Auerbach systems in WLD spaces

(Joint work with P. Hájek and T. Kania)

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Tommaso Russo

russotom@fel.cvut.cz

Faculty of Electrical Engineering
Czech Technical University in Prague

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P. Hájek, T. Kania, and T. Russo
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Systems of coordinates

- A collection $\{x_\gamma; x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma\in\Gamma} \subseteq X \times X^*$ is a *biorthogonal system* if

$$\langle x_\alpha^*, x_\beta\rangle = \delta_{\alpha,\beta} \qquad (\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma).$$

- If $\|x_\gamma\| = \|x_\gamma^*\| = 1$, the system is said to be an *Auerbach system*.
- An *M-basis* is a biorthogonal system such that:

$$\overline{\mathrm{span}}\{x_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Gamma} = X \qquad \& \qquad \overline{\mathrm{span}}^{w^*}\{x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma\in\Gamma} = X^*.$$

- An *Auerbach basis* is an M-basis with $\|x_\gamma\| = \|x_\gamma^*\| = 1$.

Auerbach (1934). Every finite-dimensional normed space contains an Auerbach basis.

Day (1962). Every infinite-dimensional Banach space contains an infinite-dimensional subspace with an Auerbach basis, in particular it contains an infinite Auerbach system.

And spaces with few of them

- **Kunen (1975).** (CH) There exists a non-separable Banach space that contains no uncountable biorthogonal system.
  - Other examples: (♣) Ostaszewski (1975), (♢) Shelah (1985).
  - **Todorčević (2006).** (MM) Every non-separable Banach space contains uncountable biorthogonal systems.
- **Johnson (1970).** ℓ_∞ has no M-basis.
- **Plichko (1986).** $c_0[0,1] + C[0,1]$ has no Auerbach basis.
- **Godun–Lin–Troyanski (1993).** Every non-separable Banach space X with B_{X^*} w^*-separable, admits an equivalent norm with no Auerbach basis.
  - **Godun (1990).** The particular case $X = \ell_1(\mathfrak{c})$.

Problem (1): Guirao, Montesinos, and Zizler (2016), *Open problems...*

Does there exist a non-separable Banach space X with unconditional basis such that no non-separable subspace of X has an Auerbach basis?

Existence of Auerbach systems

Theorem A

Let $\kappa \geqslant \mathfrak{c}$ be a cardinal number and let X be a Banach space with $w^*\text{-}\mathrm{dens}\, X^* > \exp_2 \kappa$. Then X admits a subspace Y with Auerbach basis and such that $\mathrm{dens}\, Y = \kappa^+$.

A Banach space X is *weakly Lindelöf determined* (hereinafter, *WLD*) if the dual ball B_{X^*} is a Corson compact in the relative w^*-topology.

Reflexive Banach spaces, $c_0(\Gamma)$, and WCG Banach spaces are WLD.

Theorem B

Every WLD Banach space X with $\mathrm{dens}\, X > \omega_1$ contains a subspace Y with Auerbach basis and such that $\mathrm{dens}\, Y = \mathrm{dens}\, X$.

Problem (2): What happens if $\mathrm{dens}\, X = \omega_1$?

The main result

Theorem C (Birthday's theorem)

(CH) *There exists a renorming* $|||\cdot|||$ *of the space* $c_0(\omega_1)$ *such that the space* $(c_0(\omega_1), |||\cdot|||)$ *contains no uncountable Auerbach systems.*

Consequently, assuming the Continuum Hypothesis:

- There exists a non-separable Banach space with unconditional basis whose no non-separable subspace admits an Auerbach basis.
- There exists a WLD Banach space X with $\operatorname{dens} X = \omega_1$ every whose non-separable subspace fails to have an Auerbach basis.

Therefore, under CH, we can answer both Problems (1) and (2).

Construction of $|||\cdot|||$.

- For $\alpha < \omega_1$, let σ_α be an enumeration of the set $[0, \alpha)$.
- Select $\lambda \in (0, 1/6)$ and define $\varphi_\alpha \in \ell_1(\omega_1)$ by

$$\varphi_\alpha(\eta) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \eta = \alpha \\ 0 & \text{if } \eta > \alpha \\ \lambda^k & \text{if } \eta < \alpha,\ \eta = \sigma_\alpha(k). \end{cases}$$

- Define a new (equivalent) norm on $c_0(\omega_1)$ to be

$$|||x||| := \sup_{\alpha<\omega_1} |\langle \varphi_\alpha, x\rangle| \qquad (x \in c_0(\omega_1)).$$

1. $(\varphi_\alpha)_{\alpha<\omega_1}$ is a boundary for $(c_0(\omega_1), |||\cdot|||)$;
2. $(\varphi_\alpha)_{\alpha<\omega_1}$ is a Schauder basis of $(c_0(\omega_1), |||\cdot|||)^*$, isometrically equivalent to the $\ell_1(\omega_1)$-basis.
3. If $\psi \in (c_0(\omega_1), |||\cdot|||)^*$ is a norm-attaining functional, then ψ is finite linear combination of the φ_α's.

The main property.
If $u \in c_0(\omega_1) \setminus \{0\}$ and $\operatorname{supp} u < \alpha$, then

$$\langle \varphi_\alpha, u \rangle := \sum_{\beta < \alpha} u(\beta) \langle \varphi_\alpha, e_\beta \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u(\sigma_\alpha(k)) \lambda^k$$

is a (non-trivial) analytic function of λ and therefore it has countably many zeros.
Consequently, for every countable subset $(u_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of $c_0(\omega_1) \setminus \{0\}$, we may select λ such that $\langle \varphi_\alpha, u_n \rangle \neq 0$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

The use of CH.
Clearly, $c_0(\omega_1) \setminus \{0\}$ is a set of cardinality $\mathfrak{c}$. CH therefore allows us to well order the non-zero vectors of $c_0(\omega_1)$ in an ω_1-sequence $(v_\alpha)_{\alpha < \omega_1}$.

This allows to choose parameters $(\lambda_\alpha)_{\alpha < \omega_1}$ by transfinite induction, taking into account only countably many vectors from $c_0(\omega_1) \setminus \{0\}$.

Happy Birthday Anatolij

and

Thank you for your attention!