

ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF LINDENSTRAUSS SPACES

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A Lindenstrauss space is a real Banach space X such that its dual X^* is linearly isometric to $L_1(\mu)$ for some measure μ . The purpose of this paper is to describe how certain classical types of Lindenstrauss spaces are characterized by mappings from a compact Hausdorff space S into $C(S)^*$.

Let S be a compact Hausdorff space and $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ a bounded function such that for each $f \in C(S)$, the function f_ρ defined by $f_\rho(s) = \int f d\rho(s)$ is integrable with respect to each regular Borel measure on S . Thus ρ induces a natural bounded linear operator P on $C(S)^*$ defined by $(P\mu)(f) = \int f_\rho d\mu$ for all $\mu \in C(S)^*$ and $f \in C(S)$. If (i) $\|\rho(s)\| \leq 1$ for all $s \in S$, and (ii) whenever $\mu \in C(S)^*$ and $\int f d\mu = 0$ for all $f \in C(S)$ with $f = f_\rho$, then $\int f_\rho d\mu = 0$ for all $f \in C(S)$, then ρ is said to be an *affine mapping*.

It was shown in [1] that if ρ is affine, then $X_\rho = \{f \in C(S): f = f_\rho\}$ is a Lindenstrauss space, P is a contractive projection on $C(S)^*$ with kernel equal to $X_\rho^\perp = \{\mu \in C(S)^*: \mu(f) = 0 \text{ for all } f \in X_\rho\}$. Moreover, the restriction mapping $\mu \rightarrow \mu|_{X_\rho}$ is a linear isometry from the range of P onto X_ρ^* .

Condition (ii) of the definition of an affine mapping is usually the hardest to verify. In [7] Gleit gives a nontrivial example when $\rho(s) \geq 0$ for all $s \in S$. Although he did not actually use this terminology, careful inspection of his proof yields that the mapping he postulates is indeed an affine mapping. In fact, slight modifications in his proof yields the following general result.

THEOREM 1. (Gleit). *Let S be a compact Hausdorff space and T a closed subset of S . Let $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ be a mapping such that*

- (a) $\|\rho(s)\| \leq 1$ for all $s \in S$,
- (b) $\rho(s) = \varepsilon_s$ (i.e., point evaluation) for $s \in S \setminus T$,
- (c) for $T_2 = \{s \in T: \rho(s) = \varepsilon_s\}$ and $T_1 = T \setminus T_2$, we suppose that $T_1 \neq S$ and $|\rho(s)|(T_1) = 0$ for all $s \in T_1$,
- (d) $\rho|_T$ is weak* continuous.

Then ρ is an affine mapping and X_ρ^ is, in fact, linearly isometric to $\{\mu \in C(S)^*: |\mu|(T_1) = 0\}$.*

As mentioned above, Gleit assumes in addition that $\rho(s) \geq 0$ for

all $s \in S$. This assumption yields that X_ρ is ordered and X_ρ^* is an L space in its dual ordering. This will be proved in general in Theorem 2. For this and other results certain classical types of Lindenstrauss spaces are recalled.

$C(S)$: the Banach space of all continuous real valued functions on a compact Hausdorff space S .

$C_0(LS)$: the Banach space of all continuous real valued functions which vanish at infinity on a locally compact Hausdorff space LS .

$A(K)$: the Banach space of all affine continuous functions on a compact Choquet simplex K .

$A_0(K)$: the Banach space of all affine continuous functions on a compact Choquet simplex space K which vanish at a fixed extreme point of K .

$C_\sigma(S)$: the set of all $f \in C(S)$ such that $f(s) = -f(\sigma s)$ for all $s \in S$, where σ is a homeomorphism on S such that σ^2 is the identity.

M space: the set of all $f \in C(S)$ satisfying a fixed set of relations $\{s_i, s'_i, \lambda_i\}$ where $s_i, s'_i \in S, \lambda_i \in [0, 1]$ and f satisfies $f(s_i) = \lambda_i f(s'_i)$ for all i in some index set.

G space: the set of all $f \in C(S)$ satisfying a fixed set of relations $\{s_i, s'_i, \lambda_i\}$ where s_i, s'_i are in $S, \lambda_i \in [-1, 1]$ and f satisfies $f(s_i) = \lambda_i f(s'_i)$ for all i in some index set.

THEOREM 2. *Let S be a compact Hausdorff space and $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ be an affine mapping. If $\rho(s) \geq 0$ for all $s \in S$, then X_ρ is an $A_0(K)$ space. If $\rho(s) \geq 0$ and $\|\rho(s)\| = 1$ for all $s \in S$, then X_ρ is an $A(K)$ space. Conversely, each $A_0(K)$ and $A(K)$ space can be so represented.*

Proof. Let P be the projection determined by ρ . Let r be the restriction mapping from the range N of P onto X^* . Then r is a linear isometry and is clearly positive from N to X_ρ^* where X_ρ^* has the dual ordering from the induced ordering on X_ρ from $C(S)$.

Now N is a sublattice of $C(S)^*$. For, if μ, ν are in N , then since P is positive, $P(\mu \vee \nu) \geq \mu \vee \nu$ and since P is contractive, $\|\mu \vee \nu\| \geq \|P(\mu \vee \nu)\|$. Thus it follows that $\mu \vee \nu = P(\mu \vee \nu)$. Hence it remains only to show that r is order preserving to establish that X_ρ is an $A_0(K)$ space (see [2]). Let $x^* \in X_\rho^*$ be positive and have norm one and let $W = \{y^* \in X^*: 0 \leq y^*, \|y^*\| \leq 1\}$. Clearly W is a weak* closed convex set in X_ρ^* . Let S_0 be the weak* closure of the extreme points of W . Since each nonzero extreme point of W is the image (under restriction) of an extreme point of the unit sphere of $C(S)^*$ and since the positive cone of X_ρ is nonzero, it follows that S_0 is contained in the image of $\{\varepsilon_s: s \in S\} \cup \{0\} = S_1$

under restriction. Now, there is a probability measure μ on S_0 such that $\int y^*(f) d\mu(y^*) = x^*(f)$ for all $f \in X_\rho$ (see [19]) and by [8] there is a probability measure ν on S_1 such that $\int \hat{f} d\nu = \int y^*(f) d\mu(y^*) = x^*(f)$ for all $f \in X_\rho$, where \hat{f} is defined by $\hat{f}(\varepsilon_s) = f(s)$ and $\hat{f}(0) = 0$. Thus ν' defined by $\nu'(A) = \nu(\{\varepsilon_s: s \in A\})$ is a nonnegative measure on S and $\int f d\nu' = \int \hat{f} d\nu$ for all $f \in X_\rho$ (since $\hat{f}(0) = 0$). If $rP\nu' = x^*$, then since $P\nu' \geq 0$, the proof is complete. But, $\int f d\nu' = \int \hat{f} d\nu = \int y^*(f) d\mu(y^*) = x^*(f)$ for $f \in X_\rho$.

If, in addition, $\|\rho(s)\| = 1$ for all $s \in S$, then $1 \in X_\rho$ and it follows that X_ρ has a strong order unit and so X_ρ is an $A(K)$ space where K is a compact Choquet simplex.

Conversely, if we are given a simplex space $A_0(K)$, then without loss of generality $K = \{x^* \in A_0(K)^*: 0 \leq x^*, \|x^*\| \leq 1\}$. For each $x^* \in K$, let μ_{x^*} denote the unique maximal probability measure representing x^* (see [21]). It is well known that if S is equal to the weak* closure of the extreme points of K and $\rho(x^*)$ is the unique maximal probability measure on S representing x^* , ρ is an affine mapping and $A(K) = X_\rho$. Let P be the projection associated with ρ . Then it is also well known that kernel $P = A(K)^\perp$ (the reader can see [1] for a proof of this).

Now, let $\tilde{\rho}(x^*) = \rho(x^*)$ for $x^* \neq 0$ and $\tilde{\rho}(0) = 0$. Then $\tilde{\rho}$ is an affine mapping on S and the associated projection \tilde{P} is given by $\tilde{P}\mu = \mu - \mu(0) \cdot \varepsilon_0$. From this it follows that the kernel of \tilde{P} is equal to $\{\mu: (\mu - \mu(0) \cdot \varepsilon_0) \in A(K)^\perp\} = \{\mu: \mu \in A_0(K)^\perp\}$. Thus it follows that $X_{\tilde{\rho}} = A_0(K)$.

Let X be a Banach space, V the unit sphere of X^* , S the weak* closure of the set of extreme points of V , and $\sigma: V \rightarrow V$ be defined by $\sigma(x^*) = -x^*$ for all $x^* \in V$. The following theorem was also proved in [1]. The notation is as above.

THEOREM 3. *Let X be a Lindenstrauss space. Then $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ defined by $\rho(x^*) = (1/2)[\mu - \mu \circ \sigma]$, where μ is a maximal probability measure on V (supported on S) representing x^* , is an affine mapping and $X = X_\rho$.*

Theorem 3 will be used to characterize some of the types of Lindenstrauss spaces in terms of affine mappings.

THEOREM 4. *Let S be a compact Hausdorff space and $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ be a weak* continuous affine mapping. Then X_ρ is a $C_0(S_0)$ space for some compact Hausdorff space S_0 . Conversely, any $C_0(S_0)$ space can be so represented.*

Proof. Let $\mu \in C(S)^*$. Then $\int f d\mu = \int f dP\mu = \int f_\rho d\mu$ for all $f \in X_\rho$. Thus $\int f_\rho d\mu = \int f_\rho dP\mu = \int f_{\rho\rho} d\mu$ for all $f \in C(S)$. Since ρ is weak* continuous, f_ρ and $f_{\rho\rho}$ are in $C(S)$. Thus $f_\rho = f_{\rho\rho}$ for all $f \in C(S)$ and $X_\rho = \{f_\rho: f \in C(S)\}$. Moreover, the operator Q defined by $Q(f) = f_\rho$ for $f \in C(S)$ is a constructive projection of $C(S)$ onto X_ρ . Consequently X_ρ is a $C_o(S_0)$ space for some compact Hausdorff space S_0 by [1].

On the other hand, if $X = C_o(S_0)$ for some compact Hausdorff space S_0 , then the weak* closure, S , of the set E of extreme points of the unit sphere of X^* is either E or $E \cup \{0\}$ depending on whether or not σ is fixed point free (see [16]). In particular for $s \in S_0$ and $\sigma(s) \neq s$, $(\varepsilon_s | X) \in E$. Thus by Theorem 3 the mapping defined by $\rho(s) = (1/2)(\varepsilon_s - \varepsilon_{\sigma(s)})$ defines an affine mapping and $X = X_\rho$. Clearly ρ is weak* continuous.

From the definition of an M space, if $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ is any function which takes its values in $[0, 1]S = \{\lambda\varepsilon_s: 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, s \in S\}$, then $X_\rho = \{f \in C(S): f(s) = \int f d\rho(s) \text{ for all } s \in S\}$ is an M space.

THEOREM 5. *Let X be an M space. Then there is a compact Hausdorff space S and an affine mapping $p: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ such that ρ takes its values in $[0, 1]S$ and $X = X_\rho$.*

Proof. Let S be the weak* closure of the set E of positive extreme points of the unit sphere of X^* . It is well known that each element $x^* \in S$ is of the form λy^* with $y^* \in E$ and $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ [9]. Moreover this representation is unique if $x^* \neq 0$. Thus $\rho(x^*) = \lambda\varepsilon_{y^*}$ defines an affine mapping and $X_\rho = X$ (see the proof of Theorem 2).

Similarly, if $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ takes its values in $[-1, 1]S = \{\lambda\varepsilon_s: -1 \leq \lambda \leq 1, s \in S\}$, then $X_\rho = \left\{f \in C(S): f(s) = \int f d\rho(s) \text{ for all } s \in S\right\}$ in a G space. On the other hand, if X is a G space and S is the weak* closure of the set E of extreme points of the unit sphere of X^* , then Fakhoury has shown in [3] that $S \subset [-1, 1]E$. Thus for any $x^* \in S$, $x^* = \alpha y^* + (1 - \alpha)(-y^*)$ for some $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$ and $y^* \in E$. Moreover, $\mu = \alpha\varepsilon_{y^*} + (1 - \alpha)\varepsilon_{-y^*}$ is a maximal measure representing x^* and $(1/2)[\mu - \mu \circ \sigma] = (1/2)[(2\alpha - 1)\varepsilon_{y^*} + (1 - 2\alpha)\varepsilon_{-y^*}] = \rho(x^*)$ defines an affine mapping with $X = X_\rho$ by Theorem 3.

If S is a compact Hausdorff space, then ρ defined by $\rho(s) = \varepsilon_s$ is clearly an affine mapping and $C(S) = X_\rho$. On the other hand, if LS is a locally compact noncompact Hausdorff space, then the weak* closure S_0 of the set E of positive extreme points of the unit sphere of $C_0(LS)^+$ is $E \cup \{0\}$. Clearly S_0 can be thought of as $S \cup \{0\}$ since

E is homeomorphic to S . Let $\rho(s) = \varepsilon_s$ for $s \in S$ and $\rho(0) = 0$. Then as in Theorem 5, ρ is an affine mapping and $X_\rho = C_0(LS)$.

THEOREM 6. *Let S be a compact Hausdorff space and $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ be a positive weak* continuous affine mapping. Then X_ρ is a $C_0(LS)$ space.*

Proof. By Theorems 2 and 4, X_ρ is simultaneously a $C_0(S_0)$ space and an $A_0(K)$ space. Thus by [16] X_ρ is a $C_0(LS)$ space for some locally compact Hausdorff space LS .

Open questions. The results in this paper are in the isometric theory of Banach spaces. It is natural to ask about the isomorphic theory. The isomorphic analogue to a Lindenstrauss space is a \mathcal{L}_∞ space. A Banach space X is said to be a $\mathcal{L}_{\infty, \lambda}$ space if for each finite dimensional subspace Y of X there is finite dimensional subspace Z of X with $Y \subset Z$ and $d(Z, l_\infty(\dim Z)) = \inf \{ \|T\| \|T^{-1}\| : T: Z \rightarrow l_\infty(\dim Z) \text{ is } 1\text{-}1 \} \leq \lambda$.

Using proofs similar to those in [1] one can show that if F is a compact Hausdorff space and $\rho: S \rightarrow C(S)^*$ has the properties of an affine mapping except that we only assume that $\sup \|\rho(s)\| < \infty$ instead of $\|\rho(s)\| \leq 1$ for all $s \in S$, then X_ρ is an \mathcal{L}_∞ space.

Question 1. Is it possible to construct each \mathcal{L}_∞ space from such a mapping?

Another question which is well known is the following.

Question 2. Is every \mathcal{L}_∞ space isomorphic to a Lindenstrauss space? Recently, Benyamini and Lindenstrauss [21] have shown that there are separable Lindenstrauss spaces X and Y such that X^* is separable and Y^* is nonseparable and both X and Y are not isomorphic to a complemented subspace of a $C(S)$ space.

Some questions which arise in the isometric theory are discussed below. Let S be a compact Hausdorff space and $X \subset C(S)$ a closed linear subspace containing 1. Suppose further that $\{s \in S: \varepsilon_s|_X \text{ is an extreme point of the unit sphere of } X^*\} = \partial_X S$ is dense in X . Then $X = A(K)$ where $K = \{x^* \in X^*: x^*(1) = 1 = \|x^*\|\}$ has the weak* topology and the extreme points of K are homeomorphic to $\partial_X S$ and their closure is homeomorphic to S . In particular, each maximal measures on K is supported on S .

Question 3. Is there an affine mapping ρ of S into the maximal measures on K such that $\rho(s) = \varepsilon_s$ if and only if $s \in \partial_X S$?

In [20] Rao has shown that there is a Borel measurable mapping when S is metrizable metrizable.

This is related to the following question.

Question 4. If S is a metrizable compact Hausdorff space and $T \subset S$ is a dense G_δ set, is there a compact Choquet simplex with extreme points homeomorphic to T and their closure homeomorphic to S ?

Let $X \subset C(S)$ be as above. It is shown in [6] that if X is a Lindenstrauss space, then X is maximal with respect to $\partial_X S$. That is, if $X \subset Y$ and $\partial_Y S = \partial_X S$, then $X = Y$. An easy application of Zorn's lemma shows that for any such $X \subset C(S)$ there is a maximal $Y \supset X$ with respect to $\partial_X S$.

Question 5. Is any X maximal with respect to $\partial_X S$ a Lindenstrauss space?

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