

Discrete subgroups of Banach spaces and lattice tilings

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Structures in Banach Spaces

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A net which is a subgroup?



Question (Medina, Vlachovice WS'24, problem session)

Does every Banach space admit a net closed under addition?

- ▶ \mathcal{D} is **r -separated** if $\|d - h\| \geq r$ for $d \neq h \in \mathcal{D}$.
- ▶ \mathcal{D} is **R -dense** if for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$ there is $d \in \mathcal{D}$ with $\|x - d\| \leq R$.
- ▶ \mathcal{D} is a **net** if it is both (for some r, R).
- ▶ Motivation:
 - ▶ Does $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{N})$ have a Schauder basis, for a net \mathcal{N} in a separable \mathcal{X} ?
 - ▶ A discretisation of \mathcal{X} , both in the metric and algebraic sense.

Answer (Doucha, *ibidem*)

- ▶ **Yes**, a 1-separated and $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -dense subgroup, if \mathcal{X} separable.
 - ▶ Dilworth, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zsák (2008).
- ▶ (A later email) What about non-separable \mathcal{X} ?

And why should we care?



- ▶ **Rogers (1984).** A 1-separated and $(3/2 + \varepsilon)$ -dense subgroup.
- ▶ **Swanepoel (2009).** Can you get $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -dense?

Theorem (De Bernardi, R., Somaglia)

In every infinite-dimensional Banach space \mathcal{X} there is a 1-separated and $(1 + \varepsilon)$ -dense subgroup.

- ▶ And... who cares, precisely?
- ▶ A simple constructive proof by induction, only using Riesz' lemma.
- ▶ If $\Gamma^\omega = \Gamma$, $\ell_2(\Gamma)$ contains a $(\sqrt{2} + \varepsilon)$ -separated and 1-dense subgroup.
- ▶ **There exists a reflexive Banach space (isomorphic to $\ell_2(\Gamma)$) that is tiled by balls of radius 1.**
- ▶ **Fonf, Lindenstrauss (1998).** Can a reflexive space be tiled by translates of a convex body?
 - ▶ Repeated in **Guirao, Montesinos, Zizler (2016)** *Open problems...*

What about ℓ_p , $1 < p < \infty$?

Keep assuming that $\Gamma^\omega = \Gamma$



- ▶ $\ell_p(\Gamma)$ contains a $(2^{1/p}+)$ -separated and 1-dense subgroup.



Thank you for your attention!