

Schauder bases and reflexivity

by

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1. Introduction. In [11] Singer showed that a Banach space in which every basic sequence is boundedly-complete or every basic sequence is shrinking is reflexive; and in [12] Zippin extended this result by replacing basic sequence by basis. In this paper I shall obtain extensions of both Singer's result and Zippin's result to cover more general locally convex spaces (also improving on the result of Retherford [9]).

Suppose E is a locally convex space with a Schauder basis (x_n) ; then (f_n) will always denote the dual sequence in E' ; P_n will denote the map

$$P_n x = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i(x) x_i$$

and P'_n will be the dual map

$$P'_n f = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) f_i$$

in E' . The subspace of E' consisting of all f such that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P'_n f = f$ in the strong topology will be denoted by H ; the topology on H will be assumed to be the strong topology $\beta(E', E)$.

The Schauder basis (x_n) is said to be *shrinking* if $H = E'$ (i.e. (f_n) is a Schauder basis for E' in the strong topology); it is said to be γ -complete, or boundedly-complete, if whenever $(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded, then $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \alpha_i x_i$ converges. It is shown in [13] that E is semi-reflexive if and only if (x_n) is γ -complete and shrinking.

The basis (x_n) is *regular* (see [6]) if there exists a neighbourhood V of zero such that $x_n \notin V$ for all n . A bounded regular basis is called *normalised*. Finally, (x_n) is *simple* if for all $f \in E'$ $(P'_n f)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is strongly bounded (see [5]); if (x_n) is simple, (P'_n) is strongly equicontinuous.

In addition I shall use the following definitions:

Definition 1.1. (x_n) is *equi-regular* if (f_n) is equicontinuous; (x_n) is *equi-normalised* if it is equi-regular and bounded.

LEMMA 1.2. If (x_n) is simple and regular, and E is quasi-barrelled, then (x_n) is equi-regular.

As $(P'_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ is equicontinuous, if A is bounded in E , then $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty P_n(A)$ is bounded and hence so is $\{f_n(a)x_n; a \in A, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$; as (x_n) is regular

$$\sup_n \sup_{a \in A} |f_n(a)| < \infty,$$

i.e. (f_n) is strongly bounded and hence equicontinuous.

If (x_n) is equi-normalised, then (f_n) is equi-normalised as a Schauder basis of H .

2. Sequences of type P and P^* . Bases and basic sequences of types P and P^* were introduced and studied by Singer [11]; later the definition was extended by Dubinsky and Retherford to generally locally convex spaces [1]. For convenience I shall extend the definition to biorthogonal systems; if (x_n) is a sequence in E , and (f_n) a sequence in E' with $f_n(x_m) = \delta_{nm}$ (Kronecker delta), then $(x_n; f_n)$ is a biorthogonal system in E .

Definition 2.1. $(x_n; f_n)$ is of *type P* if there exists a neighbourhood V of zero with $x_n \notin V$ for all n , and the sequence $(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i; n = 1, 2, \dots)$ is bounded.

Definition 2.2. $(x_n; f_n)$ is of *type P^** (in E) if (x_n) is bounded and $(\sum_{i=1}^n f_i; n = 1, 2, \dots)$ is strongly bounded in E' .

If G is a subspace of E with $x_n \in G$ for all n , and g_n is the restriction of f_n to G , then $(x_n; g_n)$ forms another biorthogonal system; if $(x_n; f_n)$ is of type P^* , then so is $(x_n; g_n)$, but the converse is not necessarily true.

If (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E , then $(x_n; f_n)$ forms a biorthogonal system, and so I shall say (x_n) is type P or P^* according as $(x_n; f_n)$ is type P or P^* . If (n_j) is an increasing sequence of positive integers such that $(x_{n_j}; f_{n_j})$ is of type P or P^* , then I shall say that (x_{n_j}) is a type P or P^* subsequence of (x_n) ; this may not be the same as stating that (x_{n_j}) is a type P or P^* basis of the subspace $\overline{\text{lin}}(x_{n_j})_{j=1}^\infty$.

With some restrictions the same duality results as proved by Singer [11] for the Banach space case hold. The proof of the next result is obvious.

PROPOSITION 2.3. If (x_n) is a type P^* Schauder basis of E , then (f_n) is a type P Schauder basis of H .

For convenience I shall call a space E in which every bounded set is strongly (i.e. $\beta(E, E')$) bounded, a W -space. E is a W -space if and only if its weak dual $\{E', \sigma(E', E)\}$ is a W -space; any sequentially complete

space is a W -space. Thus any semi-reflexive or barrelled space is a W -space. Any Schauder basis of a W -space is simple.

PROPOSITION 2.4. Let E be a W -space, and let (x_n) be a Schauder basis of E . If (x_n) is of type P , then (f_n) is a type P^* basis of H ; if (f_n) is a type P basis of H , then (x_n) is of type P^* .

(x_n) is certainly simple, and hence if (f_n) is of type P , then by Proposition 3.1 of [6], (x_n) is bounded and hence of type P^* .

If (x_n) is of type P , then (x_n) is regular; if $x \in E$, then $x = \sum_{i=1}^\infty f_i(x)x_i$ so that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} f_i(x) = 0$. Thus (f_n) is weakly bounded and hence strongly bounded. Let $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$; then (s_n) is bounded and hence $\beta(E, E')$ bounded. The natural injection $E \rightarrow H'$ is continuous for the strong topologies $\beta(E, E')$ and $\beta(H', H)$ so that (s_n) is $\beta(H', H)$ bounded (when E is regarded as a subspace of H'). Thus (f_n) is of type P^* for H .

PROPOSITION 2.5. If every strongly bounded sequence in E' is equicontinuous and (x_n) is a simple Schauder basis of E , such that (f_n) is a type P^* basis of H , then (x_n) is a type P basis of E .

Again considering E as a subspace of H' , the sequence $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ is $\beta(H', H)$ bounded; applying Proposition 5.3 of [5], (s_n) is bounded in the original topology on E . Also (f_n) is strongly bounded and hence equicontinuous; thus (x_n) is regular and so of type P .

The condition that every strongly bounded sequence in E' is equicontinuous appears in several results of Dubinsky and Retherford [1]; this class includes all quasi-barrelled or DF -spaces. However, it is not quite as wide as it might appear.

PROPOSITION 2.6. Suppose every strongly bounded sequence in E' is equicontinuous, and (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E ; then:

- (i) E is quasi-barrelled in its Mackey topology, $\tau(E, E')$.
- (ii) If E is a sequentially complete DF -space, E is barrelled.
- (iii) If (x_n) is simple, then (x_n) is a Schauder basis of $\{E, \tau(E, E')\}$.

(i) Suppose $A \subset E'$ is absolutely convex, strongly bounded and weakly closed; then any countable subset of A is weakly relatively compact. By Theorem 6 of [2], as $\{E', \sigma(E', E)\}$ may be regarded as a sequence space, A is weakly compact. Thus A is Mackey equicontinuous and so E is quasi-barrelled.

(ii) A separable DF -space has a Mackey topology (see [3]).

(iii) If (x_n) is simple, then a slight modification of Corollary 4 of Proposition 5.3 of [5] gives the result.

3. Bases with subsequences of types P and P^* . In [11], Singer showed that from a basic sequence of type P in a Banach space one can obtain a basic sequence of type P^* and vice versa. Here I shall obtain similar results for bases of locally convex spaces with subsequences of types P or P^* (see above, section 2). Suppose (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E with a subsequence (x_{n_j}) of type P (where (n_j) is an increasing sequence of positive integers); let (s_n) be defined by

$$s_k = \begin{cases} x_k & \text{if } k \neq n_j \text{ for all } j, \\ \sum_{i=1}^j x_{n_i} & \text{if } k = n_j. \end{cases}$$

THEOREM 3.1. (s_n) is a Schauder basis of E ; if (x_n) is simple, then (s_{n_j}) is a type P^* subsequence of (s_n) .

Let

$$u_k = \begin{cases} f_k & \text{if } k \neq n_j, \\ f_{n_j} - f_{n_{j+1}} & \text{if } k = n_j. \end{cases}$$

Then, if $n_j < m \leq n_{j+1}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^m f_k(x) x_k - \sum_{k=1}^m u_k(x) s_k &= \sum_{i=1}^j f_{n_i}(x) x_{n_i} - \sum_{i=1}^j u_{n_i}(x) s_{n_i} \\ &= f_{n_{j+1}}(x) s_{n_j}. \end{aligned}$$

As (x_{n_j}) is regular, $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_{n_{j+1}}(x) = 0$; and as (s_{n_j}) is bounded it follows that

$$x = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_k(x) x_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} u_k(x) s_k,$$

so that (s_k) is a Schauder basis of E (with dual (u_k)).

If (x_n) is simple, and $A \subset E$ is bounded, the set $\{P_n(a); a \in A, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is bounded (see [5]) and so $\{f_{n_j}(a) x_{n_j}; a \in A, j = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is bounded. As (x_{n_j}) is regular,

$$\sup_{a \in A} \sup_j |f_{n_j}(a)| < \infty,$$

so that (f_{n_j}) is strongly bounded.

However

$$\sum_{i=1}^j u_{n_i} = f_{n_1} - f_{n_{j+1}},$$

and so (s_{n_j}) is a type P^* subsequence of (s_n) . Furthermore, as $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_{n_j} = 0$ weakly, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_{n_i}$ converges weakly.

Now suppose (s_n) is a Schauder basis of E (with dual (u_n)) and that (n_j) is an increasing sequence of integers. Let

$$x_k = \begin{cases} s_k & \text{if } k \neq n_j \text{ for all } j, \\ s_{n_j} - s_{n_{j-1}} & \text{if } k = n_j \text{ (letting } s_{n_0} = 0). \end{cases}$$

THEOREM 3.2. (i) If (s_n) is bounded and $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} u_{n_j}$ converges weakly, then (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E .

(ii) If (s_{n_j}) is a type P^* subsequence of (s_n) and $(\sum_{j=1}^k u_{n_j})_{k=1}^{\infty}$ is equicontinuous, then (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E with (x_{n_j}) a subsequence of type P

(i) Let

$$f_k = \begin{cases} u_k & \text{if } k \neq n_j \\ \sum_{i=j}^{\infty} u_{n_i} & \text{if } k = n_j. \end{cases}$$

Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^k f_i(x) x_i - \sum_{i=1}^k u_i(x) s_i = f_{n_{j+1}}(x) s_{n_j}, \quad \text{where } n_j < k \leq n_{j+1}.$$

As (s_{n_j}) is bounded, and $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} f_{n_{j+1}}(x) = 0$, (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E .

(ii) The sequence $\{\sum_{i=1}^k u_{n_i}; k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ has a weak cluster point v ;

obviously $v(s_{n_j}) = 1$ for all j and $v(s_k) = 0$ for all $k \neq n_j$. Thus $v = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} u_{n_i}$ and, by (i), (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E with

$$f_{n_j} = v - \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} u_{n_i},$$

so that (f_{n_j}) is equicontinuous. Therefore (x_{n_j}) is regular and hence of type P .

THEOREM 3.3. Let E be sequentially complete and possess a Schauder basis.

(i) If every Schauder basic sequence in E is γ -complete, then E is semi-reflexive.

(ii) If every Schauder basic sequence in E is shrinking, then E is semi-reflexive.

(i) Suppose E is not semi-reflexive and (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E ; then by Theorem 3.3 of [5], (x_n) is not shrinking. As E is sequentially complete, (x_n) is simple, and so by Theorem 5.4 of [6] there exists a block basic sequence (y_n) which is bounded and $f \in E'$ such that $f(y_n) = 1$. $((y_n)$ is a block basic sequence if it takes the form

$$y_j = \sum_{i=n_{j-1}+1}^{n_j} \lambda_i x_i,$$

where $n_0 = 0$ and (n_j) is an increasing sequence).

Let $F = \overline{\text{lin}}(y_j)$; then F is sequentially complete and (y_j) is a simple Schauder basis of F . If g denotes the restriction of f to F , then $g = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_i$ weakly, where (g_j) is dual to (y_j) in F' . By Theorem 3.2, if $z_j = y_j - y_{j-1}$ (with $y_0 = 0$), then (z_j) is a Schauder basis of F ; hence (z_j) is γ -complete. Thus $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} z_j$ converges; but

$$f_n \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} z_j \right) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} f_n(y_k) = 0 \quad \text{for all } n.$$

Therefore $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} z_j = 0$, but $f \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} z_j \right) = 1$; this is the required contradiction.

(ii) Again suppose (x_n) is a Schauder basis of E and that E is not semi-reflexive; then (x_n) is not γ -complete. There exists a sequence (λ_n) of scalars such that $\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i x_i \right)_{k=1}$ is bounded but does not converge; as E is sequentially complete, there exists an increasing sequence of integers n_j with $n_0 = 0$ such that if

$$y_j = \sum_{n_{j-1}+1}^{n_j} \lambda_i x_i,$$

then (y_j) is a block basic sequence of type P . Since $F = \overline{\text{lin}}(y_n)$ is sequentially complete, (y_n) is a simple Schauder basis of F , and, by Theorem 3.1, there exists a Schauder basis of F , (z_n) , of type P^* . If (h_n) is the dual sequence of (z_n) in F' , then, as shown in the proof of Theorem 3.1, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} h_i$ converges weakly. Thus as (z_n) is shrinking $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} h_i$ converges strongly, and so $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n = 0$ strongly. However, (z_n) is bounded, and

$$\sup_m |h_n(z_m)| = 1 \quad \text{for all } n,$$

and this is again a contradiction.

This theorem is a considerable improvement on the results of Retherford [9], who obtained the same result under the extra conditions that E is barrelled and every closed subspace of E with a Schauder basis is barrelled.

4. Semi-shrinking and semi- γ -complete bases. In [8], Pełczyński and Szlenk introduced semi-shrinking and semi-boundedly-complete bases of Banach spaces; these definitions generalise naturally to locally convex spaces.

Definition 4.1. A Schauder basis (x_n) is *semi-shrinking* if (x_n) is regular and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$ weakly.

Definition 4.2. A Schauder basis (x_n) is *semi- γ -complete* if (x_n) is bounded and whenever $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i \right)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded, then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = 0$.

A semi-shrinking basis is normalised, but the same is not true for a semi- γ -complete basis (e.g. the standard basis of l^2 in its weak topology). A normalised shrinking basis is semi-shrinking and a normalised γ -complete basis is semi- γ -complete, but the converses are false (see [8] and [10]).

PROPOSITION 4.3. Let (x_n) be a simple Schauder basis of E .

- (i) If (x_n) is semi- γ -complete, then (f_n) is a semi-shrinking basis of H .
- (ii) If every strongly bounded sequence in E is equicontinuous and (x_n) is semi-shrinking, then (f_n) is semi- γ -complete for H .

(i) Since (x_n) is bounded, (f_n) is regular in the strong topology. Suppose $\chi \in (E', \beta(E', E))'$; for $f \in E'$, as (x_n) is simple

$$\sup_n \left| \chi \left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) f_i \right) \right| < \infty.$$

Therefore

$$\sup_n \left| \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \chi(f_i) \right| < \infty,$$

so $\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \chi(f_i) x_i; n = 1, 2, \dots \right)$ is bounded in E ; by assumption $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \chi(f_n) = 0$, and so $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n = 0$ in $\sigma(E', E')$.

(ii) By Theorem 3.4 of [6], (f_n) is strongly normalised. Suppose $\left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i f_i; n = 1, 2, \dots \right\}$ is strongly bounded; then this set is weakly compact and so possesses a cluster point f , where $f(x_i) = \lambda_i$. Thus

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = 0.$$

In [7], Pełczyński and Singer introduced a very useful method of obtaining a new basis from a given basis of a Banach space, called the method of block perturbation. Under certain circumstances this may be extended to apply to locally convex spaces. Let (x_n) be a simple regular Schauder basis of E and let u_j be a bounded block basic sequence,

$$u_j = \sum_{m_{j-1}+1}^{m_j} \alpha_i x_i$$



(where $m_0 = 0$ and (m_j) is an increasing sequence of integers). Suppose that there exists a sequence $\{p_j\}$ with $m_{j-1} < p_j \leq m_j$ such that $\alpha_{p_j} = 0$ for all j ; then the sequence

$$y_n = x_n + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_{np_k} u_k$$

is a block perturbation of (x_n) .

LEMMA 4.4. (y_n) is a simple regular Schauder basis of E ; if (x_n) is equi-regular, then so is (y_n) .

Let $g_n = f_n - \alpha_n f_{t_n}$, where $t_n = p_k$ for $m_{k-1} < n \leq m_k$. Then $g_n(y_m) = \delta_{nm}$ and as in [7]

$$\sum_{n=1}^N g_n(x) y_n - \sum_{n=1}^N f_n(x) x_n = f_{p_r}(x) (\beta_N u_r - P_N u_r),$$

where $m_{r-1} < N \leq m_r$ and $\beta_N = 0$ if $N < p_r$ and $\beta_N = 1$ if $p_r \leq N$.

As (x_n) is simple, the set $(\beta_N u_r - P_N u_r)_{N=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded, and (x_n) is regular $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} f_{p_r}(x) = 0$. Thus

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_i(x) y_i = x$$

and (y_n) is a Schauder basis of E .

$$\sum_{n=1}^N f(y_n) g_n - \sum_{n=1}^N f(x_n) f_n = f(\beta_N u_r - P_N u_r) f_{p_r}$$

and as (x_n) is simple and regular, it follows that (f_{p_r}) is strongly bounded; thus the set $(\sum_{n=1}^N f(y_n) g_n; N = 1, 2, \dots)$ is strongly bounded, i.e. (y_n) is simple.

If (f_n) is equicontinuous, then as (x_n) is bounded (since (x_n) is regular and simple), $g_n = f_n - \alpha_n f_{t_n}$ is equicontinuous.

THEOREM 4.5. Let (x_n) be a simple regular Schauder basis of E ; if every block perturbation of (x_n) is semi-shrinking, then (x_n) is shrinking.

By Theorem 5.4 of [6], if (x_n) is not shrinking, there exists a bounded block basic sequence (y_j) and $f \in E'$ with $f(y_j) = 1$ for all j .

Let

$$y_j = \sum_{i=n_{j-1}+1}^{n_j} \alpha_i x_i,$$

and let $u_k = y_j$ when $k = n_{2j-1}$, and zero otherwise; then $z_k = x_k + u_k$ is a block perturbation of (x_k) . By assumption, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} u_k = 0$ weakly and

$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} z_k = 0$ weakly, so that $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} u_k = 0$ weakly; this is a contradiction.

5. Reflexivity. Most of the results of this section remain valid if stated with the condition "every strongly bounded sequence in E'' is equicontinuous" replacing the condition " E is quasi-barrelled" (or, if E is complete, "barrelled"); however, as shown in section 2, this is only a very slight difference, and in any case this form of the results can be deduced from the weaker form. Thus I shall, where applicable, assume that E is quasi-barrelled or barrelled. It should also be observed that in [4], it is shown that a sequentially complete barrelled space with a Schauder basis is complete, and the results are given for complete barrelled spaces, rather than sequentially complete barrelled spaces.

THEOREM 5.1. Let E be a quasi-barrelled space with a simple normalised Schauder basis (x_n) ; suppose every simple normalised Schauder basis of E is semi- γ -complete. Then (f_n) is a shrinking basis of H , and if E is sequentially complete (and hence complete), then (x_n) is γ -complete.

As (x_n) is simple, (f_n) is an equi-Schauder basis of H , and in particular is a simple basis of H ; by Proposition 4.3, (f_n) is semi-shrinking and so is regular. Let (g_n) be any block perturbation of (f_n) ; and let (y_n) be its dual sequence in H' ; identifying E as a subspace of H' , it is clear that $\text{lin}(y_n) = \text{lin}(x_n)$, and so, as (g_n) is a simple basis of H , (y_n) is a Schauder basis of E in the topology $\beta(H', H)$. However, by Proposition 5.3 of [5], this is the original topology. As (x_n) is simple and regular, (f_n) is equicontinuous (Lemma 1.2); as $(g_n - f_n)$ is strongly bounded, (g_n) is equicontinuous and so (y_n) is normalised.

Suppose that

$$g_n = f_n + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \delta_{np_k} h_k,$$

where $h_k = \sum_{m_{k-1}+1}^{m_k} \alpha_i f_i$, $m_{k-1} < p_k \leq m_k$ and $\alpha_{p_k} = 0$. Suppose, as in Lemma 4.4, $m_{r-1} < N \leq m_r$ and that $\beta_N = 0$ if $N < p_r$ and $\beta_N = 1$ if $N \geq p_r$; then

$$\sum_{i=1}^N f(y_i) g_i - \sum_{i=1}^N f(x_i) f_i = f(x_{p_r}) (\beta_N h_r - P'_N h_r)$$

for all $f \in E'$. As (x_n) is bounded, $\sup_N |f(x_{p_r})| < \infty$; as (h_r) is strongly bounded and $(P'_N)_{N=1}^{\infty}$ is strongly equicontinuous, $(\beta_N h_r - P'_N h_r)$ is strongly bounded. It follows that (y_n) is a simple normalised basis of E .

Therefore (y_n) is semi- γ -complete; by Proposition 4.3, (g_n) is semi-shrinking for H ; applying Theorem 4.5, (f_n) is a shrinking basis of H . If E is sequentially complete, then by Corollary 2 of Proposition 5.3 of [5], (x_n) is γ -complete.



LEMMA 5.2. Let (x_n) be an equi-normalised Schauder basis of E which is not semi- γ -complete; then E has a normalised Schauder basis (y_n) which is not semi-shrinking, and the dual sequence (g_n) may be extended by one element g_0 to a Schauder basis of H .

Suppose (α_n) is a sequence such that $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ but $(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i; n = 1, 2, \dots)$ is bounded. Then there exists an increasing sequence p_k and $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $|\alpha_{p_k}| > \varepsilon$ for all k . Let $p_0 = 0$, and

$$u_j = \sum_{p_{j-1}+1}^{p_j-1} \alpha_i x_i, \quad z_{p_j} = \alpha_{p_j} x_{p_j} + u_j, \\ z_n = x_n \quad \text{for } n \neq p_j;$$

then (z_n) is a block perturbation of the Schauder basis $(\gamma_n x_n)$, where $\gamma_{p_j} = \alpha_{p_j}$ and $\gamma_n = 1$ if $n \neq p_j$. Therefore (z_n) is a simple equi-normalised basis of E ; obviously

$$\sum_{i=1}^n z_{p_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{p_n} \alpha_i x_i$$

is a bounded sequence, and so (z_{p_i}) is a subsequence of type P . Applying Theorem 3.1, if

$$y_{p_n} = \sum_{i=1}^n z_{p_i} \quad \text{and} \quad y_i = z_i \quad (i \neq p_n),$$

then (y_n) is a normalised Schauder basis of E with (y_{p_n}) a subsequence of type P^* . If (h_n) is the dual sequence of (z_n) , then $h_{p_i}(y_{p_n}) = 1$ for all n , and so (y_n) is not semi-shrinking.

If (g_n) is the dual sequence of (y_n) , then

$$\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x) y_i - \sum_{i=1}^n h_i(x) z_i = h_{p_{k+1}}(x) y_{p_k},$$

where $p_k \leq n < p_{k+1}$. As (x_n) is equi-regular, so is $(\gamma_n x_n)$ and hence (z_n) ; thus if A is a bounded subset of E , $\{h_{p_{k+1}}(x) y_{p_k}; x \in A, k = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is also bounded. Therefore $\{\sum_{i=1}^n g_i(x) y_i; x \in A, n = 1, 2, \dots\}$ is bounded, and (y_n) is simple.

Thus (g_n) is a Schauder basis for $\overline{\text{lin}}(g_n)$ in E' ; letting $g_0 = h_{p_1}$, then $\overline{\text{lin}}(g_i; i = 0, 1, 2, \dots) = \overline{\text{lin}}(h_i) = \overline{\text{lin}}(f_i)$. If $h_{p_i} \in \overline{\text{lin}}(g_i; i = 1, 2, \dots)$, then

$$h_{p_1} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} g_{p_i} \quad \text{in } \beta(E', E);$$

but this is impossible as (g_n) is regular; thus $H = \text{lin}(g_0) \oplus \overline{\text{lin}}(g_i; i = 1, 2, \dots)$ and $(g_i; i = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ is a Schauder basis of H .

THEOREM 5.3. Let E be a complete barrelled space with a normalised Schauder basis. The following are equivalent:

- (i) Every normalised Schauder basis of E is shrinking.
- (ii) Every normalised Schauder basis of E is semi-shrinking.
- (iii) Every normalised Schauder basis of E is γ -complete.
- (iv) Every normalised Schauder basis of E is semi- γ -complete.
- (v) E is reflexive.

By Theorem 5.1, (iii) and (iv) are equivalent; while by Theorem 4.5, (i) and (ii) are equivalent. By Lemma 5.2, (ii) implies (iv), and thus (i) implies (iii); thus by Theorem 3.3 of [5], (i) and (v) are equivalent. The proof is completed by showing that (iii) implies (ii).

Suppose (x_n) is a normalised Schauder basis of E ; then (x_n) is γ -complete, and by Theorem 6.3 of [5], H is barrelled with $H' = E$. Suppose (f_n) is not semi- γ -complete as a basis of H ; then H has a normalised Schauder basis (g_n) which is not semi-shrinking, and has a subsequence (y_{p_n}) of type P^* . The dual sequence (y_n) of (g_n) may be extended to a basis of $\text{lin}(x_n)$ in $\{E, \beta(E, H)\}$ (Lemma 5.2); however, $\beta(E, H)$ is the original topology on E (Proposition 5.3 of [5]), and so (y_n) may be extended by one element y_0 to a Schauder basis of E . As (g_n) is normalised, so is (y_n) (Theorem 3.4 of [6]), and hence so is its extension by one element. Thus (y_n) is semi- γ -complete; however $(\sum_{i=1}^n y_{p_i})_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded, and so this is a contradiction.

It follows that (f_n) is a semi- γ -complete basis of H , and so, by Proposition 4.3, (x_n) is semi-shrinking. Thus (iii) implies (ii), and all five conditions are equivalent.

In the case when E is a Banach space, the equivalence of (i), (iii) and (v) was proved by Zippin [12]. This theorem raises the point of whether the same result is true without the restriction of considering only normalised bases. In particular, one might consider whether (iv) can be replaced by

“For every Schauder basis (x_n) of E , whenever $(\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is bounded then $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \alpha_n x_n = 0$ ”.

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On non-isomorphism of Banach spaces of holomorphic functions

by

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1. The results discussed in this paper are based on two classical theorems of functional analysis. The first of these theorems says that every separable Banach space X is linearly isometric to a subspace of $C = C([0, 1])$, the space of continuous functions on the segment $[0, 1]$ (see Banach [1], p. 163). The second theorem, stated in a form which is convenient for our purposes, is the following:

Suppose that the space C is a closed linear subspace of a Banach space B . Then there exists a continuous linear operator of extending continuous linear functionals on C to the functionals on B (see Nachbin [4], Lindenstrauss [3], 86-89, and also [8], p. 49).

These results have given to A. A. Miliutin and A. Pełczyński (separately) the idea of trying to establish non-isomorphism of given Banach spaces X and Y by comparing the positions in which these spaces can be embedded into the universal space C . The realisation of this idea has supplied the proof of non-isomorphism of certain Banach spaces which could not as yet be distinguished by any other method.

2. Let X be a Banach space and let $J: X \rightarrow C$ be an operator of an isomorphic embedding of X into C . Then the conjugate $J^*: C^* \rightarrow X^*$ is onto X^* . For every subspace M of X^* , let $\chi_J(M)$ denote the infimum of the norms of linear operators $S: M \rightarrow C^*$ having the property that $J^*S: M \rightarrow M$ is the identity on M .

In 1964 A. A. Miliutin communicated to the author the following (unpublished) result:

THEOREM 1. *Let $I: X \rightarrow C$ and $J: X \rightarrow C$ be two isomorphic embeddings of the space X into C . Then, for every subspace $M \subset X^*$, we have*

$$(\|J\| \cdot \|I^{-1}\|)^{-1} \leq \chi_J(M) / \chi_I(M) \leq \|I\| \cdot \|J^{-1}\|,$$