

Some open problems in Banach Space Theory II

A. J. Guirao¹, V. Montesinos¹, V. Zizler²

¹Instituto de Matemática Pura y Aplicada, Universitat Politècnica de València,
Spain MICINN and FEDER Projects MTM2014-57838-C2-1-P,
MTM2014-57838-C2-2-P, 19368/PI/14

²University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

45th Winter School in Abstract Analysis
Czech Republic

Outline

- 1 Chebyshev sets
- 2 Smoothness
- 3 Biorthogonal systems
- 4 SSD norms
- 5 Norm attaining operators
- 6 Support sets
- 7 Polyhedral spaces

Aproximation

$C \subset X$ **Chebyshev** $\forall x \in X \exists ! p_C(x) \in C$ at minimum distance from x .

Aproximation

$C \subset X$ **Chebyshev** $\forall x \in X \exists ! p_C(x) \in C$ at minimum distance from x .

Note that Chebyshev \Rightarrow closed.

Aproximation

$C \subset X$ **Chebyshev** $\forall x \in X \exists ! p_C(x) \in C$ at minimum distance from x .

Note that Chebyshev \Rightarrow closed.

[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X **Euclidean plane**, then C Chebyshev \Leftrightarrow closed **convex** (and P_C is continuous).

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

$C \subset X$ **Chebyshev** $\forall x \in X \exists ! p_C(x) \in C$ at minimum distance from x .

Easy: X (R) and reflexive \Leftrightarrow every closed convex set $C \subset X$ is Chebyshev.

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

$C \subset X$ **Chebyshev** $\forall x \in X \exists ! p_C(x) \in C$ at minimum distance from x .

Easy: X (R) and reflexive \Leftrightarrow every closed convex set $C \subset X$ is Chebyshev.

Efimov–Stechkin'1958–1962: approximately compact (in Hilbert and L_p , $p > 1$).

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then
 $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then
 $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (2008)

X *MLUR*, $\emptyset \neq C \subset X$ closed convex. *TFAE* (1) C Chebyshev,
 p_C continuous.

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then
 $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (2008)

X *MLUR*, $\emptyset \neq C \subset X$ closed convex. *TFAE* (1) C Chebyshev, p_C continuous. (2) C approximately compact.

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (2008)

X *MLUR*, $\emptyset \neq C \subset X$ closed convex. *TFAE* (1) C Chebyshev, p_C continuous. (2) C approximately compact.

Note (2) \Rightarrow (1) trivial.

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (2008)

X *MLUR*, $\emptyset \neq C \subset X$ closed convex. *TFAE* (1) C Chebyshev, p_C continuous. (2) C approximately compact.

Note (2) \Rightarrow (1) trivial.

[Guirao, M.'2014] (1) \Rightarrow (2) wrong.

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (2008)

X *MLUR*, $\emptyset \neq C \subset X$ closed convex. *TFAE* (1) C Chebyshev, p_C continuous. (2) C approximately compact.

Note (2) \Rightarrow (1) trivial.

[Guirao, M.'2014] (1) \Rightarrow (2) wrong.

Theorem (Guirao, M.'2014)

$\exists X$ *MLUR*, $\exists H$ Chebyshev, p_H continuous, H not approximately compact

Approximation (infinite-dimensional)

X **MLUR** $\forall x_n, y_n \in B_X, (1/2)(x_n + y_n) \rightarrow x_0 \in S_X$, then $x_n - y_n \rightarrow 0$.

Theorem (2008)

X *MLUR*, $\emptyset \neq C \subset X$ closed convex. TFAE (1) C Chebyshev, p_C continuous. (2) C approximately compact.

Note (2) \Rightarrow (1) trivial.

[Guirao, M.'2014] (1) \Rightarrow (2) wrong.

Theorem (Guirao, M.'2014)

$\exists X$ *MLUR*, $\exists H$ Chebyshev, p_H continuous, H not approximately compact (H is a closed proximal hyperplane).

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X Euclidean plane, then C
Chebyshev = closed convex (and P_C is continuous).

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X Euclidean plane, then C Chebyshev = closed convex (and P_C is continuous).

Theorem (V. Klee'1961)

If $\#\Gamma = c$, then $\ell_1(\Gamma)$ can be covered by pairwise disjoint shifts of its closed unit ball.

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X Euclidean plane, then C Chebyshev = closed convex (and P_C is continuous).

Theorem (V. Klee'1961)

If $\#\Gamma = c$, then $\ell_1(\Gamma)$ can be covered by pairwise disjoint shifts of its closed unit ball.

Remark The centers form a (nonconvex) Chebyshev set.

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X Euclidean plane, then C Chebyshev = closed convex (and P_C is continuous).

Theorem (V. Klee'1961)

If $\#\Gamma = c$, then $\ell_1(\Gamma)$ can be covered by pairwise disjoint shifts of its closed unit ball.

Remark The centers form a (nonconvex) Chebyshev set.

Problem

C Chebyshev in $\ell_2 \Rightarrow C$ convex?

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X Euclidean plane, then C Chebyshev = closed convex (and P_C is continuous).

Theorem (V. Klee'1961)

If $\#\Gamma = c$, then $\ell_1(\Gamma)$ can be covered by pairwise disjoint shifts of its closed unit ball.

Remark The centers form a (nonconvex) Chebyshev set.

Problem

C Chebyshev in $\ell_2 \Rightarrow C$ convex?

[V. Klee'1961] $C \subset \ell_2$ **w-closed** Chebyshev, then C convex (true for X uniformly convex and uniformly smooth).

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

Problem

C Chebyshev in $\ell_2 \Rightarrow C$ convex?

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

Problem

C Chebyshev in $\ell_2 \Rightarrow C$ convex?

Equivalent problem

$\exists S$ not singleton $S \subset \ell_2$ st every $x \in \ell_2$ has farthest point in S ?

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

Problem

C Chebyshev in $\ell_2 \Rightarrow C$ convex?

Equivalent problem

$\exists S$ not singleton $S \subset \ell_2$ st every $x \in \ell_2$ has farthest point in S ?

Theorem (Lau'1975)

$S \subset X$ w -compact. Then $\{x \in X : x \text{ has farthest in } S\} \supset G_\delta$
dense.

Convexity of Chebyshev sets

Problem

C Chebyshev in $\ell_2 \Rightarrow C$ convex?

Equivalent problem

$\exists S$ not singleton $S \subset \ell_2$ st every $x \in \ell_2$ has farthest point in S ?

Theorem (Lau'1975)

$S \subset X$ w -compact. Then $\{x \in X : x \text{ has farthest in } S\} \supset G_\delta$ dense.

We gave (with P. and V. Zizler) an alternative, much easier, proof in 2011.

Chebyshev sets

X smooth (i.e., Gâteaux differentiable) **finite-dimensional**. Then C Chebyshev implies **convex**, and p_C continuous.

Chebyshev sets

X smooth (i.e., Gâteaux differentiable) **finite-dimensional**. Then C Chebyshev implies **convex**, and p_C continuous.

Problem

C Chebyshev in X smooth $\Rightarrow C$ convex?

Chebyshev sets

X smooth (i.e., Gâteaux differentiable) **finite-dimensional**. Then C Chebyshev implies **convex**, and p_C continuous.

Problem

C Chebyshev in X smooth $\Rightarrow C$ convex?

Theorem (Vlasov'1970)

X such that X^* rotund. C Chebyshev, p_C continuous. Then C convex.

Chebyshev in noncomplete spaces

Theorem (Fletcher–Moors'2015)

$\exists X$ inner product noncomplete space, $C \subset X$ Chebyshev, nonconvex.

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Tilings

Tiling of X : $X = \bigcup S_\gamma$, $\emptyset \neq \text{int}S_\gamma$ pairwise disjoint.

Tilings

Tiling of X : $X = \bigcup S_\gamma$, $\emptyset \neq \text{int}S_\gamma$ pairwise disjoint.
Recall the construction of Klee:

Theorem (V. Klee'1961)

If $\#\Gamma = c$, then $\ell_1(\Gamma)$ can be covered by pairwise disjoint shifts of its closed unit ball.

Tilings

Tiling of X : $X = \bigcup S_\gamma$, $\emptyset \neq \text{int}S_\gamma$ pairwise disjoint.
Recall the construction of Klee:

Theorem (V. Klee'1961)

If $\#\Gamma = c$, then $\ell_1(\Gamma)$ can be covered by pairwise disjoint shifts of its closed unit ball.

Problem

[Fonf, Lindenstrauss] \exists reflexive X tiled by shifts of a single closed convex S with nonempty interior?

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Smooth norm

Theorem (Šmulyan)

X^ rotund, then X Gâteaux.*

Smooth norm

Theorem (Šmulyan)

X^ rotund, then X Gâteaux.*

The converse is not true (Klee, Troyanski).

Smooth norm

Theorem (Šmulyan)

X^* rotund, then X Gâteaux.

The converse is not true (Klee, Troyanski).

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler'2012)

X nonreflexive, $X \subset WCG$, then $\exists \|\cdot\|$ LUR, Gâteaux, $\|\cdot\|^*$ not rotund. If moreover, X Asplund, then $\|\cdot\|$ even Fréchet, and $w = w^*$ on dual sphere.

Smooth norm

Theorem (Šmul'yan)

X^ rotund, then X Gâteaux.*

The converse is not true (Klee, Troyanski).

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler'2012)

*X nonreflexive, $X \subset WCG$, then $\exists \|\cdot\|$ **LUR, Gâteaux**, $\|\cdot\|$ **not rotund**. If moreover, X Asplund, then $\|\cdot\|$ even Fréchet, and $w = w^*$ on dual sphere.*

Problem

[Troyanski] X (uncountable) unconditional basis and Gâteaux norm. Has X^* dual rotund renorming?

M-bases

X Banach. $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ biorthogonal, $\{x_\gamma\}$ linearly dense, $\{x_\gamma^*\}$ w^* -linearly dense is called **Markushevich basis (M-basis)**.

M-bases

X Banach. $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ biorthogonal, $\{x_\gamma\}$ linearly dense, $\{x_\gamma^*\}$ w^* -linearly dense is called **Markushevich basis (M-basis)**.

Theorem (Markushevich'1943)

Every separable Banach space has an M-basis

M-bases

X Banach. $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ biorthogonal, $\{x_\gamma\}$ linearly dense, $\{x_\gamma^*\}$ w^* -linearly dense is called **Markushevich basis (M-basis)**.

Theorem (Markushevich'1943)

Every separable Banach space has an M-basis (even a norming M-basis).

M-bases

X Banach. $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ biorthogonal, $\{x_\gamma\}$ linearly dense, $\{x_\gamma^*\}$ w^* -linearly dense is called **Markushevich basis (M-basis)**.

Theorem (Markushevich'1943)

Every separable Banach space has an M-basis (even a norming M-basis). If X separable Asplund, even a shrinking M-basis.

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Bounded M-bases

An M-basis $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}$ is **(K-) bounded** if $\|x_\gamma\| \cdot \|x_\gamma^*\| \leq K$ for all γ .

Bounded M-bases

An M-basis $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}$ is **(K-) bounded** if $\|x_\gamma\| \cdot \|x_\gamma^*\| \leq K$ for all γ .

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M-basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Bounded M-bases

An M-basis $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}$ is **(K-) bounded** if $\|x_\gamma\| \cdot \|x_\gamma^*\| \leq K$ for all γ .

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M-basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

[Plichko'1979] claimed X with M-basis \Rightarrow has a bounded M-basis.

Bounded M-bases

An M-basis $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}$ is **(K-) bounded** if $\|x_\gamma\| \cdot \|x_\gamma^*\| \leq K$ for all γ .

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M-basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

[Plichko'1979] claimed X with M-basis \Rightarrow has a bounded M-basis. His argument works only for strong M-bases.

Bounded M-bases

An M-basis $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}$ is **(K-) bounded** if $\|x_\gamma\| \cdot \|x_\gamma^*\| \leq K$ for all γ .

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M-basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

[Plichko'1979] claimed X with M-basis \Rightarrow has a bounded M-basis. His argument works only for strong M-bases. For general M-bases we proved:

Theorem (Hájek–M.'2010)

X with M-basis, $\varepsilon > 0$, then X has a $(2(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \varepsilon)$ -bounded M-basis (and keeping the spans).

Bounded M-bases

Theorem (Hájek–M.'2010)

X with M -basis, $\varepsilon > 0$, then X has a $(2(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \varepsilon)$ -bounded M -basis (and keeping the spans).

Problem

Can the constant be diminished to $2 + \varepsilon$, for all $\varepsilon > 0$?

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Auerbach bases

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M -basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

Auerbach bases

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M -basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^*\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

X Banach, $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ M -basis is **Auerbach** if $\|x_\gamma\| = \|x_\gamma^*\| = 1$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Auerbach bases

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M -basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.*

X Banach, $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ M -basis is **Auerbach** if $\|x_\gamma\| = \|x_\gamma^*\| = 1$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Theorem (Auerbach)

X finite-dimensional. Then X has an Auerbach basis

Auerbach bases

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M -basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^*\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

X Banach, $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ M -basis is **Auerbach** if $\|x_\gamma\| = \|x_\gamma^*\| = 1$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Theorem (Auerbach)

X finite-dimensional. Then X has an Auerbach basis

Problem

[Pełczyński] X separable. Does X has an Auerbach basis?

Auerbach bases

Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

X separable, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) M -basis, i.e., $\|x_n\| \cdot \|x_n^*\| < 1 + \varepsilon$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

X Banach, $\{x_\gamma, x_\gamma^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ M -basis is **Auerbach** if $\|x_\gamma\| = \|x_\gamma^*\| = 1$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

Theorem (Auerbach)

X finite-dimensional. Then X has an Auerbach basis

Problem

[Pełczyński] X separable. Does X has an Auerbach basis?
Does $C[0, 1]$ has an Auerbach basis?

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Auerbach bases

Problem

[Pełczyński] X separable. Does X has an Auerbach basis?

Auerbach bases

Problem

[Pełczyński] X separable. Does X has an Auerbach basis?

Theorem (Day)

Every infinite-dimensional Banach has an infinite-dimensional subspace with Auerbach basis.

Norming subspaces

X Banach. $N \subset X^*$ is **norming (1-norming)** if

$\|x\| := \sup\{\langle x, x^* \rangle : x^* \in N, \|x^*\| \leq 1\}$ is an equivalent norm
(is the original norm).

Norming subspaces

X Banach. $N \subset X^*$ is **norming (1-norming)** if

$\|x\| := \sup\{\langle x, x^* \rangle : x^* \in N, \|x^*\| \leq 1\}$ is an equivalent norm
(is the original norm).

Natural examples:

- 1 $X \subset X^{**}$ is 1-norming for X^* .

Norming subspaces

X Banach. $N \subset X^*$ is **norming (1-norming)** if

$\|x\| := \sup\{\langle x, x^* \rangle : x^* \in N, \|x^*\| \leq 1\}$ is an equivalent norm
(is the original norm).

Natural examples:

- 1 $X \subset X^{**}$ is 1-norming for X^* .
- 2 If $x^{**} \in X^{**} \setminus X$ then $\ker x^{**} \subset X^*$ is norming.

Norming subspaces

X Banach. $N \subset X^*$ is **norming (1-norming)** if

$\| \|x\| \| := \sup\{\langle x, x^* \rangle : x^* \in N, \|x^*\| \leq 1\}$ is an equivalent norm
(is the original norm).

Natural examples:

- 1 $X \subset X^{**}$ is 1-norming for X^* .
- 2 If $x^{**} \in X^{**} \setminus X$ then $\ker x^{**} \subset X^*$ is norming.
- 3 If $\{e_n; e_n^*\}$ is a Schauder basis, then $\overline{\text{span}}\{e_n^*\}$ is norming.

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Norming subspaces

A space T is **Fréchet–Urysohn (FU)** if
 $\overline{S} = \text{sequential closure}(S), \forall S \subset T.$

Norming subspaces

A space T is **Fréchet–Urysohn (FU)** if

$\overline{S} = \text{sequential closure}(S), \forall S \subset T$.

A tvs space is **Mazur** if every sequentially continuous linear functional on it is continuous.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **Fréchet–Urysohn (FU)** if

$\overline{S} = \text{sequential closure}(S), \forall S \subset T.$

A tvs space is **Mazur** if every sequentially continuous linear functional on it is continuous.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **Fréchet–Urysohn (FU)** if

$\overline{S} = \text{sequential closure}(S), \forall S \subset T.$

A tvs space is **Mazur** if every sequentially continuous linear functional on it is continuous.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense.

(i) If every compact abs.convex in (B_Y, w^*) is FU, and $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete, then (Y, w^*) Mazur.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **Fréchet–Urysohn (FU)** if

$\overline{S} = \text{sequential closure}(S), \forall S \subset T.$

A tvs space is **Mazur** if every sequentially continuous linear functional on it is continuous.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense.

(i) If every compact abs.convex in (B_Y, w^*) is FU, and $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete, then (Y, w^*) Mazur.

(ii) If Y closed and (Y, w^*) Mazur, then $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **Fréchet–Urysohn (FU)** if

$\overline{S} = \text{sequential closure}(S), \forall S \subset T.$

A tvs space is **Mazur** if every sequentially continuous linear functional on it is continuous.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense.

(i) If every compact abs.convex in (B_Y, w^*) is FU, and $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete, then (Y, w^*) Mazur.

(ii) If Y closed and (Y, w^*) Mazur, then $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete.

Example [Bonet–Cascales (answering Kunze–Arendt)]:

$X := \ell_1[0, 1], Y := C[0, 1]. \mu(X, Y)$ non-complete.

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Norming subspaces

A space T is **angelic** if all $RN K \subset T$ are RK and $\overline{RN K} = \text{sequential closure } (RN K)$.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **angelic** if all $RN K \subset T$ are RK and $\overline{RN K} = \text{sequential closure } (RN K)$.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach (B_{X^}, w^*) angelic, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense, $\|\cdot\|$ -closed subspace. TFAE:*

Norming subspaces

A space T is **angelic** if all $RN K \subset T$ are RK and $\overline{RNK} = \text{sequential closure } (RNK)$.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach (B_{X^*}, w^*) angelic, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense, $\|\cdot\|$ -closed subspace. TFAE:

(i) $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **angelic** if all $RN K \subset T$ are RK and $\overline{RNK} = \text{sequential closure } (RNK)$.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach (B_{X^*}, w^*) angelic, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense, $\|\cdot\|$ -closed subspace. TFAE:

- (i) $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete.
- (ii) (Y, w^*) Mazur.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **angelic** if all $RN K \subset T$ are RK and $\overline{RNK} = \text{sequential closure } (RNK)$.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach (B_{X^*}, w^*) angelic, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense, $\|\cdot\|$ -closed subspace. TFAE:

- (i) $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete.
- (ii) (Y, w^*) Mazur.
- (iii) Y norming.

Norming subspaces

A space T is **angelic** if all $RNK \subset T$ are RK and $\overline{RNK} = \text{sequential closure } (RNK)$.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler, 2015)

X Banach (B_{X^*}, w^*) angelic, $Y \subset X^*$ w^* -dense, $\|\cdot\|$ -closed subspace. TFAE:

- (i) $(X, \mu(X, Y))$ complete.
- (ii) (Y, w^*) Mazur.
- (iii) Y norming.

[Davis–Lindenstrauss'72] If X^{**}/X infinite-dimensional, then $\exists w^*$ -dense non-norming subspace.

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Norming subspaces

Problem [Godefroy–Kalton]

X Asplund non-separable. $\exists \|\cdot\|$ with no proper closed 1-norming subspace?

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Norming subspaces

Problem [Godefroy–Kalton]

X Asplund non-separable. $\exists \|\cdot\|$ with no proper closed 1-norming subspace?

X separable YES (any Fréchet norm).

Norming subspaces

Problem [Godefroy–Kalton]

X Asplund non-separable. $\exists \|\cdot\|$ with no proper closed 1-norming subspace?

X separable YES (any Fréchet norm).

Every non-reflexive space has a proper closed norming subspace.

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Norming M-bases

An M-basis $\{e_\gamma; e_\gamma^*\}$ is **norming** whenever $\overline{\text{span}}\{e_\gamma^* : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is norming.

Norming M-bases

An M-basis $\{e_\gamma; e_\gamma^*\}$ is **norming** whenever $\overline{\text{span}}\{e_\gamma^* : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is norming.

Every separable X has a norming M-basis.

Norming M-bases

An M-basis $\{e_\gamma; e_\gamma^*\}$ is **norming** whenever $\overline{\text{span}}\{e_\gamma^* : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is norming.

Every separable X has a norming M-basis.

Problem [K. John]

X WCG. Does it has a norming M-basis?

Norming M-bases

An M-basis $\{e_\gamma; e_\gamma^*\}$ is **norming** whenever $\overline{\text{span}}\{e_\gamma^* : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is norming.

Every separable X has a norming M-basis.

Problem [K. John]

X WCG. Does it has a norming M-basis?

Theorem (Troyanski)

\exists WCG without 1-norming M-basis.

Norming M-bases

An M-basis $\{e_\gamma; e_\gamma^*\}$ is **norming** whenever $\overline{\text{span}}\{e_\gamma^* : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is norming.

Every separable X has a norming M-basis.

Problem [K. John]

X WCG. Does it has a norming M-basis?

Theorem (Troyanski)

\exists WCG without 1-norming M-basis.

Problem [Godefroy]

X Asplund with norming M-basis. Is X WCG?

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

On WCG Banach spaces

Problem

X^{**} WCG. Is X WCG?

On WCG Banach spaces

Problem

X^{**} WCG. Is X WCG?

Theorem (Rosenthal'1974)

WCG is not hereditary.

On WCG Banach spaces

Problem

X^{**} WCG. Is X WCG?

Theorem (Rosenthal'1974)

WCG is not hereditary.

Problem [Fabian]

Characterize K compact st $C(K)$ hereditary WCG.

SSD norms

$\|\cdot\|$ is **SSD (strongly subdifferentiable)** if
 $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\|x + th\| - \|x\|)/t$ uniformly on $h \in S_X$.

SSD norms

$\|\cdot\|$ is **SSD (strongly subdifferentiable)** if
 $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\|x + th\| - \|x\|)/t$ uniformly on $h \in S_X$.

Theorem (Godefroy)

X SSD \Rightarrow Asplund.

SSD norms

$\|\cdot\|$ is **SSD (strongly subdifferentiable)** if
 $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\|x + th\| - \|x\|)/t$ uniformly on $h \in S_X$.

Theorem (Godefroy)

X SSD \Rightarrow Asplund.

Theorem (Jiménez–Moreno'97)

Under CH, \exists Asplund X without Mazur Intersection Property

SSD norms

$\|\cdot\|$ is **SSD (strongly subdifferentiable)** if
 $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\|x + th\| - \|x\|)/t$ uniformly on $h \in S_X$.

Theorem (Godefroy)

X SSD \Rightarrow Asplund.

Theorem (Jiménez–Moreno'97)

Under CH, \exists Asplund X without Mazur Intersection Property (Godefroy: with no SSD norm).

SSD norms

$\|\cdot\|$ is **SSD (strongly subdifferentiable)** if
 $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} (\|x + th\| - \|x\|)/t$ uniformly on $h \in S_X$.

Theorem (Godefroy)

X SSD \Rightarrow Asplund.

Theorem (Jiménez–Moreno'97)

Under CH, \exists Asplund X without Mazur Intersection Property
(Godefroy: with no SSD norm).

Problem [Godefroy]

In ZFC, \exists Asplund with no SSD norm?

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

SSD norms

Theorem (Godefroy–M–Zizler'94)

X separable. *X* non-Asplund $\Rightarrow \exists \|\cdot\|$ nowhere SSD.

SSD norms

Theorem (Godefroy–M–Zizler'94)

X separable. X non-Asplund $\Rightarrow \exists \|\cdot\|$ nowhere SSD.

Problem

X nonseparable non-Asplund. $\exists \|\cdot\|$ nowhere SSD?

Norm attaining operators

Theorem (Lindenstrauss'1963)

$\{T : X \rightarrow Y : T^{**} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X, Y)$.

Norm attaining operators

Theorem (Lindenstrauss'1963)

$\{T : X \rightarrow Y : T^{**} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X, Y)$.

Theorem (Zizler'1973)

$\{T : X \rightarrow Y : T^* \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X, Y)$.

Norm attaining operators

Theorem (Lindenstrauss'1963)

$\{T : X \rightarrow Y : T^{**} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X, Y)$.

Theorem (Zizler'1973)

$\{T : X \rightarrow Y : T^* \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X, Y)$.

Problem

[Ostrovski] Does there exist X infinite-dimensional separable such that every $T : X \rightarrow X$ bounded attains its norm?

Norm attaining (multilinear)

$$A : X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow Y.$$

Chebyshev sets

Smoothness

Biorthogonal systems

SSD norms

Norm attaining operators

Support sets

Polyhedral spaces

Norm attaining (multilinear)

$A : X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow Y.$

$$\tilde{A}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \lim_{\alpha_1} \dots \lim_{\alpha_n} A(x_{1,\alpha_1} \dots x_{n,\alpha_n})$$

Norm attaining (multilinear)

$$A : X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow Y.$$

$$\tilde{A}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \lim_{\alpha_1} \dots \lim_{\alpha_n} A(x_{1,\alpha_1} \dots x_{n,\alpha_n})$$

Theorem (Acosta–García–Maestre'2006)

$\{A : \tilde{A} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X_1, \dots, X_n; Y)$.

Norm attaining (multilinear)

$$A : X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow Y.$$

$$\tilde{A}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \lim_{\alpha_1} \dots \lim_{\alpha_n} A(x_{1,\alpha_1} \dots x_{n,\alpha_n})$$

Theorem (Acosta–García–Maestre'2006)

$\{A : \tilde{A} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X_1, \dots, X_n; Y)$.

$$\tilde{P}(z) = \tilde{A}(z, \dots, z).$$

Norm attaining (multilinear)

$$A : X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow Y.$$

$$\tilde{A}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \lim_{\alpha_1} \dots \lim_{\alpha_n} A(x_{1,\alpha_1} \dots x_{n,\alpha_n})$$

Theorem (Acosta–García–Maestre'2006)

$\{A : \tilde{A} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X_1, \dots, X_n; Y)$.

$$\tilde{P}(z) = \tilde{A}(z, \dots, z).$$

Theorem (Aron–García–Maestre'2002)

$\{P : \tilde{P} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $\mathcal{P}({}^2X)$.

Norm attaining (multilinear)

$$A : X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \rightarrow Y.$$

$$\tilde{A}(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \lim_{\alpha_1} \dots \lim_{\alpha_n} A(x_{1,\alpha_1} \dots x_{n,\alpha_n})$$

Theorem (Acosta–García–Maestre'2006)

$\{A : \tilde{A} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $L(X_1, \dots, X_n; Y)$.

$$\tilde{P}(z) = \tilde{A}(z, \dots, z).$$

Theorem (Aron–García–Maestre'2002)

$\{P : \tilde{P} \text{ attains the norm}\}$ dense in $\mathcal{P}({}^2X)$.

Problem

What if $n > 2$?

Support sets

$C \subset X$ convex, closed, is a **support set** whenever $\forall x_0 \in C$, x_0 is proper support point, i.e., $\exists f \in X^*$
 $f(x_0) = \inf\{f(x) : x \in C\} < \sup\{f(x) : x \in C\}$.

Support sets

$C \subset X$ convex, closed, is a **support set** whenever $\forall x_0 \in C$, x_0 is proper support point, i.e., $\exists f \in X^*$
 $f(x_0) = \inf\{f(x) : x \in C\} < \sup\{f(x) : x \in C\}$.

Theorem (Rolewicz'1978)

If X separable, then there are no (bounded) support sets.

Support sets

$C \subset X$ convex, closed, is a **support set** whenever $\forall x_0 \in C$, x_0 is proper support point, i.e., $\exists f \in X^*$
 $f(x_0) = \inf\{f(x) : x \in C\} < \sup\{f(x) : x \in C\}$.

Theorem (Rolewicz'1978)

If X separable, then there are no (bounded) support sets.

Problem

[Rolewicz] X nonseparable Banach. Do there exist support sets?

Support sets

Theorem (M.'1985)

$C[0, 1]^$ has support sets. For Γ infinite, $\ell_\infty(\Gamma)$ has support sets.
 $\ell_1(\Gamma) \subset X$, then X^* has support sets.*

Support sets

Theorem (M.'1985)

$C[0, 1]^$ has support sets. For Γ infinite, $\ell_\infty(\Gamma)$ has support sets. $\ell_1(\Gamma) \subset X$, then X^* has support sets.*

Theorem (Kutzarova, Lazar, M., Borwein, Vanderwerff)

X has an uncountable biorthogonal system, then X has support sets.

Support sets

Theorem (Todorčević'2006)

Under (MM), X nonseparable has support set.

Support sets

Theorem (Todorcevic'2006)

Under (MM), X nonseparable has support set.

Theorem (Todorcevic, Koszmider'2009)

Under another axiom compatible with ZFC, $C(K)$ with density \aleph_1 may have not support sets.

Support sets

Theorem (Todorćević'2006)

Under (MM), X nonseparable has support set.

Theorem (Todorćević, Koszmider'2009)

Under another axiom compatible with ZFC, $C(K)$ with density \aleph_1 may have not support sets.

Theorem (Todorćević'2006)

If $C(K)$ has density $> \aleph_1$ then $C(K)$ has a support set.

Support sets

Theorem (Todorćević'2006)

Under (MM), X nonseparable has support set.

Theorem (Todorćević, Koszmider'2009)

Under another axiom compatible with ZFC, $C(K)$ with density \aleph_1 may have not support sets.

Theorem (Todorćević'2006)

If $C(K)$ has density $> \aleph_1$ then $C(K)$ has a support set.

Problem

[Todorćević] X with density $> \aleph_1$ has a support set?

Polyhedral spaces

$x \in B_X$ is **preserved extreme** if it is extreme of $B_{X^{**}}$.

Polyhedral spaces

$x \in B_X$ is **preserved extreme** if it is extreme of $B_{X^{**}}$.

Theorem (Morris'1983)

X separable $c_0 \subset X$, then $\exists (R) \|\cdot\|$ st all $x \in S_X$ are unpreserved.

Polyhedral spaces

$x \in B_X$ is **preserved extreme** if it is extreme of $B_{X^{**}}$.

Theorem (Morris'1983)

X separable $c_0 \subset X$, then $\exists (R) \|\cdot\|$ st all $x \in S_X$ are unpreserved.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler'2013)

X separable **polyhedral**, then $\exists C^\infty$ -smooth (R) norm $\|\cdot\|$ all $x \in S_X$ unpreserved.

Polyhedral spaces

$x \in B_X$ is **preserved extreme** if it is extreme of $B_{X^{**}}$.

Theorem (Morris'1983)

X separable $c_0 \subset X$, then $\exists (R) \|\cdot\|$ st all $x \in S_X$ are unpreserved.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler'2013)

X separable **polyhedral**, then $\exists C^\infty$ -smooth (R) norm $\|\cdot\|$ all $x \in S_X$ unpreserved.

Theorem (Guirao–M–Zizler'2014)

X WCG, $c_0 \subset X$. Then $\exists \|\cdot\|$ all $x \in S_X$ extreme all unpreserved, one-direction-uniformly.

Polyhedral spaces

Theorem (Fonf'1980-81, Hájek)

X separable polyhedral $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ $\|\cdot\|$ depending locally of finitely many coordinates.

Polyhedral spaces

Theorem (Fonf'1980-81, Hájek)

X separable polyhedral $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ $\|\cdot\|$ depending locally of finitely many coordinates.

Problem

X nonseparable. X polyhedral $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ $\|\cdot\|$ depending locally on finitely many coordinates?

Polyhedral spaces

Theorem (Fonf'1980-81, Hájek)

X separable polyhedral $\Leftrightarrow \exists \|\cdot\|$ depending locally on finitely many coordinates.

Problem

X nonseparable. X polyhedral $\Leftrightarrow \exists \|\cdot\|$ depending locally on finitely many coordinates?

Problem

X separable with a bump that depends locally on finitely many coordinates. Is X polyhedral?

References I

-  M. Fabian, P. Habala, P. Hájek, V. Montesinos, V. Zizler.
Banach Space Theory: the Basis for Linear and Non-Linear Analysis
Springer-Verlag, New York, 2011.
-  A. J. Guirao, V. Montesinos, and V. Zizler.
Open Problems in the Geometry and Analysis of Banach spaces
Springer-Verlag, 2016.