fxP_r\|_X \leq \|f\|_X$ ,

where  $P_r(t) = \frac{1-r^2}{1+r^2-2r\cos t}$  is the Poisson kernel on  $T$ .

B. First some notations:  $D = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| < 1\}$ ,  $T = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\}$  canonically identified with  $[0, 2\pi]$ ,  $\text{Har}(D)$  the set of the functions  $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  which are harmonic on  $D$ .

Let  $X$  be a r.i. function space on  $T = [0, 2\pi]$ . We denote by

$$h^X(D) = \left\{ F \in \text{Har}(D) \mid \|F\|_{h^X(D)} = \sup_{0 < r < 1} \|F_r\|_X < \infty \right\}$$

where  $F_r(t) = F(re^{it})$ ,  $\forall t \in T$ . If  $X = L_p(T)$ ,  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ , then  $h^X(D)$  is the classical space  $h^p(D)$ .

The Poisson integral of a function  $f \in X$  is the function  $P[f] : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by

$$P[f](re^{it}) = (f * P_r)(t) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(s) P_r(t-s) ds, \quad 0 < r < 1, t \in \mathbb{T}$$

The main results of this note are:

Theorem 3. Let  $X$  be a r.i. function space on  $[0, 2\pi]$  and  $f \in X$ . Then  $P[f]$ , the Poisson integral of  $f$ , belongs to the space  $h^X(D)$  and

$$\|P[f]\|_{h^X(D)} \leq \|f\|_X$$

Theorem 4. Let  $X$  be a maximal r.i. function space on  $[0, 2\pi]$  which is not order isomorphic to  $L_1(0, 2\pi)$ . Then, for every function  $F \in h^X(D)$ , there exists a function  $f \in X$  such that  $F = P[f]$  and

$$\|f\|_X \leq \|F\|_{h^X(D)}$$

Corollary 5. Let  $X$  be a maximal r.i. function space on  $[0, 2\pi]$  which is not order isomorphic to  $L_1(0, 2\pi)$ . Then  $X$  is isometric to  $h^X(D)$ . More precisely, the Poisson integral  $P : X \rightarrow h^X(D), f \rightarrow P[f]$  is an isometry from  $X$  on  $h^X(D)$ .

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ON A CLASS OF ORTHOMORPHISMS  
ON BANACH LATTICES(I)

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It is very well-known that if  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a complete vector lattice and  $P: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$  is a projector, then the set  $\text{Ker}(I-P)$  is a component of  $\mathfrak{X}$  (here  $I$  is the identity operator on  $\mathfrak{X}$ ).

In this way, is justified the problem of the study of the subspace  $\text{Ker}(I-T)$ , for  $T$  a linear operator of  $\mathfrak{X}$  into  $\mathfrak{X}$  ( $\mathfrak{X}$  being an Archimedean vector lattice).

A first step, is to give some conditions so that the subspace  $\text{Ker}(I-T)$  is reduced to  $\{0\}$ .

We find the origin of these conditions for applications  $T: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$ , with  $\mathfrak{X}$  a complete metric space, the Picard-Banach theorem being easily transferred in a  $(\sigma)$ -complete vector lattice (in our group, F. Voicu has worked in this direction).

I am interested in the linear case and especially when  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a  $(\sigma)$ -complete Banach lattice and  $T$  is an orthomorphism on  $\mathfrak{X}$ , with  $\|T\| < 1$  (namely,  $T = T_1 - T_2$  with  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  two positive orthomorphisms on  $\mathfrak{X}$ , that is  $T_1(u) \wedge v = 0$  and  $T_2(0) \wedge v = 0$ , when  $u \wedge v = 0$  in  $\mathfrak{X}$ ). It is well-known, in this case, that the set  $\text{Orth}(\mathfrak{X})$  of all orthomorphisms  $T: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$  is also the set of all regular operators  $T: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow \mathfrak{X}$  ( $T \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{X})$ ) for that there exists  $\lambda > 0$  so that  $\|T\| < \lambda I$  (we can suppose even  $\lambda \in (0, 1)$  if  $\|T\| < 1$ ).

In this paper,  $\mathfrak{X}$  is a  $(\sigma)$ -complete Banach lattice and  $T \in \text{Orth}(\mathfrak{X})$ . I want to find some relations between the conditions of Picard-Banach type.

So:

**THEOREM 1.** If  $\|T\| < 1$  and  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$  is a sequence defined by:  $x_0 \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $x_{n+1} = T(x_n)$ ,  $(\forall) n \in \mathbb{N}$ , then:

- a)  $\text{Ker}(I-T) = \{0\}$ .
- b)  $x_n \xrightarrow{\sigma} 0$ .

**THEOREM 2.** If there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  so that  $\|T^n\| < 1$ , then  $\text{Ker}(I-T) = \{0\}$ .

**THEOREM 3.** If  $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{X})$  and there exist  $\alpha, \beta > 0$  so that  $\alpha + \beta < 1$  and  $|T_1(x) - T_2(y)| \leq \alpha |T_1(x) - x| + \beta |T_2(y) - y|$ ,  $(\forall) x, y \in \mathfrak{X}, x \neq y$ , then:

- a)  $T_1, T_2 \in \text{Orth}(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\|T_1\| < \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}$ ,  $\|T_2\| < \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}$ ;
- b)  $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$  (and  $\beta < \frac{1}{2}$ )  $\Rightarrow \|T_1\| < 1$  (and  $\|T_2\| < 1$ );
- c)  $\text{Ker}(I-T_1) = \text{Ker}(I-T_2) = \{0\}$ ;
- d)  $x_n \xrightarrow{\sigma} 0$ , where  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$  is a sequence defined by  $x_0 \in \mathfrak{X}$ ,  $x_{2n+1} = T_1(x_{2n})$  and  $x_{2n+2} = T_2(x_{2n+1})$ ,  $(\forall) n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

Particularly, from theorem 3 it results:

**THEOREM 4.** If  $T_1, T_2 \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{X})$  and there exists  $q \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$  so that

$|T_1(x) - T_2(y)| < q(|T_1(x) - x| + |T_2(y) - y|)$ ,  $(\forall) x, y \in \mathfrak{X}, x \neq y$ , then:

- a)  $T_1, T_2 \in \text{Orth}(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\|T_1\| < 1$ ,  $\|T_2\| < 1$ ;
- b)  $\text{Ker}(I-T_1) = \text{Ker}(I-T_2) = \{0\}$ ;
- c) the same conclusion as in theorem 3, d).

**DEFINITION 1.** A regular operator  $T \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{X})$  is named  $\alpha, \beta$ -approximable if there exist a regular operator  $S \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\alpha, \beta > 0$ ,  $\alpha < \frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\beta < \frac{1}{2}$  so that

$$(1) \|T(x) - S(y)\| \leq \alpha \|T(x) - x\| + \beta \|S(y) - y\|, \quad (\forall) x, y \in \mathfrak{X}, x \neq y.$$

**REMARK 1.** Then, the sense of theorem 3 is that if  $T$  is a  $\alpha, \beta$ -approximable operator then, either  $\|T\| < 1$ , or  $T$  is "almost" in the sense of (1) to an operator  $S$  with  $\|S\| < 1$ .

Another consequence of theorem 3 is the following :

**THEOREM 5.** If  $T \in \mathcal{R}(\mathfrak{X})$  is so that there exist  $\alpha, \beta > 0$  with  $\alpha + \beta < 1$  and

$$\|T(x) - T(y)\| \leq \alpha \|T(x) - x\| + \beta \|T(y) - y\|, \quad \text{for } x, y \in \mathfrak{X}, x \neq y,$$

then :

- a)  $T \in \text{Orth}(\mathfrak{X})$  and  $\|T\| < \min(\frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha}, \frac{\beta}{1-\beta}) < 1$ ;
- b)  $\text{Ker}(I - T) = \{0\}$ ;
- c)  $x_n \xrightarrow{(0)} 0$  where  $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subset \mathfrak{X}$  is a sequence defined by:  $x_0 \in \mathfrak{X}$  and  $x_{n+1} = T(x_n)$ ,  $(\forall) n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

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( $\rho$ ) - UNIFORMLY CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS.

by

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Let  $E$  be a vector lattice and let  $F$  be an ordered vector space. The function  $f : E \rightarrow F$  is called symmetrically monotone function if for any three vectors  $x, y$  and  $y'$  in  $E$ , with  $|y| \leq |y'|$  it is true that

$$f(x+y) + f(x-y) \leq f(x+y') + f(x-y')$$

LEMMA 1. The following assertions are equivalent:

(i)  $f$  is symmetrically monotone function.

(ii)  $f(x+y) - f(x) \leq f(z+y) - f(z)$

for all  $x, y, z$  in  $E$  such that  $|y-z+x| \leq |y+z-x|$ ;

(iii)  $f(x) - f(x-y) \leq f(z) - f(z-y)$

for all  $x, y, z$  in  $E$  such that  $|y-z+x| \leq |y+z-x|$ .

LEMMA 2. Let  $E, F$  vector lattices. If  $f : E \rightarrow F$  is symmetrically monotone function, with  $f(0) = 0$ , and  $y, z$  are positive vectors in  $E$ , then:

(i)  $f(z+y) - f(z) \geq f(y) \geq 0$ ;

(ii)  $f(z-y) - f(z) \leq f(-y)$ ,

and

(iii) if  $0 \leq x \leq z$ , then

$$f(x) - f(x-y) \leq f(z+y) - f(z).$$

DEFINITION: Let  $E$  be a Archimedean vector lattice and let  $(F, \|\cdot\|)$  be a normed vector lattice. The function  $f : E \rightarrow F$  is called ( $\rho$ ) - uniformly continuous function if for any  $x \in E_+$ ,  $f|_{(E_x, \rho_x)}$  is uniformly continuous function,

where

$$E_x = \{ y \in E \mid (\exists) \lambda \geq 0, |y| \leq \lambda x \},$$

and

$$p_x(y) = \inf \{ \lambda \geq 0 \mid |y| \leq \lambda x \}.$$

**THEOREM. 1.** Let  $E$  be a Archimedean vector lattice and let  $(F, \|\cdot\|)$  be a normed vector lattice. If  $f: E \rightarrow F$  is a symmetrically monotone function and  $(\rho)$ -continuous function with  $f(0) = 0$ , then  $f$  is  $(\rho)$ -uniformly continuous on each order interval  $[-x, x]$ ,  $x \geq 0$ .

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ISOTONE PROJECTION CONES

by

G. Isaac and A. B. Németh

Let  $C$  be a closed convex set in the real Hilbert space  $(H, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ , and let  $u$  be an element therein. Then  $P_C u$  denotes the unique element of  $C$  which realizes the minimal distance to  $u$ , that is,

$$\langle P_C u - u, P_C u - u \rangle = \min \{ \langle v - u, v - u \rangle : v \in C \}.$$

$P_C$  is a well defined operator called the metric projection, or simply, the projection onto  $C$ .

Projections onto convex sets occur in various application oriented mathematical problems. In complementarity theory and in some special parameter estimation problems the convex sets one projects on are in fact cones (see e.g. [5], [6] and [2]). Let us consider for instance the so called general complementarity problem.

Let  $K$  be a closed convex cone in  $H$  and  $f : K \rightarrow H$  be given. Find  $x_0 \in K$  such that  $f(x_0) \in -K^\perp$  and  $\langle f(x_0), x_0 \rangle = 0$ , where  $K^\perp = \{ y \in H : \langle y, x \rangle \leq 0, \forall x \in K \}$ . The relation with projections is by Moreau's theorem [8] which states:

If  $x, y, z \in H$ , then the following statements are equivalent:

- (i)  $z = x + y, x \in K, y \in K^\perp, \langle x, y \rangle = 0$ ;
- (ii)  $x = P_K z, y = P_{K^\perp} z$ .

Thus  $x_0$  is a solution for the general complementarity problem if and only if there exists an element  $y$  in  $H$  such that  $x_0 = P_K y$  and  $f(x_0) = -P_{K^\perp} y$ .

Projections onto cones are deeply investigated. The classical results concerning this topic can be found in Zangwill's monograph [9]. It is interesting that not in this monograph nor in the literature until 1986 was considered in any way the relation of  $P_K$  and the

order relation that  $K$  induces in the space  $H$ . But some results of this kind can be useful in obtaining fixed point theorems and iterative methods. Thus we had to consider cones  $K$  for which  $P_K$  is isotone with respect to the order relation  $K$  induces, that is, we asked for cones  $K$  for which  $v \geq u \in K$  implies  $P_K v - P_K u \in K$ . If  $K$  possesses this property we call it isotone projection cone.

It is almost obvious that  $K \subset \mathbb{R}^2$  is isotone projection (i.p.) cone if and only if  $\langle x, y \rangle \geq 0 \quad \forall x, y \in K$ .

Does this property characterize i.p. cones in general? Unfortunately not. The condition above is a necessary but not a sufficient one.

In trying to answer the question in positive we got a counter-example in dimension three [6] which is in plus a minihedral cone. But from this moment becomes clear that the conditions must be put not on the elements but on the faces of the cone. We proved in [3] the following theorem:

Let  $K$  be a proper closed generating cone in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Then the following two conditions are equivalent:

- (i)  $K$  is an i.p. cone;
- (ii) there exist the elements  $u_1$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\}$  with  $\langle u_1, u_j \rangle \leq 0$  if  $i \neq j$  and  $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq 0, \forall i\}$ .

In particular, there exist exactly  $n$  such vectors  $u_1$  which are linearly independent and hence  $K$  must be minihedral (that is, the order relation induced by  $K$  is a lattice order). The proof was difficult, very technical and long. The vectors  $u_1$  are in fact the normals to the maximal faces of  $K$  fact which plays an important role in all the proof. Hence the above characterization (as well as its proof) does not work in infinite dimensional case except for cones which are maximal face generated [6]. But for instance the standard positive cone in  $L_2([0,1])$  which is an i.p. cone has no

proper maximal face.

Hence we have to use different terms in the general setting. One of them is that of the projectionally exposed cone [1].

$K \subset H$  is called projectionally exposed if for every face  $F$  of  $K$  one has  $P_{ep} F \subset K$ .

Using this notion, our best result for the general case is the following [4]:

Let  $K$  be a proper generating i.p. cone in the real Hilbert space  $H$ . Then  $K$  is projectionally exposed and minihedral.

We are sure that the converse of this theorem is also true but we have no proof at this moment.

The notion of the projectionally exposed cone as well as some results of Barker, Laidacker and Poole [1] concerning this notion help us to simplify our proof for finite dimensions. We have in this context the following theorem:

Let  $K$  be a closed, proper, generating cone in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ . Then the following assertions are equivalent:

- (i)  $K$  is an i.p. cone;
- (ii) There exists the family of nonzero vectors  $u_i \in \mathbb{R}^n$  with  $\langle u_i, u_j \rangle \leq 0$  for  $i \neq j$  such that  $K = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \langle x, u_i \rangle \leq 0, \forall i\}$ ;
- (iii)  $K$  is polyhedral and projectionally exposed;
- (iv)  $K$  is minihedral and projectionally exposed.
- (v)  $K$  is minihedral and for every  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $P_K x \leq x^*$ , where  $*$  is the standard lattice operation in the lattice with the positive cone  $K$ .

We have presented here the very essential part of the theory of i.p. cones. In fact there are a lot of other results concerning them which in part were used in obtaining the above characterization theorems.

So for example, every i.p. cone  $K$  is subdual in the sense that

$K \subset -K^+$ . Then, every d.p. cone is regular, that is, it induces an ordering in  $H$  with the property that every monotone order bounded sequence is convergent. Hence every such cone is normal 4.

Special results were obtained for Hilbert lattices and for maximal face generated cones where the analogy with the finite dimensional case is prominent 5.

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AN APPLICATION OF A GENERAL EXTENSION THEOREM  
OF LINEAR OPERATORS TO THE CLASSICAL MOMENT

PROBLEM

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The purpose of this work is to apply the theorem 1 [6, p. 956] to the classical moment problem. From the general theorem 1, in [6, p. 956], we deduce theorem 2, which may be regarded as an answer for a more general problem than that stated in [1, p. 199], problem B (compare to the solution given by M.G. Krein [4, p. 32e] to the initial problem stated in [1, p. 199]). Finally, we give an application of theorem 2 below to the classical moment problem.

The following results <sup>are</sup> new.

THEOREM 2. Let  $X$  be an ordered vector space,  $Y$  an order-complete vector lattice,  $\{x_j : j \in J\} \subset X$ ,  $\{y_j : j \in J\} \subset Y$ ,  $\{f_1, f_2\} \subset L(X, Y)$ .

Let us consider the following assertions:

(a)  $(\exists) f \in L(X, Y)$ ,  $f(x_j) = y_j$ ,  $j \in J$ ,  $f_1(z) \leq f(z) \leq f_2(z)$   
 $(\forall) z \in X_+$

(b)  $(\forall) F \subset J$ ,  $F$  finite subset,  $(\forall) \{\lambda_j : j \in F\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ , we have:

$$\sum_{j \in F} \lambda_j x_j = z_2 - z_1 \text{ with } \{z_1, z_2\} \subset X_+ \Rightarrow \sum_{j \in F} \lambda_j y_j \leq f_2(z_2) - f_1(z_1).$$

If  $X$  is a vector lattice, we consider also the assertion (b'):

(b')  $f_1(z) \leq f_2(z)$   $(\forall) z \in X_+$  and:

$(\forall) F \subset J$ ,  $F$  finite,  $(\forall) \{\lambda_j : j \in F\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ , we have:

$$\sum_{j \in F} \lambda_j y_j \leq f_2\left(\sum_{j \in F} \lambda_j x_j\right)^+ - f_1\left(\sum_{j \in F} \lambda_j x_j\right)^-. \text{ Then (a) } \Leftrightarrow \text{(b).}$$

If  $X$  is a lattice, then (a)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (b)  $\Leftrightarrow$  (b').

The base implication here is (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a), which is a direct

consequence of (b)  $\Rightarrow$  (a) in theorem 1 [6, p.956].

Finally, let us rewrite theorem 2 in the particular case  $X = L^1([a, b])$ ,  $Y$  an order-complete topological vector space, whose positive cone  $Y_+$  is normal,  $J = \mathbb{N}$ ,  $x_j$  the class of the polynomial  $t^j$ ,  $j \in \mathbb{N}$ ,  $f_1 = 0$ ,  $f_2(x) = (\int_a^b x(t) dt) \cdot \tilde{y}$ , where  $\tilde{y} \in Y_+ \setminus \{0\}$  is a fixed element,  $\{y_j : j \in \mathbb{N}\} \subset Y$ . We obtain:

**COROLLARY 1.** The following assertions are equivalent:

(a)  $(\exists) f : L^1([a, b]) \rightarrow Y$  linear, positive and continuous such that

$$f(x_j) = y_j, j \in \mathbb{N} \text{ and } f(z) \leq (\int_a^b z(t) dt) \cdot \tilde{y}, (\forall) z \in L^1([a, b])_+.$$

(b')  $(\forall) \alpha \in \mathbb{N}, (\forall) \{\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}$ , we have:

$$\lambda_0 y_0 + \lambda_1 y_1 + \dots + \lambda_n y_n \leq (\int_a^b \max\{\lambda_0 + \lambda_1 t + \dots + \lambda_n t^n, 0\} dt) \tilde{y}.$$

Of course,  $f$  with the properties stated in (a) is unique by the density of polynomials in  $L^1([a, b])$ .

On the other hand, corollary 1 may be restated when we replace  $[a, b]$  by an  $n$ -dimensional interval  $[a_1, b_1] \times \dots \times [a_n, b_n]$ .

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Représentations induites généralisées  
dans les espaces de Fréchet

Liliana Pavel

La présente communication a, comme point de départ deux généralisations de la méthode de Mackey (Blattner) concernant le procédé d'induction. La première généralisation a été réalisée par I. Schochetman et R.A. Fontenot qui ont valorifié les idées de Bruhat et ont étendu la théorie des représentations isométriques induites dans les espaces de Banach de H. Kraljevic aux représentations "p-q inductibles". La deuxième généralisation est donnée par H. Moscovici qui quoi qu'il soit les représentations unitaires, imagine une théorie dans laquelle le sous-groupe H du groupe G est remplacé par un groupe H qui est lié au groupe G par une condition plus faible: les deux groupes opèrent sur un même espace localement compact.

Dans ce qui suit nous nous proposons de généraliser le procédé d'induction de H. Moscovici aux représentations avec opérateurs dans les espaces de Fréchet et qui sont "p-q inductibles".

Les principaux résultats obtenus sont:

- une théorème de structure des fonctions q-homogènes qui nous permet de construire l'espace de la représentation induite
- la construction effective de la représentation induite et la démonstration du fait que l'object obtenu est vraiment une représentation continue dans les espaces de Fréchet.

Nous présenterons en résumé le contenu de la communication.

Préliminaires

Soient H et G des groupes localement compacts,  $\mu_H$  et  $\mu_G$  des mesures de Haar sur H, respectivement G de fonctions modulaires  $\Delta_H$ , respectivement  $\Delta_G$  et  $p \in [1, \infty]$ .

Définition. On dit que l'espace localement compact séparé X est un p(G-H) espace intermédiaire s'il satisfait aux conditions suivantes:

1. G opère à gauche sur X continument (on note avec  $\gamma$  l'action de G)
2. H opère à droite sur X continument et proprement et X/H est paracompact (on note avec  $\delta$  l'action de H)

3. Quels que soient  $h \in H$  et  $g \in G$

$$\gamma(g) \delta(h) = \delta(h) \gamma(g)$$

4. Il existe une mesure de Radon sur X avec les propriétés:

$$\gamma(g) \mu = \mu \text{ et } \delta(h) \mu = \Delta(h) \mu.$$

$$5. \int_H \left( \frac{\Delta_G(h)}{\Delta_H(h)} \right)^p d\mu_H(h) < \infty.$$

Soit  $(E, \|\cdot\|)$  un espace de Fréchet et  $L(E)$  l'espace des opérateurs linéaires et continus sur E.

Soit  $V: H \rightarrow L(E)$  une représentation continue du groupe H sur E.

Définition. On dit que la paire  $(p; q) \in [1, \infty] \times (0, \infty]$  est une paire inductive pour V à G si pour chaque  $m \in \mathbb{N}$ , il existe  $n_m \in \mathbb{N}$  et  $C_m > 1$  tel que:

$$\|V(h)x\|_m \leq C_m \left( \frac{\Delta_H(h)}{\Delta_G(h)} \right)^{\frac{1}{q} - \frac{1}{p}} \|x\|_{n_m}, \quad (\forall) (h \in H, x \in E)$$

./.



Si une telle paire existe on dit que  $V$  est inductible à  $G$  (Fréchet)

Fonctions  $q$ - $V$ -homogènes

On note:

$$\mathcal{C}_{0,H}(X,E) = \left\{ f: X \rightarrow E \mid \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{supp } f \text{ is compact} \\ 2. f \text{ is } H\text{-uniform continue} \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E) = \left\{ f: X \rightarrow E \mid \begin{array}{l} 1. f \text{ is } q\text{-}V \text{ homogène} \\ 2. f \text{ is continue} \\ 3. f \text{ is } H\text{-uniform continue} \\ 4. \text{supp } f.H \text{ is compact} \end{array} \right\}$$

Théorème. (La structure de l'espace  $\mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E)$ )

$$\mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E) = \left\{ f_v: X \rightarrow E \mid f_v(x) = \int_H \left( \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_H} \right) (h) \frac{1}{2} v(h) f(xh) dm_H(h), \right. \\ \left. f \in \mathcal{C}_{0,H}(X,E) \right\}$$

Représentations  $p$ -induites

Pour  $f \in \mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E)$  et  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  on définit

$$F_{p,n}(f): X/H \rightarrow [0, \infty),$$

$$F_{p,n}(f)(x) = \sup_{h \in H} \frac{|f(xh)|^n}{\rho(xh)^{np}}$$

(où :  $\rho: X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ ,  $\rho(x) = \int_H \frac{\Delta}{\Delta_H}(h) \beta(xh) dm_H(h)$ ,  $\beta$  étant une

fonction de Bruhat).

Proposition. L'application  $F_{p,n}: \mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ ,

$$F_{p,n}(f) = \left( \int_{X/H} F_{p,n}(f)(x)^p d\tilde{\mu}(x) \right)^{1/p}$$

est une norme sur  $\mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E)$  avec la propriété:

$$F_{p,n}(f_a) = F_{p,n}(f); (\forall) a \in G.$$

Note. On note avec  $B_{p,q}^V(X,E)$  le complété de l'espace  $(\mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E), (F_{p,n}))$ , d'où  $B_{p,q}^V(X,E)$  est un espace de Fréchet.

Pour  $a \in G$ , on note avec  $U_{p,q}(G)(a)$  le prolongement de l'application continue:

$$\tilde{U}_{p,q}(G)(a): \mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E) \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_q^V(X,E)$$

$$U_{p,q}(G)(a) = f_a^{-1}$$

à l'espace de Fréchet  $B_{p,q}^V(X,E)$ .

Théorème. L'application  $a \mapsto U_{p,q}(G)(a)$  de  $G$  dans  $L(B_{p,q}^V(X,E))$  est une représentation continue du groupe  $G$  dans l'espace de Fréchet  $B_{p,q}^V(X,E)$  qui a la propriété:

$$F_{p,n}(U_{p,q}(G)(a) f) = F_{p,n}(f),$$

$$(\forall) n \in \mathbb{N}, a \in G, f \in B_{p,q}^V(X,E)$$

Pour  $(p,q) \in [1, \infty] \times (0, \infty]$  fixée, cette représentation s'appelle la représentation  $p$ - $q$  induite de la représentation  $V$  du groupe  $H$  on  $E$  sur le groupe  $G$ .

The characterization of maximales normal subspaces of  
a strict axial space

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A subset  $\{e_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  of positiv elements of vector lattice  $X$  is called axial if for any  $x \in X$  there exists  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $\lambda$  real number such that  $|x| \leq \lambda e_n$ .

In [2] I established the following results:

Theorem 1. Let  $X$  be an Archimedian vector lattice and  $\{e_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  an axial set of  $X$ . The followings affirmations are equivalents.

a) Topology of (o)-bounded  $\Theta$  on  $X$  is strict limit inductive of topologies (o)-bounded  $\Theta_n$  on  $X_n = \text{Sp}[-e_n, e_n]$

b)  $X$  space contents an axial set  $\{f_n\}_{n \geq 1}$  with the property  $f_n \wedge (f_{n+1} - f_n) = 0, \forall n \geq 1$  and any  $f_n$  is an axial element in  $X_n$ .

An Archimedian vector lattice  $X$  with counting axial set which verifies one of the conditions of Theorem 1, will be called strict axial space.

We remember that a vector subspace  $M$  of a vector lattice  $X$  with the property:  $x \in M$  and  $|y| \leq |x|$  implies  $y \in M$ , is called normal subspace of  $X$ . A normal subspace  $M$  with  $M \neq \{0\}$ ,  $M \neq X$  is called maximal if does not exist any other normal subspace in  $X$  which contents  $M$  excepting  $X$  space itself.

In this work we shall give a characterization of maximales normal subspace in a strict axial space with the aid of linear functional.

First we indicate that any strict axial space contents maximales normal subspaces.

Proposition 1. If  $X$  is a strict axial space with the axial set  $\{e_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ , than for any  $n \geq 1$  there exists a maximale normal space  $M$  such that  $e_n \in M$ .

Proposition 2. If  $X$  is a strict axial space, than for each  $a \in X$  with  $a \neq 0$  there exists a maximal normal subspace  $M$  in  $X$  such that  $a \notin M$ .

We denote with  $\mathcal{M}$  the set of all maximales normal subspaces of strict axial  $X$  space.

Corollary If  $X$  is a strict axial space, than

$$M \in \mathcal{M} \implies M = \{0\}.$$

Proposition 3. If  $X$  is a strict axial space and  $a \in X$  with  $a \neq 0$  than

1)  $a \in M$  implies  $a \perp C M$

2)  $a \perp M = \{ \alpha a \mid \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \}$

Let  $X$  be a vector lattice with the axial set  $\{e_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ . We denote with  $F$  the positiv linear functional set  $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with  $f \neq 0$  with the properties:

1)  $f(|x|) = |f(x)|, \forall x \in X$

2) there exists  $n \geq 1$  such that  $f(e_{n+k}) = 1$  for any natural  $k$ .

Theorem 2. Let  $X$  be a strict axial space.

a) If  $f \in F$ , than  $\text{Ker } f$  is maximal normal subspace in  $X$ .

b) Reciprocal, for any maximal normal subspace  $M \in \mathcal{M}$ , there exists  $f_M \in F$  such that  $M = \text{Ker } f_M$

c) Application  $g: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow F$ , where  $g(M) = f_M$ , is a bijection.

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THE BOHMAN-KOROVKIN THEOREM

George Popescu

The basic fact considered is the following theorem of Bohman-Korovkin.

Theorem 1 Let  $X$  be a compact Hausdorff space,  $C(X, \mathbb{R})$  the space of continuous real valued functions on  $X$  and  $f_1, \dots, f_m, a_1, \dots, a_m \in C(X, \mathbb{R})$  two sets of functions such that

$$P(x, y) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \sum_{i=1}^m a_i(y) f_i(x) \geq 0 \quad \forall x, y \in X$$

and  $P(x, y) = 0$  iff  $x = y$ .

Let  $H_n : C(X, \mathbb{R}) \rightarrow C(X, \mathbb{R})$  be a sequence of positive linear operators. If  $H_n(f_i) \rightarrow f_i$  for  $i = \overline{1, m}$  then  $H_n(f) \rightarrow f$  for all  $f \in C(X, \mathbb{R})$ .

In this paper we intend to extend this theorem from the classical space of continuous functions on a compact Hausdorff space  $C(X, \mathbb{R})$  to an arbitrary  $C^*$ -algebra and by consequence to some operator algebras in  $\mathcal{B}(H)$ ,  $H$  denotes a Hilbert space and  $\mathcal{B}(H)$  the bounded operators on  $H$ .

In the case of a commutative  $C^*$ -algebra it is a simple fact of transposing the theorem into the context of  $C^*$ -algebras. We get the following theorem.

Theorem 2 Let  $A$  be a commutative  $C^*$ -algebra with unit and two sets  $f_1, \dots, f_m, a_1, \dots, a_m \in A$  such that

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \mu(a_i) \delta(f_i) \geq 0$$

for all  $\mu, \delta$  pure states on  $A$ , and

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \mu(a_i) \delta(f_i) = 0 \quad \text{iff} \quad \mu = \delta$$

Then for any sequence  $H_n : A \rightarrow A$  of positive linear operators on  $A$  if  $H_n(f_i) \rightarrow f_i$  for  $i = \overline{1, m}$  then  $H_n(f) \rightarrow f$  for all  $f \in A$ .

The main ideas of the proof are similar to the classical case but some  $C^*$ -algebras techniques are also required.

Remarks

1. The existence of a unit and the commutativity could easily be surpassed so they can be dropped from the hypothesis.
2. The problem which remains open is how to find a criteria for a finite set  $f_1, \dots, f_m, a_1, \dots, a_n$  to have the property required in the theorem. If such a thing seems to be hopeless to find in the general case of an arbitrary  $C^*$ -algebra, a solution for  $\mathcal{B}(H)$  or at least for some operator subalgebras would be of great interest. Otherwise the practical purpose remains unsolved.

However the importance of approximation by "positive preserving" methods in  $C^*$ -algebras is emphasised well enough and by consequence the basic importance of the order structure in such algebras.

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ON  $\mathcal{E}$  - VECTORIAL SUBDIFFERENTIALS AND APPLICATIONS

Vasile Postolică, Piatra Neamț

Taking into account the research works [1], [2] and starting from the results obtained in [4], [5] and [6] we consider in this paper the concepts of  $\mathcal{E}$ -vectorial subdifferential and of  $H$ -vectorial subdifferential, respectively, for multifunctions with  $H$  a non-empty subset of a convex pointed cone such that it does not contain the origin in a real ordered vector space, having in view the characterization of the  $\mathcal{E}$ -efficient points ( $H$ -efficient points) with respect to a multifunction (Theorem 1). In point of applications, we show that these notions can be used for the study of the solutions for the approximate vectorial optimization programs with objective maps multifunctions and, following the corresponding concepts of  $\mathcal{E}$ -vectorial ( $H$ -vectorial) conjugates, it is possible to construct and develop an approximate duality for  $\mathcal{E}$ -efficiency ( $H$ -efficiency) in ordered locally convex spaces. Also we remark that every  $\mathcal{E}$ -efficient point is a critical point for some generalized dynamical system [3].

Let  $(Z, \ll)$  be a real vector space ordered by a convex, pointed cone  $K$  and  $X$  a real linear space. To unify the study, we add to  $Z$  a smallest element denoted by  $-\infty$  and a largest element denoted by  $+\infty$  respectively, we consider  $\bar{Z} = Z \cup \{-\infty, +\infty\}$  and we extend the addition and the scalar multiplication from  $Z$  to  $\bar{Z}$  using the calculation convention given in [5].

DEFINITION 1. If  $\mathcal{E}$  is an arbitrary element of  $K$  and  $f : D(f) \subseteq X \rightarrow \bar{Z}$  is a multifunction with  $D(f) = \{x \in X : f(x) \neq \emptyset\}$ , then we define the  $\mathcal{E}$ -vectorial subdifferential of  $f$  at a point  $x_0 \in D(f)$  by

$$(1) \quad \delta_{\mathcal{E}}^f(x_0) = \{T \in L(X, Z) : \text{there exists } y_0 \in f(x_0) \text{ such that } Tx_0 - Tu + \mathcal{E} \ll y_0 - y \text{ for every } u \in D(f) \text{ and } y \in f(u)\}$$

It is clear that (1) extends the notions of usual  $\mathcal{E}$ -subdifferential for functions and it generalizes the concept of vectorial subdifferential introduced in [5]. In a similar manner one defines the notions of  $\mathcal{E}$ -vectorial ( $H$ -vectorial) subdifferentials corresponding to  $\mathcal{E}$ -efficiency ( $H$ -efficiency) with applications to the minimality conditions [4].

DEFINITION 2. We say that  $x_0 \in D(f)$  is an  $\mathcal{E}$ -vectorial minimum point for the multifunction  $f$  with respect to  $K$  if there exists  $y_0 \in f(x_0)$  such that for every  $x \in D(f)$  and  $y \in f(x)$  it follows that  $y \ll y_0 - \mathcal{E}$ .

THEOREM 1. (1)  $x_0 \in D(f)$  is an  $\mathcal{E}$ -vectorial minimum point for  $f$  if and only if  $0 \in \delta_{\mathcal{E}}^f(f)$ ;

(ii) if we denote  $f(D(f)) = Y$  and  $Y(\epsilon) = \{y \in Y : y - \epsilon \notin Y\}$ , then for every  $\epsilon$ -vectorial minimum point  $x_0$  of  $f$  with respect to  $K$  there exists  $y_0 \in f(x_0)$  such that

$$(Y \cup \{y_0 - \epsilon\}) \cap (y_0 - \epsilon - K) \cap [Y(\epsilon) - \epsilon] = \{y_0 - \epsilon\}$$

Thus,  $y_0 - \epsilon$  is a critical point for the generalized dynamical system  $F$  defined by

$$F(t) = (Y \cup \{t\}) \cap (t - K) \cap [Y(\epsilon) - \epsilon], \quad t \in Y(\epsilon) - \epsilon.$$

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ON TENSOR PRODUCT STABILITY OF LORENTZ-ZYGMUND

OPERATOR IDEALS

NICOLAE TIȚA

Introduction. Let be  $E$  and  $F$  two Banach spaces and  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$  a linear and bounded operator from  $E$  into  $F$ . For  $T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F)$  and  $n = 1, 2, \dots$  we define the  $n$ -th approximation number as follows [1], [2], [3], [4].

$$a_n(T) = \inf \{ \|T - K\| : K \in \mathcal{L}(E, F), \dim K < n \}.$$

We denote by  $\mathcal{L}_{p, q, r}(E, F)$  the Lorentz-Zygmund operator ideal [1],  $0 < p \leq \infty$ ,  $0 < q < \infty$ ,  $-\infty < r < \infty$ .

$$\mathcal{L}_{p, q, r}(E, F) = \left\{ T \in \mathcal{L}(E, F) : \sum_1^\infty [n^{\frac{1}{p}} (1 + \log n)^r a_n(T)]^q \cdot n^{-1} < \infty \right\}.$$

In the paper [1] is proved that if  $S_i \in \mathcal{L}_{\infty, 2, r}(E_i, F_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ ;  $0 < q \leq 1$ ,  $-\frac{1}{q} < r < \infty$ , then  $S_1 \hat{\otimes}_\lambda S_2 \in \mathcal{L}_{\infty, 2, r}(E_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 E_2, F_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 F_2)$ , where  $\lambda$  is a tensor norm [1], [4].

Here we study the general case when  $0 < p \leq \infty$  and we deduce in a simple way, the tensor product stability of the ideal  $\mathcal{L}_{\infty, 2, r}$  for  $0 < q < \infty$ .

1. Tensor product stability. From Lemma 3.1 [4] it results the following.

Proposition 1.1. For all  $S_i \in \mathcal{L}(E_i, F_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , the following relation holds.

$$a_{m, n}(S_1 \hat{\otimes}_c S_2) \leq c(a_m(S_1) + a_n(S_2)), \quad m, n = 1, 2, \dots, \text{ where } c \text{ is a constant, } c < 2 \cdot \max(\|S_1\|, \|S_2\|).$$

From this proposition it results:

Theorem 1.2. If  $S_i \in \mathcal{L}_{p, q, r}(E_i, F_i)$ ,  $i = 1, 2$ , then



$$S_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 S_2 \in \mathcal{L}_{2p, q, \gamma} (E_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 E_2, F_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 F_2), \quad 0 < p \leq \infty, 0 < q < \infty, -\frac{1}{2} < \gamma < \infty.$$

**Proof.** By a simple calculation it results that  $\max((1+\log n^2)^\gamma, (1+\log(n+1)^2)^\gamma) \leq c(\gamma)(1+\log n)^\gamma$ , for all natural numbers  $n$ .

Since the sequence  $\{a_n(S)\}$  is decreasing, we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_1^\infty \left[ \gamma^{\frac{1}{2p}} (1+\log n)^\gamma \cdot a_n(S_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 S_2) \right]^q \cdot n^{-1} \leq \\ & \sum_1^\infty (2n+1) \left[ (n+1)^{\frac{2}{2p}} \cdot \max((1+\log n^2)^\gamma, (1+\log(n+1)^2)^\gamma) a_n(S_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 S_2) \right]^q \cdot n^{-2} \\ & \leq 3 c(p, q, \gamma) \sum_1^\infty \left[ \gamma^{\frac{1}{p}} (1+\log n)^\gamma (a_n(S_1) + a_n(S_2)) \right]^q \cdot n^{-1} \leq \\ & c(p, q, \gamma) \sum_1^\infty \left[ \left( \gamma^{\frac{1}{p}} (1+\log n)^\gamma a_n(S_1) \right)^q n^{-1} + \left( \gamma^{\frac{1}{p}} (1+\log n)^\gamma a_n(S_2) \right)^q n^{-1} \right] < \infty \end{aligned}$$

Hence  $S_1 \hat{\otimes}_2 S_2 \in \mathcal{L}_{2p, q, \gamma}$

**Corollary 1.3.** The ideal  $\mathcal{L}_{\infty, q, \gamma}$  is tensor product stable for all  $q, 0 < q < \infty$ .

**Remarks 1.** The case  $\gamma = 0$  is known [5]. 2. All results are valid if  $\{a_n(S)\}$  is replaced by the sequences of the Kolmogorov numbers or Gelfand numbers, since the proposition 1.1 is also true for these numbers [4].

3. The ideals  $\mathcal{L}_{p, q, 0}$  are not tensor product stable for all  $p$ , [2], [5].

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Une application des opérateurs de Fredholm  
d'index 0

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Résumé:

Brown a donné, en 1935, le résultat suivant:

**Théorème:** Soit  $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$  ouvert et  $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  une fonction de classe  $C^k$ . Alors l'ensemble des valeurs critiques de la fonction  $f$  n'a pas de points intérieurs.

Dans cet ouvrage nous donnons une généralisation à ce théorème en utilisant les opérateurs de Fredholm qui ont l'index 0.

**Définition 1:** Soit  $E$  et  $F$  deux espaces de Banach,  $U$  ouvert connexe  $U \subset E$  et l'application  $T: U \rightarrow F$  de classe  $C^1$ . On dit que  $T$  est un opérateur de Fredholm si la dérivée Fréchet de  $T$  en chaque point  $u \in U$  est un opérateur de Fredholm.

Si on pose  $\text{ind } T = \text{int } d_u T$ , où  $u \in U$ , on voit que la définition est correcte parce que  $U$  est un ouvert connexe,  $T$  est de classe  $C^1$ , l'ensemble des opérateurs de Fredholm  $\mathcal{F}(E, F)$  est ouvert en  $L(E, F)$  et la fonction "index" est continue sur l'ensemble  $\mathcal{F}(E, F)$ .

**Définition 2:** Avec les conditions ci-dessus,  $u \in U$  s'appelle point régulier de l'application  $T$  si  $d_u T \in L(E, F)$  est surjective. Autrement,  $u$  s'appelle point critique.

**Définition 3:** Le point  $y \in F$  s'appelle valeur régulière pour l'application  $T: U \rightarrow F$  si tous les points  $u \in U$  avec la propriété  $Tu = y$  sont des points réguliers pour  $T$ . Autrement,  $y$  s'appelle valeur critique.

Le résultat que nous avons acquis a le fond suivant:

**Théorème:** Soit  $T: U \rightarrow F$  un opérateur de Fredholm de classe  $C^1$  et d'index 0. Alors l'ensemble de valeurs critiques de  $T$  n'a pas de points intérieurs.

**Démonstration:** Soient  $a \in U$  et  $S = d_a T \in \mathcal{F}(E, F)$ . On voit que nous pouvons écrire  $E$  sous la forme suivante:  $E = E_1 \oplus \text{Ker } S \simeq E_1 \times \text{Ker } S$ . En vertu de ces relations nous pouvons maintenant identifier  $a = (b_0, c_0)$  où  $b_0 \in E_1$  et  $c_0 \in \text{Ker } S$ .

Notons  $d_{(b_0, c_0)} T|_{E_1 \times \{0\}} = d_x T(b_0, c_0): E_1 \rightarrow F$  et on voit que cette fonction est injective.

Parce que l'ensemble des isomorphismes est ouvert en  $L(E, F)$ , il découle que  $d_x T(b, c)$  est une application isomorphe qui applique

$E_1$  sur un sous-espace fermé de  $F$  pour  $(b, c)$  dans un voisinage de  $(b_0, c_0)$ . En vertu du théorème des fonctions implicites, nous avons  $V_1 \times V_2 \subset E_1 \times \text{Ker } S$  telle que  $V_2$  est un voisinage compact et  $T|_{V_1 \times \{c\}}$  est un homeomorphisme sur l'image, où  $c$  est un point arbitraire en  $V_2$ . On voit immédiatement que  $T$  est une application propre. On sait que l'ensemble des points critiques de  $T$  est fermé. Il est suffisant de démontrer que si  $W$  est un voisinage, alors il existe une valeur régulière en  $W$  pour  $T$ .

Soit l'application: 
$$\mathcal{C} : \{b_0\} \times \text{Ker } S \longrightarrow F / \text{Im } S$$
  

$$\mathcal{C}(c) = \pi(T(b_0, c)), \text{ où}$$

$\pi: F \longrightarrow F / \text{Im } S$  est l'application canonique.

On sait qu'il existe une valeur régulière  $z$  de  $\mathcal{C}$  en  $\pi(W)$ . Alors  $y \in \pi^{-1}(z) \cap W$  est une valeur régulière de  $T$  en  $W$ .

Enfin, nous croyons que utilisant les notions ci-dessous on peut démontrer des généralisations pour autres théorèmes (par exemple pour le théorème des fonctions implicites).

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DEPENDENȚA PUNCTULUI FIX DE PARAMETRU

de FLORINA VEISU

În lucrare sînt demonstrate teoreme ce pun în evidență condițiile îndeplinite de unele aplicații pentru ca punctul lor fix să depindă continuu de parametru.

Fie  $X, Y$  spații liniare reticulate și  $T : X \times Y \rightarrow X$  o aplicație. Considerăm următoarele aplicații induse de aplicația  $T$  :

$$T_y : X \rightarrow X \quad T_y(x) = T(x, y) \quad (1)$$

și

$$T_x : Y \rightarrow X \quad T_x(y) = T(x, y) \quad (2)$$

Presupunem că pentru orice  $y \in Y$ ,  $T_y$  are un punct fix unic  $x_y^* = T_y(x_y^*)$

Definim următoarea aplicație :

$$P : Y \rightarrow X \text{ prin formula } P(y) = x_y^* \quad (3)$$

DEFINIȚIE. Se spune că punctul fix  $x_y^*$  al aplicației  $T_y$  depinde continuu de parametrul  $y$ , dacă aplicația  $P$  este (c) - continuă.

TEOREMA 1. Fie  $X$  un spațiu liniar  $\mathcal{G}$  - reticulat,  $Y$  un spațiu liniar și  $T : X \times Y \rightarrow X$  astfel încît :

(1)  $(\exists) \alpha \in ]0, 1[$  pentru care :

$$|T(x_1, y) - T(x_2, y)| \leq \alpha |x_1 - x_2| \quad (\forall) x_1, x_2 \in X; \quad (4)$$

(v)  $y \in Y$

(ii) pentru  $(\forall) x \in X$  aplicația  $T_x$  este (c) - continuă.

TEOREMA 2. Fie  $X$  spațiu liniar  $\mathcal{G}$  - reticulat,  $Y$  spațiu liniar și  $T : X \times Y \rightarrow X$  aplicație (a) - continuă.

Deci :

$(\exists) \alpha \in \mathbb{R}_+, \alpha < \frac{1}{2}$  astfel încît :

$$|T(x_1, y) - T(x_2, y)| \leq \alpha (|x_1 - T(x_1, y)| + |x_2 - T(x_2, y)|) \quad (5)$$

pentru  $(\forall) x_1, x_2 \in X ; (\forall) y \in Y$

atunci aplicația  $P : Y \rightarrow X, P(y) = x_y^*$  este (a) - continuă.

TEOREMA 3. Fie  $X$  spațiu liniar  $\mathcal{G}$  - reticulat,  $Y$  spațiu liniar și  $T : X \times Y \rightarrow X$  aplicație (a) - continuă. Dacă există  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}_+, \alpha + 2\beta < 1$  astfel încît :

$$|T(x_1, y) - T(x_2, y)| \leq \alpha |x_1 - x_2| + \beta (|x_1 - T(x_1, y)| + |x_2 - T(x_2, y)|) \quad (6)$$

pentru  $(\forall) x_1, x_2 \in X$  și  $y \in Y$

atunci aplicația  $P$  definită de (3) este (a) - continuă.

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Integrated Semigroups on Locally  
Convex Lattices

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In this paper we give sufficient conditions such that a resolvent positive operator generates an integrated semigroup.

**Definition 1.** Let  $E / \mathbb{R}$  be a ordered locally convex space and  $A : D(A) \rightarrow E$  a linear operator. We say that  $A$  is a resolvent positive operator if there exists  $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $(\alpha, \infty) \subset \rho(A)$  (resolvent set of  $A$ ) and  $R(\lambda, A) = (\lambda I - A)^{-1} \in L_+(E)$  for all  $\lambda > \alpha$ .

If  $A$  is a resolvent positive operator we denote by :

$$S(A) = \inf \{ \mu \in \mathbb{R} \mid (\mu, \infty) \subset \rho(A) \text{ and } R(\lambda, A) \in L_+(E), \forall \lambda > \mu \}$$

**Definition 2.** Let  $(E, E_+)$  be a sequentially complete ordered locally convex space and  $A : D(A) \rightarrow E$  a resolvent positive operator. Assume that there exists a (unique) increasing function  $S : [0, \infty) \rightarrow L(E)$ ,  $S(0) = 0$  such that :

1. For every  $x \in E$  and  $t_0 \in [0, \infty)$ ,

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} S(t)x = S(t_0)x.$$

2.  $R(\lambda, A) = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\lambda t} dS(t)x$ , for all  $x \in E$ ,

$$\text{and } \lambda > \lambda_0 > S(A).$$

Then  $S$  is called the integrated semigroup generated by  $A$ .

**Theorem.** Let  $(E, E_+)$  be a complete locally convex lattice,  $P$  the family of continuous seminorms on  $E$  with the property :  $x, y \in E$ ,  $|x| \leq |y|$  implies  $p(x) \leq p(y)$  for all  $p \in P$ .

Let  $A : D(A) \rightarrow E$  be a densely defined resolvent positive operator. Then  $A$  generates a positive integrated semigroup.

**Remark.** Let  $(E, E_+)$  be sequentially complete ordered locally convex space,  $T : [0, \infty) \rightarrow L(E)$  a positive equicontinuous Co-semigroup and  $A : D(A) \rightarrow E$  its generator. Then  $S : [0, \infty) \rightarrow L(E)$  defined by  $S(t)x = \int_0^t T(s)x ds$ ,  $x \in E$  is the integrated semigroup generated by  $A$ .

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A TYPICAL NON-REPRESENTABLE OPERATOR ON  $L_1([0,1])$

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Let  $A \subset [0,1]$  be a measurable set with  $\mu(A) > 0$  and let  $T$  be the tree  $\bigcup_{\alpha \geq 0} \{0,1\}^\alpha$ .

We call G-Haar system (supported by  $A$ ) any family of measurable sets  $H = (A_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Delta}$  such that  $A_\emptyset = A$  and for every  $\alpha \in \Delta$ ,  $\mu(A_\alpha) > 0$ ,  $A_\alpha = A_{\alpha 0} \cup A_{\alpha 1}$  and  $A_{\alpha 0} \cap A_{\alpha 1} = \emptyset$ .

Define  $a_\alpha = \mu(A_\alpha)$ ,  $b_\alpha = a_\alpha^{-1}$ ,  $h_\alpha = b_\alpha \psi_A$ ,  $h^* = \psi_A$ ,

$h_{\alpha 0} = b_{\alpha 0} \psi_{A_{\alpha 0}}$ ,  $h_{\alpha 1} = b_{\alpha 1} \psi_{A_{\alpha 1}}$ ,  $h_{\alpha 0}^* = b_{\alpha 0}^{-1} \psi_{A_{\alpha 0}}$ ,  $h_{\alpha 1}^* = b_{\alpha 1}^{-1} \psi_{A_{\alpha 1}}$ .

Let  $\mathcal{F}_H$  be the  $\sigma$ -algebra generated in  $A$  by the G-Haar system  $(A_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Delta}$ .

With the enumeration given by the lexicographic order on  $(h_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Delta}$  is a monotone base for  $L_1(A, \mathcal{F}_H, \mu)$  with the associate functionals  $(h_{\alpha'}^*)_{\alpha' \in \Delta}$ . The following proposition is true:

**THEOREM** Assume that  $X$  is a real Banach space and  $U: L_1([0,1]) \rightarrow X$  is a linear non-representable operator. (i.e.  $X$  lacks RNP...)

Then there exist  $\epsilon > 0$  and a G-Haar system supported by some  $A \subset [0,1]$  such that:

- (a)  $\|U(h_\alpha)\| \geq \epsilon$  for every  $\alpha \in \Delta$ .
- (b)  $(U(h_{\alpha'}^*))_{\alpha' \in \Delta}$  is a basic sequence in  $X$ .

The above result seems to be a new one and there are some reasons to hope that the restriction of the above  $U$  to  $L_1(A, \mathcal{F}_H, \mu)$  may be viewed as a typical non-representable operator. However, a complete proof of this last assertion is not yet available. The missing part is an argument which could insure that the measure



space  $(A, \mathcal{F}_H, \mu)$  is non-atomic.

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UNIFORM CONTINUITY AND UNIFORM CONVERGENCE

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In the book *Șocul Matematicii* [The Mathematical Shock] by professor Solomon Marcus, the relation between the uniform continuity of a function  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  and the uniform convergence of the sequence of functions  $(f_n)_{n \geq 1}$  attached to  $f$ , where  $f_n(x) = f(x + n^{-1})$ , is considered. It is remarked there that the uniform continuity of  $f$  implies the uniform convergence of  $(f_n)$ , while the converse is not true. The counterexample given there uses Dirichlet's function ( $f(x) = 1$  for  $x$  rational,  $f(x) = 0$  for  $x$  irrational) for which the sequence  $(f_n)$  is constant at every  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Dirichlet's function is discontinuous at every point; it is therefore natural to ask whether the converse implication is true when  $f$  belongs to the class of continuous functions. The purpose of this communication is to show that the answer is negative even for the class of infinitely differentiable functions. In fact, we considered the problem in a more general setting, namely that of functions defined on a topological group. The main result follows.

**THEOREM.** *Let  $G$  be a commutative metrizable non-discrete and non-compact topological group and let  $(x_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset G$  be a sequence such that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ . There is a function  $f: G \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with the following properties:*

- i)  $f$  is continuous and bounded;
- ii)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in G} |f(x + x_n) - f(x)| = 0$ ;
- iii)  $f$  is not uniformly continuous;
- iv) If  $G$  is a Lie group, then  $f$  is infinitely differentiable.

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M. Cîrnu-Applications des représentations de Carleman \*)

R. Cristescu-Sur la décomposition des opérateurs réguliers \*)

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\*) Communication au Symposium de Craiova - 27 Octobre 1991

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PROGRAMME DES TRAVAUX

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2. Nicelae Peps - The unconditional part of  $L_\infty(0,1)$  with respect to the Haar system and Gaglian-Gaudet theorem.

10-11 Réunion de discussions scientifiques

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2. D.T.Vuza - Uniform convergence and uniform continuity.
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5. N.Dăneț - The representation of some rearrangement invariant function spaces using the Poisson integral.
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3. Florica Veicu - Dépendence du point fixe du paramètre.
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