Weakly Uniformly Rotund Banach spaces

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Abstract

The dual space of a WUR Banach space is weakly k-analytic.

A Banach space is said to be *weakly uniformly rotund* (WUR -for short) if given sequences (x_n) and (y_n) in the unit sphere with $\|x_n + y_n\| \to 2$ we should have weak-$\lim_n(x_n - y_n) = 0$. This notion has become more important since Hájek proved that every WUR Banach space must be Asplund [7]. To obtain this result he uses ideas of Stegall for the equivalence between being an Asplund space and having the Radon-Nikodym property on its dual. Using this result and the Fabian-Godefroy [3] projectional resolution of the identity in the dual of an Asplund space, Fabian, Hájek and Zizler have recently showed that for a WUR Banach space E the dual space E^* is a subspace of a WCG Banach space. Indeed they proved that for a Banach space E to have an equivalent WUR norm is equivalent to the fact that the bidual unit ball $B_{E^{**}}$, endowed with the weak-* topology, will be an uniform Eberlein compact [4]. Consequently they obtain that E must be LUR renormable, too [6]. The aim of this note is to provide a direct proof of the fact that every WUR Banach space E has a dual space E^* which is weakly k-analytic. This provides a topological approach to Hájek's result on the Asplundness of the space E as well as the LUR renorming consequence on E after [5].

This paper was prepared during the visit of the forth named author to the University of Valencia in the Spring term of the Academic Year 1995-96. He acknowledges his gratitude to the hospitality and facilities provided by the University of Valencia.

In this paper, E will denote a Banach space, E^* its dual, B_E its closed unit ball, S_E its unit sphere.

Definition 1 *A Banach space* $(E, \|\cdot\|)$ *is said to be* uniformly Gâteaux differentiable *(UGD -for short) if for every* $x \in E$

$$\lim_{t\to 0} \sup_{\|y\|=1} \frac{\|y + tx\| + \|y - tx\| - 2}{t} = 0.$$

*The first named author has been supported in part by DGICYT Project PB91-0326, the second named author by DGICYT PB91-0326 and PB94-0535, the third named author by DGICYT PB95-1025 and DGICYT PB91-0326, the fourth named author by a grant from the "Conselleria de Cultura, Educació i Ciència de la Generalitat Valenciana" and by NFSR of Bulgaria Grant MM-409/94.

The following theorem is the main result of this note:

Theorem 1 *Let E be a Banach space such that E^* has an equivalent (not necessarily dual) UGD norm (in particular, let E be WUR Banach space). Then E^* is weakly k-analytic.*

The proof is based on the following assertions

Fact 1 (Šmulyan, see [2, Theorem II.6.7]) *The Banach space E is WUR if and only if E^* is UGD.*

Theorem 2 (Talagrand [8]) *Let K be a compact space. The following assertions are equivalent:*

1. *$C(K)$ is weakly k-analytic.*
2. *There is an increasing mapping $\alpha \to S_\alpha$ from $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ (endowed with the product order) in the family of compact subsets of $C(K)$ endowed with the topology of pontwise convergence, such that $\cup\{S_\sigma : \sigma \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\}$ separates points of K.*

Remark 1 In [1] the validity of the previous theorem for an arbitrary topological space is studied. In particular, for every subset W of a Banach space E it follows that (W, weak) is k-analytic if and only if $W = \cup\{S_\sigma : \sigma \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}\}$ and every S_σ is weakly compact with $S_\sigma \subset S_\gamma$ whenever $\sigma \leq \gamma$ in the product order. This will be the only tool necessary here from the theory of k-analytic spaces.

Remark 2 From Theorem 1 and [5], see also [2, p. 296], we get that every WUR Banach space admits an equivalent LUR norm.

Remark 3 From Theorem 1 and [9] we obtain Hájek's [7] result asserting that every WUR Banach space is Asplund. Following ideas in [1] it is possible to give a direct proof of the fact that if X^* is weakly k-analytic then X is Asplund: Assume X is separable. As (X^*, weak) is k-analytic, there is an increasing usco mapping T from $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ into the set of subsets of (X^*, weak). Let P be the projection from $(X, \text{weak}^*) \times \mathbb{N}$ onto (X, weak), and consider the restriction Q of P to $\Sigma := \{(x, \alpha) : \ (x, \alpha) \in X \times \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}, \ x \in T(\alpha)\}$. It is easy to prove that Q is continuous. It follows that X is separable.

Proof of Theorem 1. It is well known that E admits an equivalent WUR norm . Then E^* has an equivalent dual UGD norm. Then given $x^* \in S_{E^*}$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta_\epsilon(x^*) > 0$ such that

$$\|y^* + tx^*\| + \|y^* - tx^*\| \leq 2 + \epsilon|t|, \text{ if } |t| < \delta_\epsilon(x^*) \text{ and } y^* \in S_{E^*}.$$

Given a positive integer p define

$$S_p(\epsilon) := \{x^* \in S_{E^*} : \ \delta_\epsilon(x^*) > \frac{1}{p}\}.$$

Obviously,

$$S_1(\epsilon) \subset S_2(\epsilon) \subset \ldots \subset S_p(\epsilon) \subset S_{p+1}(\epsilon) \subset \ldots$$

and $\cup_{p=1}^{\infty} S_p(\epsilon) = S_{E^*}$. Let $\alpha = (a_n) \in I\!N^{I\!N}$. Define

$$S_\alpha := \cap_{n=1}^{\infty} S_{a_n}(\frac{1}{n}).$$

We have

$$S_{E^*} = \cup\{S_\alpha : \ \alpha \in I\!N^{I\!N}\},$$

and

$$S_\alpha \subset S_\beta, \text{ whenever } \alpha = (a_n) \leq \beta = (b_n) \text{ (i.e., } a_n \leq b_n, \ \forall n).$$

This sets will give us the k-analytic structure of S_{E^*} in the weak topology. Indeed, we have the following

Claim 1 *Given $x^{**} \in B_{E^{**}}$, $\epsilon > 0$ and $\alpha = (a_n) \in I\!N^{I\!N}$, there is $x \in B_E$ such that*

$$|\langle x^{**} - x, x^* \rangle| < \epsilon, \ \forall x^* \in S_\alpha.$$

Proof of the claim: Find $n \in I\!N$ such that $\frac{3}{n} < \epsilon$. Pick $y^* \in S_{E^*}$ such that

$$\langle x^{**}, y^* \rangle > 1 - \frac{1}{na_n}.$$

Find $x \in B_E$ such that

$$\langle x, y^* \rangle > 1 - \frac{1}{na_n}.$$

Let $x^* \in S_\alpha$. Since $x^* \in S_{a_n}(\frac{1}{n})$

$$\|y^* + \frac{1}{a_n} x^*\| + \|y^* - \frac{1}{a_n} x^*\| \leq 2 + \frac{1}{na_n}.$$

In particular we have

$$\langle x^{**}, y^* + \frac{1}{a_n} x^* \rangle + \langle x, y^* - \frac{1}{a_n} x^* \rangle \leq 2 + \frac{1}{na_n} \tag{1}$$

hence

$$\frac{1}{a_n} \langle x^{**} - x, x^* \rangle \leq 2 + \frac{1}{na_n} - \langle x^{**}, y^* \rangle - \langle x, y^* \rangle < \frac{3}{na_n} < \frac{\epsilon}{a_n}$$

and so

$$\langle x^{**} - x, x^* \rangle < \epsilon, \ \forall x^* \in S_\alpha.$$

By interchanging x^{**} and x in (1), we get

$$|\langle x^{**} - x, x^* \rangle| < \epsilon, \ \forall x^* \in S_\alpha.$$

and this proves the claim.

To finish the proof of the Theorem, observe that, by the Claim, each S_α is weakly relatively compact since it is weak*-relatively compact. Thus, we have

$$S_{E^*} \subset \cup\{\overline{S_\alpha}^{\text{weak}} : \ \alpha \in I\!N^{I\!N}\} := W$$

and W is weakly k-analytic in E^* [Theorem 2 and Remark 1].

Consider the map

$$(W, \text{weak}) \times [0, +\infty[\stackrel{\Psi}{\longrightarrow} (E^*, \text{weak})$$

given by $\Psi(x^*, t) := t.x^*$. Ψ is continuous, $[0, +\infty[$ is a Polish space, $(W, \text{weak}) \times [0, +\infty[$ is k-analytic and $\Psi(W \times [0, +\infty[) = E^*$, so (E^*, weak) is itself k-analytic. q.e.d.

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