

# Norming subspaces of Banach spaces

Sebastián Lajara

Departamento de Matemáticas  
Universidad de Castilla–La Mancha

Joint work with V. Fonf, S. Troyanski and C. Zanco

**Banach spaces and Optimization**  
**Conference on the occasion of Robert Deville's 60th birthday**

Métabief, June 2019

## Norming subspaces

### Definition

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ .

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$

### Definition

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ .

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$  if the formula

$$\|x\| = \sup_{f \in B_Z} |f(x)|, \quad x \in X$$

defines an equivalent norm on  $X$ .

### Definition

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ .

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$  if the formula

$$\|x\| = \sup_{f \in B_Z} |f(x)|, \quad x \in X$$

defines an equivalent norm on  $X$ .

- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$  if  $\pi(X)$  is norming for  $Z$ .

### Definition

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ .

- ①  $Z$  is norming for  $X$  if the formula

$$\|x\| = \sup_{f \in B_Z} |f(x)|, \quad x \in X$$

defines an equivalent norm on  $X$ .

- ②  $X$  is norming for  $Z$  if  $\pi(X)$  is norming for  $Z$ .

- $Z$  is norming for  $X \Rightarrow Z$  is total over  $X$ , i.e.  $X \cap Z_{\perp} = \{0\}$ ,  
 $Z_{\perp} = \{x \in E : z(x) = 0 \text{ for all } z \in Z\}$ .

### Definition

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ .

- ①  $Z$  is norming for  $X$  if the formula

$$\|x\| = \sup_{f \in B_Z} |f(x)|, \quad x \in X$$

defines an equivalent norm on  $X$ .

- ②  $X$  is norming for  $Z$  if  $\pi(X)$  is norming for  $Z$ .

- $Z$  is norming for  $X \Rightarrow Z$  is total over  $X$ , i.e.  $X \cap Z^\perp = \{0\}$ ,  
 $Z^\perp = \{x \in E : z(x) = 0 \text{ for all } z \in Z\}$ .
- $X$  is norming for  $Z \Rightarrow X$  is total over  $Z$ , i.e.  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ ,  
 $X^\perp = \{f \in E^* : f(x) = 0 \text{ for all } x \in X\}$ .

## Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .

## Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .
- 2  $q_{|Z}^* : Z \rightarrow X^*$  is an isomorphic embedding.



## Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .
- 2  $q_{|Z}^* : Z \rightarrow X^*$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- 3  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$  and  $X^\perp + Z$  is closed in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .
- 2  $q_{|Z}^* : Z \rightarrow X^*$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- 3  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$  and  $X^\perp + Z$  is closed in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .

### Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .
- 2  $q_{|Z}^* : Z \rightarrow X^*$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- 3  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$  and  $X^\perp + Z$  is closed in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
- (b)  $Q_{|X} : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.

### Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .
- 2  $q_{|Z}^* : Z \rightarrow X^*$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- 3  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$  and  $X^\perp + Z$  is closed in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
- (b)  $Q_{|X} : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- (c)  $X \cap Z_\perp = \{0\}$  and  $X + Z_\perp$  is closed in  $E$ .

### Theorem (Davis, Dean & Lin, 1973)

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$  and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- 1  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ .
- 2  $q_{|Z}^* : Z \rightarrow X^*$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- 3  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$  and  $X^\perp + Z$  is closed in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
  - (b)  $Q_{|X} : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.
  - (c)  $X \cap Z_\perp = \{0\}$  and  $X + Z_\perp$  is closed in  $E$ .
- If  $\overline{B_Z}^{w^*} = B_{\overline{Z}^{w^*}}$ , these conditions are equivalent to:
- (d)  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
- (b)  $Q|_X : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- (c)  $X \cap Z_\perp = \{0\}$  and  $X + Z_\perp$  is closed in  $E$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
- (b)  $Q|_X : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- (c)  $X \cap Z_\perp = \{0\}$  and  $X + Z_\perp$  is closed in  $E$ .

## Corollary (V. Milman)

*$E$  is HI if, and only if,*

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
- (b)  $Q|_X : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- (c)  $X \cap Z_\perp = \{0\}$  and  $X + Z_\perp$  is closed in  $E$ .

## Corollary (V. Milman)

*$E$  is HI if, and only if, for any subspace  $X \subset E$  with  $\dim(X) = \infty$ , and any  $w^*$ -closed subspace  $Z \subset E^*$  such that  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ ,*



## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ , and  $Z < E^*$ . TFAE:

- (a)  $\overline{Z}^{w^*}$  is norming for  $X$ .
- (b)  $Q|_X : X \rightarrow E/Z_\perp$  is an isomorphic embedding.
- (c)  $X \cap Z_\perp = \{0\}$  and  $X + Z_\perp$  is closed in  $E$ .

## Corollary (V. Milman)

*$E$  is HI if, and only if, for any subspace  $X \subset E$  with  $\dim(X) = \infty$ , and any  $w^*$ -closed subspace  $Z \subset E^*$  such that  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ ,  $\text{codim}(Z) < \infty$ .*

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

$E$  is indecomposable if, and only if,

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

$E$  is indecomposable if, and only if, for any subspace  $X \subset E$  with  $\dim(X) = \infty$ , and any  $w^*$ -closed subspace  $Z \subset E^*$  such that:

- (a)  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

$E$  is indecomposable if, and only if, for any subspace  $X \subset E$  with  $\dim(X) = \infty$ , and any  $w^*$ -closed subspace  $Z \subset E^*$  such that:

- (a)  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and
- (b)  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ ,



## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X \subset E$ ,  $Z \subset E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

$E$  is indecomposable if, and only if, for any subspace  $X \subset E$  with  $\dim(X) = \infty$ , and any  $w^*$ -closed subspace  $Z \subset E^*$  such that:

- (a)  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and
- (b)  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ ,

$$\text{codim}(Z) < \infty.$$

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Corollary

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $X$  is reflexive, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Corollary

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $X$  is reflexive, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Corollary

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $X$  is reflexive, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Corollary

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $X$  is reflexive, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$  and  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed.

## Theorem

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$ .

## Corollary

Let  $E$  be a Banach space,  $X < E$ ,  $Z < E^*$ . If  $X$  is reflexive, TFAE:

- 1  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ , and  $X^\perp \cap Z = \{0\}$ .
- 2  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z_\perp \cap X = \{0\}$ .
- 3  $X$  is norming for  $Z$ , and  $Z$  is norming for  $X$ .
- 4  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$  and  $Z$  is  $w^*$ -closed.
- 5  $E = X \oplus Z_\perp$  and  $Z$  is reflexive.

## Application to bibasic systems in Banach spaces

### Definition

A biorthogonal system  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset E \times E^*$  is said to be bibasic if,  $\{x_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E$ , and  $\{z_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E^*$ .



## Application to bibasic systems in Banach spaces

### Definition

A biorthogonal system  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset E \times E^*$  is said to be bibasic if,  $\{x_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E$ , and  $\{z_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a separable Banach space, and  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  a bounded bibasic system in  $E$ , with  $[x_i]$  reflexive.

## Application to bibasic systems in Banach spaces

### Definition

A biorthogonal system  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset E \times E^*$  is said to be bibasic if,  $\{x_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E$ , and  $\{z_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a separable Banach space, and  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  a bounded bibasic system in  $E$ , with  $[x_i]$  reflexive.

If  $[z_i]$  is norming for  $[x_i]$ , there is a bounded sequence  $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset E^*$  such that:

- 1  $\{x_i, f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  is a biorthogonal system in  $E$ , and

## Application to bibasic systems in Banach spaces

### Definition

A biorthogonal system  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset E \times E^*$  is said to be bibasic if,  $\{x_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E$ , and  $\{z_i\}_i$  is a basic sequence in  $E^*$ .

### Theorem

Let  $E$  be a separable Banach space, and  $\{x_i, z_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  a bounded bibasic system in  $E$ , with  $[x_i]$  reflexive.

If  $[z_i]$  is norming for  $[x_i]$ , there is a bounded sequence  $\{f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty} \subset E^*$  such that:

- 1  $\{x_i, f_i\}_{i=1}^{\infty}$  is a biorthogonal system in  $E$ , and
- 2  $[f_i]$  is norming for  $E$ .

Bon anniversaire, Robert!