International Journal of Engineering, Mathematical and Physical Sciences
ISSN: 2517-9934
Vol:4, No:3, 2010

Some properties of b-weakly compact operators on Banach lattice

Na Cheng and Zi-li Chen

Abstract—We investigate the sufficient condition under which each positive b-weakly compact operator is Dunford-Pettis. We also investigate the necessary condition on which each positive b-weakly compact operator is Dunford-Pettis. Necessary condition on which each positive b-weakly compact operator is weakly compact is also considered. We give the operator that is semi-compact, but it is not b-weakly. We present a necessary and sufficient condition under which each positive semi-compact operator is b-weakly compact.

Keywords—b-weakly compact, Dunford-Pettis operator, M-weakly compact operator, L-weakly compact operator, semi-compact operator, weakly sequentially continuous lattice operations, order continuous norm, positive Schur property.

I. Introduction

RECALL that a subset A of a Riesz space E is called b-order bounded in E if it is order bounded in $(E^{\sim})^{\sim}$. A Riesz space is said to have property (b) if $A \subset E$ is order bounded whenever A is order bounded in $(E^{\sim})^{\sim}$. Note that every perfect Riesz space and therefore every order dual has property (b). Every reflexive Banach lattice has property (b). Every KB space has property (b) and if $(E^{\sim})^{\sim}$ is retractable on E then E has property (b). On the other hand, by considering $A = \{e_n\}$ in c_0, we see that c_0 does not have property (b). An operator $T : E \to X$, mapping each b-order bounded subset of Banach lattice E into a relatively weakly compact subset of Banach space X is called a b-weakly compact operator. The collection of b-weakly compact operators will be denoted by $W_b(E, F)$. Then $W_b(E, F)$ is a closed subspace of $L(E, F)$, the vector space of all continuous operators from E into F. Operators mapping order intervals into relatively weakly compact sets are called o-weakly operators and denoted by $W_o(E, F)$. The collection of weakly compact operators will be denoted by $W(E, F)$. Then $W(E, F) \subseteq W_b(E, F) \subseteq W_o(E, F)$, [9] gave examples to show that these inclusions may be proper.

An operator is said to be a Dunford-Pettis operator if it carries relatively weakly compact subsets onto norm totally bounded subsets. An operator T from a Banach lattice E into a Banach lattice F is said to be M-weakly compact if each disjoint bounded sequence (x_n) of E, we have $\lim_n \|T(x_n)\| = 0$. And an operator T from a Banach lattice E into a Banach lattice F is called L-weakly compact if for each disjoint bounded sequence (y_n), in the solid hull of $T(B_E)$, we have $\lim_n \|y_n\| = 0$ where B_E is the closed unit ball of E.

In 2003, S.Alpay and B.Altin [9] studied the property (b). They proved that Banach lattice E is a KB-space if and only if it has order continuous norm and property (b) [9, Theorem 2.1]. They also gave the definition of b-weakly compact operator. They characterized that $T : E \to X$ is b-weakly compact operator if and only if for each b-order bounded $A \subset E$ and disjoint sequence (x_n) in A satisfies $\lim_n \|T(x_n)\|$=0 [9, Theorem 2.8]. In 2006, S.Alpay and B.Altin [10] investigate Riesz spaces and Banach lattices enjoying property (b). They proved that if Banach F is Dedekind complete, then the space of order bounded operators from Banach E into F has property (b) if and only if F has property (b) [10, Theorem 2]. Every order closed Riesz subspace of a Dedekind complete Riesz space E with property (b) has property (b) [10, Theorem 2]. In 2007, S.Alpay and B.Altin [11] characterized the b-weak compactness of T in terms of its mapping properties [11, Theorem 1, Theorem 2, Theorem 4]. In 2007, B.Altin [13] investigated the order structure of b-weakly compact operator. In 2009, S.Alpay and B.Altin [12] gave characterized of KB-spaces in terms of b-weakly compact operators. A Banach lattice F is KB-space if and only if for each Banach lattice E and positive disjointness preserving operator $T : E \to F$ is b-weakly compact. In 2009, B. Aqzzouz and A. Elbou, and J. Hmichane [14] establish necessary and sufficient conditions under which b-weakly compact operators between Banach lattices have b-weakly compact adjoint or operators with b-weakly compact adjoint are themselves b-weakly compact. $T : E \to F$ between Banach lattices is a b-weakly compact operator, then its adjoint $T' : F' \to E'$ is b-weakly compact if and only if F' or E' is a KB-space. Each operator $T : E \to F$ is b-weakly compact whenever its adjoint $T' : F' \to E'$ is b-weakly compact if and only if E or F is a KB-space.

To state our results, we need to fix some notation and recall some definitions. A Banach lattice is an AM-space if and only if the norm is additive on the positive cone of the dual. An element $e > 0$ in a Riesz space is said to be an order unit whenever for each x there exists some $\lambda > 0$ with $|x| \le \lambda e$. Now if a Banach lattice E has an order unit $e > 0$, then $A_e = E$ holds, and the norm $\|x\|_\infty = \inf\{\lambda > 0 : |x| \le \lambda e\}$ is equivalent to the original norm of E. In other words, if a Banach lattice E has an order unit e, then E can be renormed in such a way that it becomes an AM-space having $[-e, e]$ as its closed unit ball. A Banach lattice has order continuous norm if and only if every order bounded disjoint sequence id norm convergent to zero. A Banach lattice E is said to be a KB-space, whenever every increasing norm bounded sequence of E^+ is norm convergent. For example, each reflexive Banach lattice is KB-space. Also, each KB-space has an order continuous norm, but a Banach lattice with an order continuous norm is not necessary a KB-

Na Cheng and Zi-li Chen are with Department of Mathematic, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu 610031, P. R. China
Email address: chengnaanna@126.com

space. In fact, the Banach lattice c_0 has an order continuous norm but it is not a KB-space. However, if E is a Banach lattice, the topological dual E' is a KB-space if and only if its norm is order continuous. The Banach lattice E has the positive Schur property if each weakly null sequence with positive sequence in E converges to zero in norm. A Banach lattice E is said to have weakly sequentially continuous lattice operations whenever $x_n \stackrel{w}{\rightarrow} 0$ in E implies $|x_n| \stackrel{w}{\rightarrow} 0$ in E. In an AM-space the lattice operations are weakly sequentially continuous. Also, every Banach lattice with the Schur property (i.e., $x_n \stackrel{w}{\rightarrow} 0$ implies $\|x_n\| \rightarrow 0$) has weakly sequentially continuous lattice operations. Thus, for example, the Banach lattice $C[0,1]$, l_1, $l_1 \oplus C[0,1]$ all have weakly sequentially continuous lattice operations.

The goal of this paper is to investigate the sufficient condition under which each positive b-weakly compact operator is Dunford-Pettis. We also investigate the necessary condition on which each positive b-weakly compact operator is Dunford-Pettis. Necessary condition on which each positive b-weakly compact operator is weakly compact is also considered. We give the operator that is semi-compact, but it is not b-weakly. We present a necessary and sufficient condition under which each positive semi-compact operator is b-weakly compact.

All notions concerning Banach lattices and not explained here are can find in [1] and [2].

II. Properties of b-weakly compact operators

Theorem 1: For Banach lattice F, each positive b-weakly compact operator from AM-space into F is Dunford-Pettis.

Proof: Let $\rho(x) = \|Tx\|$ for every $x \in E$, then ρ is a continuous lattice seminorm on E. Suppose $T : E \rightarrow F$ is not a Dunford-Pettis operator, since AM-space has weakly sequentially continuous lattice operators, there exists a sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E_+$ with $x_n \stackrel{w}{\rightarrow} 0$, and $\|Tx_n\| \geq 1$.

Corollary 2.3.5 of [2] shows that for every $0 < c < 1$, there exists a subsequence $(k(n))_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset N$ and a disjoint sequence $\{y_n\} \subset E_+$ such that

$$y_n \leq x_{k(n)}, \|Ty_n\| \geq c$$

for all $n \in N$. Since $y_n \leq x_{k(n)}$ and $x_n \stackrel{w}{\rightarrow} 0$, the uniform boundness theorem implies that the sequence y_n is bounded.

Observing that $(y_1 + \cdots + y_n)_1^{\infty}$ is a monotone norm bounded sequence, there exists $x'' \in E''_+$ such that

$$0 \leq y_1 + \cdots + y_n \leq x''$$

together with the fact that T is b-weakly compact, it follows that

$$\|Ty_n\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

This gives a contradiction. □

Theorem 2: Let E and F be two Banach lattices, if every positive b-weakly compact operator $T : E \rightarrow F$ is Dunford-Pettis, then the norm of F is order continuous or the lattice operations of E are weakly sequentially continuous.

Proof: If the norm of F is not order continuous and the lattice operations of E are not weakly sequentially continuous, A.W.Wickstead constructed in the proof of Theorem 2 of [4] two positive operators $S, T : E \rightarrow F$ such that $0 \leq S \leq T$ and T is compact and hence it is b-weakly compact, Proposition 2.2 of [6] implies S is b-weakly compact, but it is not Dunford-Pettis. □

Theorem 3: Let E and F be two Banach lattices, if every positive b-weakly compact operator $T : E \rightarrow F$ is weakly compact, then one of the following statements is valid:

(a) The norm of the topological dual E' is order continuous.

(b)F is reflexive.

Proof: Suppose that neither the norm of E' is order continuous nor F is reflexive, then there exist a sublattice H of E which is isomorphic to l_1 and a positive projection $P : E \rightarrow l_1$.

On the other hand, since the closed unit ball B_F of F is not weakly compact, there exists a sequence (e_n) in B_F which does not have any weakly convergent subsequence.

Consider the operator $S : l_1 \rightarrow F$ defined by

$$S(x_n) = \Sigma_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n e_n$$

It is easy to see that $S \cdot P$ is o-weakly compact, since l_1 is a KB-space, it is b-weakly compact, but it is not weakly compact. □

Theorem 4: Let E and F be two Banach lattices, if each positive o-weakly compact operator $T : E \rightarrow F$ is L-weakly compact, then one of the following conditions holds.

(a) F are KB-spaces.

(b) E' has the positive Schur property.

Proof: Suppose F is not a KB-space, Theorem 2.4.12 of [4] implies that F contains a sublattice isomorphism to c_0. Applying Theorem 3.1 of [3] it suffices to show each disjoint weak null sequence $(x'_n)_1^{\infty} \subset E'_+$ is norm convergent to 0.

For each $x \in E$ define $T : E \rightarrow c_0$ by

$$Tx = (x'_n(x))_1^{\infty}$$

Theorem 17.5 of [1] implies T is a weakly compact operator, hence it is o-weakly compact, it is L-weakly compact. Theorem 18.13 of [1] implies

$$T' : l_1 \rightarrow E'$$

is M-weakly compact. As

$$T'(e_n) = x'_n$$

for all $n \in N$, where e_n is the sequence with n'th entry equals to 1 and all others are zero, we conclude that

$$\|x'_n\| \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

□

Recall that A continuous operator $T : E \rightarrow F$ is said to be semi-compact if for each $\epsilon > 0$, there exists some $u \in F^+$ such that $T(U) \subset [-u, u] + \epsilon V$ where U, V denote the closed unit balls of E and F, respectively. Each compact operator, M-weakly compact (L-weakly compact) operator between Banach lattice is semi-compact. However, a semi-compact operator need not be compact, weakly compact, M-weakly compact (L-weakly compact). For instance, the identity operator $I : \ell_\infty \rightarrow \ell_\infty$ is semi-compact, but it does not have any one of the above mentioned compactness properties.

Theorem 5: Let E and F be nonzero Banach lattices such that F is σ-Dedekind complete. Then the following statements are equivalent.

1) Each positive semi-compact operator $T : E \to F$ is b-weakly compact.

2) At least one of the following conditions holds:

a) The norm of E is order continuous.

b) The norm of F is order continuous.

Proof: $2) - a) \Rightarrow 1)$ Suppose that E has order continuous norm and $T : E \to F$ is a positive semi-compact operator. Theorem 12.9 of [1] implies that each order interval of Banach lattice E is weakly compact, together with the fact that T is a positive semi-compact operator, it follows that T is weakly compact. Hence, T is b-weakly compact.

$2) - b) \Rightarrow 1)$ Suppose that F has order continuous norm and $T : E \to F$ is a positive semi-compact operator. For each $\epsilon > 0$ there exists some $u \in F^+$ such that

$$T(U) \subseteq [-u, u] + \epsilon V$$

U and V denote the closed unit balls of E and F, respectively. Theorem 12.9 of [1] implies that the order interval $[-u, u]$ in F is weakly compact, combined with Theorem 10.17 of [1] show that $T(U)$ is relatively weakly compact, it follows that T is weakly compact. Hence, T is b-weakly compact.

$1) \Rightarrow 2)$ Assume by way of contradiction that neither E nor F has an order continuous norm. To finish the proof, we have to construct a positive semi-compact operator $T : E \to F$ which is not b-weakly compact.

Since the norm on E is not order continuous, applying Theorem 12.13 of [1] that there exists some $x \in E^+$ and a sequence $(x_n) \subset [0, y]$ which does not converge to zero in norm. We may assume that $\|x_n\| = 1$ for all n.

Hence, by lemma 2.1 of [15] there exists a positive disjoint sequence (g_n) of E' with $\|g_n\| \leq 1$ such that

$g_n(x_n) = 1$ for all n and $g_n(x_m) = 0$ for $n \neq m$.

For all $x \in E$, define the positive operator $R : E \to \ell_\infty$ by

$$R(x) = (g_1(x), g_2(x), \cdots)$$

Note that $R(B_E) \subset B_{\ell_\infty}$.

On the other hand, as the norm on F is not order continuous, applying Theorem 12.13 of [1] that there exists some $y \in F^+$ and a sequence $(y_n) \subset [0, y]$ which does not converge to zero in norm. We may assume that $\|y_n\| = 1$ for all n.

Since $\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \leq y$ holds for all n, and F is σ-Dedekind complete, for all $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots) \in \ell_\infty$, define the positive operator $S : \ell_\infty \to F$ by

$$S(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots) = \lim \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i$$

Defines a lattice isomorphism from ℓ_∞ into F where $\lim \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i$ denotes the order limit of the partial sum $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i y_i$.

Since the sequence (y_n) is order bounded and disjoint, for each $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots) \in B_{\ell_\infty}$, we see that

$$|S(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots)| = \lim \sum_{i=1}^{n} |\alpha_i| y_i \leq (\sup |\alpha_i|) \cdot y \leq y$$

Hence $S(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \cdots) \in [-y, y]$, and we have $S(B_{\ell_\infty}) \subset [-y, y]$.

Now consider the operator $T = S \circ R : E \to F$ by

$$T(x) = \lim \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i(x) y_i$$

it is positive, and we have

$$T(B_E) = S(R(B_E)) \subset S(B_{\ell_\infty}) \subset [-y, y]$$

It is clear that T is semi-compact.

On the other hand, for all n, we have

$$T(x_n) = \lim \sum_{i=1}^{n} g_i(x_n) y_i = y_n$$

It follows that $\|T(x_n)\| = \|u_n\| = 1$. As the sequence (x_n) is order bounded and disjoint in E, it is clear that T is not order weakly compact. Hence, T is not b-weakly compact. $\square$

Theorem 6: Let E and F be nonzero Banach lattices. Then the following statements are equivalent.

1) Each positive semi-compact operator $T' : F' \to E'$ is b-weakly compact.

2) At least one of the following conditions holds:

a) The norm of E' is order continuous.

b) The norm of F' is order continuous.

Proof:$1) \Rightarrow 2)$ Assume by way of contradiction that neither E' nor F' has an order continuous norm. To finish the proof, we have to construct a positive semi-compact operator $T' : F' \to E'$ which is not b-weakly compact.

Since the norm on E' is not order continuous, applying Theorem 2.6 of [15] that there exists a disjoint sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E^+$ with $\|x_n\| \leq 1$ for all n and there exists some $0 \leq x' \in E'$ with $x'(x_n) = 1$ for all n. Moreover, the components x'_n of x', in the carrier C_{x_n} from an order bounded disjoint sequence in $(E')^+$ such that

$x'_n(x_n) = x'(x_n) = 1$ for all n and $x'_n(x_m) = 0$ for $n \neq m$.

Note that $0 \leq x'_n \leq x'$ holds for all n.

For all $x \in E$, define the positive operator $R : E \to \ell_1$ by

$$R(x) = (x'_n(x))_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

Since $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} |x'_n(x)| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} x'_n(|x|) \leq x'(|x|)$ holds for each $x \in E$, the operator R is well defined.

On the other hand, as the norm on F' is not order continuous, applying Theorem 12.13 of [1] that there exists some $f' \in F'_+$ and a disjoint sequence $(f'_n) \subset [0, f']$ which does not converge to zero in norm. We may assume that $\|f'_n\| = 1$ for all n. Hence, for each n, we can choose $f_n \in F_+$ with $\|f_n\| = 1$ and $f'_n(f_n) \geq \frac{1}{2}\|f_n\| = \frac{1}{2}$.

For all $(\lambda_n) \in \ell_\infty$ consider the positive operator $S : \ell_\infty \to F$ defined by

$$S(\lambda_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \lambda_n f_n$$

Since $(\lambda_n) \in \ell_\infty$ and $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|\lambda_n f_n\| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |\lambda_n|$, it follows that S is well defined.

Now, for all $x \in E$, consider the operator $T = S \circ R : E \to F$ defined by

$$T(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x'_n(x) f_n$$

Its adjoint $T' : F' \to E'$ defined by

$$T'(g') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} g'_n(f_n) x'_n$$

for all $g' \in F'$. Since ℓ_∞ is an AM-space with unit, it follows that R' is semi-compact, hence T' is semi-compact.

On the other hand, note that the sequence f'_n is order bounded and disjoint, and

$$\|T'(f'_n)\| = \|\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \|f'_n(f_n)x'_i\|$$

$$\geq \|f'_n(f_n)x'_n\| \geq \frac{1}{2}\|x'_n\|$$

$$\geq \frac{1}{2}x'_n(x_n) \geq \frac{1}{2}$$

Hence, T' is not o-weakly compact, it is not b-weakly compact. $\square$

III. Conclusions

In this paper, we investigate the sufficient condition under which each positive b-weakly compact operator is Dunford-Pettis. We also investigate the necessary condition on which each positive b-weakly compact operator is Dunford-Pettis. Necessary condition on which each positive b-weakly compact operator is weakly compact is also considered. We give the operator that is semi-compact, but it is not b-weakly. We present a necessary and sufficient condition under which each positive semi-compact operator is b-weakly compact.

Acknowledgment

The authors with to thank the referee for many valuable remarks.

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Na Cheng She received the B.S. degree from College of YiBin of China, YiBin, in 2005, and the M.S. degree from University of Southwest Jiaotong of China, Chengdu in 2007, both in Department of Mathematic. She is currently pursuing the Ph.D.degree in Department of Mathematic, Southwest Jiaotong University. Her research interests include operators on Banach lattice.

Zi-li Chen received his B.S. degree in College of NeiJiang of China, NeiJiang, and his M.S. degree from the University of Xi'an JIaotong of China, received his doctor degree from The Queen's University of Belfast in 1997. He is now a Professor and the Commentator of Mathematical Reviewer. His research interests include operator theory on Banach lattice.