

# ON BANACH LATTICES OF OPERATORS

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## ABSTRACT

Let  $\Lambda_1$  and  $\Lambda_2$  be infinite-dimensional Banach lattices such that  $c_0$  is not finitely representable in  $\Lambda_2$ . Then the bounded linear operators from  $\Lambda_1$  to  $\Lambda_2$  form a lattice if and only if  $\Lambda_1$  is an abstract AL space.

In [2], Fremlin showed that a Banach lattice  $\Lambda$  is isomorphic to an AL-space (see, e.g. [1]) if every compact linear operator  $T: \Lambda \rightarrow l_1$  is the difference of two positive operators. The purpose of this note is to prove the following extension of Fremlin's result: *If  $\Lambda_1$  and  $\Lambda_2$  are infinite dimensional B - lattices such that every operator in the uniform closure  $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$  of the finite rank operators from  $\Lambda_1$  to  $\Lambda_2$  splits by  $T = P - N$  with  $P$  and  $N$  positive, and if  $\Lambda_2$  does not contain (uniformly) copies of  $l_\infty^n$ , then  $\Lambda_1$  is isomorphic (linear, order and norm) to an AL-space.* The basic technique is Fremlin's. The new parts of the proof are based on some inequalities due to Tzafriri [5]. This result is suggested by a well known result (see, e.g. [4, p. 174]) that every operator from an AL-space to a B-lattice not containing  $c_0$  split (as above).

We now proceed to the proof of the main result.

Notice first that since  $T \in \mathcal{F}(\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$  can be written as  $T = P - N$ , we may define  $|T|$  on positive elements  $x$  of  $\Lambda_1$  by the formula  $|T|x = \vee \{Ty \mid -x \leq y \leq x\}$ . In fact, for any  $x \geq 0$  in  $\Lambda_1$ , and any  $|y| \leq x$ ,  $Ty = Ty^+ - Ty^- \leq Py^+ + Ny^- \leq Px + Nx$ , so that  $|T|x$  exists by the order completeness of  $\Lambda_2$  [3]. It is also clear that  $\|T\| \leq \| |T| \|$  and  $|T + S| \leq |T| + |S|$ . We wish to show that there exists  $K \geq 1$  such that  $\| |T| \| \leq K \|T\|$  for all  $T \in \mathcal{F}(\Lambda_1, \Lambda_2)$ . For this, it is sufficient to prove that the ball  $\{T: \| |T| \| \leq 1\}$  is

closed. This is obvious since this ball is the intersection of the family of all closed sets of the form  $\{S \mid \|v_{i-1}^n S y_i\| \leq 1\}$  where  $v_{i-1}^n |y_i| \leq |x|$  for some  $x, \|x\| \leq 1$ .

Next, according to Tzafriri, there is an  $\alpha > 0$  such that for any  $n$ , there exist  $e_1, \dots, e_{2^n}$ , non-negative, disjoint, normalized elements of  $\Lambda_2$  such that the Rademacher elements over  $(e_i)_{i=1}^{2^n}$

$$r_1 = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{2^{n-1}} e_i - \sum_{i=2^{n-1}+1}^{2^n} e_i \right\} / \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} e_i \right\|, \dots,$$

$$r_n = \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} (-1)^{i+1} e_i \right\} / \left\| \sum_{i=1}^{2^n} e_i \right\|$$

satisfy, for  $a_1, \dots, a_n$  arbitrary,  $\|\sum_{i=1}^n a_i r_i\| \leq \alpha (\sum a_i^2)^{1/2}$ . Let  $f_1, \dots, f_n$  be positive disjoint elements of  $\Lambda_1$  and define  $T: \Lambda_1 \rightarrow \Lambda_2$  by  $Tx = \sum f_i(x) r_i$ . It is readily checked that for  $x \geq 0$ , one has  $|T|x \geq \sum f_i(x) |r_i|$  so that  $\|Tx\| \geq \sum f_i(x)$ . In particular, we have  $\|\sum f_i\| \leq \| |T| \| \leq K \|T\|$ . On the other hand,  $\|Tx\| \leq \alpha (\sum f_i(x)^2)^{1/2}$  for any  $x$ , so that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\sum f_i\| &\leq K \alpha \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} (\sum f_i(x)^2)^{1/2} \\ &= K \alpha \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} ((\sum f_i(x) f_i) x)^{1/2} \leq K \alpha \sup_{\|x\| \leq 1} \|\sum f_i(x) f_i\|^{1/2} \\ &\leq K \alpha \sup_{1 \leq j \leq n} (\|f_j\| \|\sum f_i\|)^{1/2} \quad \text{and hence} \end{aligned}$$

$$(*) \quad \|\sum f_i\| \leq (K \alpha)^2 \sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \|f_i\|.$$

Now renorm  $\Lambda_1$  by  $\|x\| = \sup \{\sum \|x_i\| \mid x = \sum x_i, |x_i| \wedge |x_j| = 0 \text{ when } i \neq j\}$ . Then  $(\Lambda_1, \|\cdot\|)$  is an AL-space equivalent to  $(\Lambda_1, \|\cdot\|)$  by (\*). This completes the proof.

## REFERENCES

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