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FACTORIZING UNCONDITIONALLY CONVERGING OPERATORS
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Abstract: It is shown that an unconditionally converging operator factors through a Banach space containing no isomorphs of c_0 .

Key words and phrases: Unconditionally converging operator, Banach space.

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An operator T mapping a Banach space X into a Banach space Y is unconditionally converging (uc) if it maps weakly unconditionally converging (wuc) series of X into unconditionally converging (uc) series in Y . On page 260 of [2] the usefulness of factoring a uc operator is pointed out. Our aim is to show that such a factorization does occur, that is, if T is a uc operator, then T factors through a Banach space containing no isomorphs of c_0 . The proof is similar to that for weakly compact operators in [1]. We use NX to denote the set $\{F \in X'' : \text{there exists a wuc series } \sum x_n \text{ in } X \text{ such that } F = \sigma(X'', X')\text{-}\lim_n \sum_{i=1}^n Jx_i\}$. Here J is the canonical embedding map of X into X'' . Well known facts are that wuc series are uc if and only if X does not contain an isomorph of c_0 if and only if $JX = NX$ (see [3]). Let KX be the weak* sequential closure of JX in X'' . Note that KX and NX are norm closed in X'' . This is proven in [4] for KX and a similar proof holds

for NX . Let W be a convex, symmetric and bounded subset of X . For $n = 1, 2, \dots$ the gauge $\| \cdot \|_n$ of the set $U_n = 2^n W + 2^{-n} B_X$ (B_X is the unit ball of X) is a norm equivalent to $\| \cdot \|$. Define, for $x \in X$, $\| \|x\| \| = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x\|_n^2 \right)^{1/2}$ and let $Y = \{x \in X: \| \|x\| \| < \infty\}$ and j denote the identity embedding of Y into X .

Lemma 1 ([1]) (i) $W \subseteq B_Y$

(ii) $(Y, \| \cdot \|)$ is a Banach space and j is continuous.

(iii) $j^*: Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ is one to one and $(j^*)^{-1}(X^*) = Y^*$.

Lemma 2 $JY = NY$ if and only if every wuc series is uc in W (as a subset of X).

Proof: We first show that the $\mathcal{G}(NX, X')$ closure of B_Y in NX is $j^*(B_{NY})$. B_{NY} is norm closed and bounded in Y^* , hence $\mathcal{G}(Y^*, Y')$ - compact; and thus $\mathcal{G}(NY, Y')$ - compact. B_Y is $\mathcal{G}(Y^*, Y')$ dense in B_{Y^*} (Goldstine Theorem), so $\mathcal{G}(Y^*, Y')$ dense in B_{NY} , and hence $\mathcal{G}(NY, Y')$ dense in B_{NY} . Since j^* is weak* continuous, $j^*(B_{NY})$ is $\mathcal{G}(NX, X')$ closed (being

$\mathcal{G}(NX, X')$ compact) and $j^*(B_Y) = B_Y$ is $\mathcal{G}(NX, X')$ dense in it.

Now, if every wuc series is a uc series in W ($W \subseteq X$), and \bar{W} denotes W together with all limit points of wuc series in W , then $2^n \bar{W} + 2^{-n} B_{NX}$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$ contain B_Y and are $\mathcal{G}(NX, X')$ closed, hence they contain $j^*(B_{NY})$. Since

$$\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (2^n \bar{W} + 2^{-n} B_{NX}) \subseteq \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} (X + 2^{-n} B_{X^*}) = X$$

it follows $j^*(B_{NY}) \subseteq X$, hence by Lemma 1 (iii), $NY \subseteq Y$.

The converse follows by using Lemma 1 (i) and the weak topology for uc series (Orlicz-Pettis Theorem).

Theorem 3 Every uc operator factors through Banach spaces containing no isomorphs of c_0 .

Proof: Let $T:Z \rightarrow X$ be uc and let W of Lemma 1 be $T(B_Z)$. Then the operators $j^{-1}: T:Z \rightarrow Y$ and $j:Y \rightarrow X$ provide the required factorization.

As in [3] we say $T:X \rightarrow Y$ is weakly completely continuous (wcc) if T sends weak Cauchy sequences into weakly convergent sequences. As NX is to uc operators, so KX is to wcc operators and similar results can be obtained (see [3]): Note that $KX = JX$ if and only if X is weakly sequentially complete. Since it is a matter of using sequences instead of series, we state without proof the following.

Lemma 4 $JY = KY$ if and only if W is weakly sequentially complete (as a subset of X).

Theorem 5 Every wcc operator factors through weakly sequentially complete spaces.

R e f e r e n c e s

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