

Kalton meets Fourier

Alberto Salguero-Alarcón

University of Extremadura

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

Métabief, 16-21th June, 2019

This work was supported by project IB16056, FEDER funds and Junta de Extremadura (Spain).



1 Twisted sums of Banach spaces

2 Symmetries in twisted sums

What is a twisted sum?

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

① $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

- 1 $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.
- 2 $Z/Y = X$.

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

- 1 $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.
- 2 $Z/Y = X$.

- We usually represent them with *exact sequences*:

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \xrightarrow{q} X \longrightarrow 0$$

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

- 1 $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.
- 2 $Z/Y = X$.

- We usually represent them with *exact sequences*:

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \xrightarrow{q} X \longrightarrow 0$$

- The obvious choice for Z is

$$Z = Y \oplus X \quad , \quad \|(y, x)\| = \|y\|_Y + \|x\|_X$$

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

- 1 $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.
- 2 $Z/Y = X$.

- We usually represent them with *exact sequences*:

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \xrightarrow{q} X \longrightarrow 0$$

- The obvious choice for Z is

$$Z = Y \oplus X \quad , \quad \|(y, x)\| = \|y\|_Y + \|x\|_X$$

called the *trivial twisted sum* of Y and X .

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

- 1 $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.
- 2 $Z/Y = X$.

- We usually represent them with *exact sequences*:

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \xrightarrow{q} X \longrightarrow 0$$

- The obvious choice for Z is

$$Z = Y \oplus X \quad , \quad \|(y, x)\| = \|y\|_Y + \|x\|_X$$

called the *trivial twisted sum* of Y and X .

- Z is trivial $\iff Y$ is complemented in Z .

What is a twisted sum?

A *twisted sum* of Banach spaces Y and X is a space Z such that

- 1 $Y \hookrightarrow Z$.
- 2 $Z/Y = X$.

- We usually represent them with *exact sequences*:


$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{j} Z \xrightarrow{q} X \longrightarrow 0$$

- The obvious choice for Z is

$$Z = Y \oplus X \quad , \quad \|(y, x)\| = \|y\|_Y + \|x\|_X$$

called the *trivial twisted sum* of Y and X .

- Z is trivial $\iff Y$ is complemented in Z .

 *Question:* are there any non-trivial twisted sums of Y and X ?

Some examples

Some examples

- 1 Sobczyk's theorem:

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow 0$$

Some examples

- 1 Sobczyk's theorem:

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow 0$$

- 2 The lifting property of ℓ_1 :

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

Some examples

- ① Sobczyk's theorem:

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow 0$$

- ② The lifting property of ℓ_1 :

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

- ③ Sobczyk's "other" theorem:

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow \ell_\infty \longrightarrow \ell_\infty/c_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

Some examples

- ① Sobczyk's theorem:

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow 0$$

- ② The lifting property of ℓ_1 :

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

- ③ Sobczyk's "other" theorem:

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow \ell_\infty \longrightarrow \ell_\infty/c_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

- ④ Complemented subspaces of ℓ_1 :

$$0 \longrightarrow \ker q \longrightarrow \ell_1 \xrightarrow{q} \ell_2 \longrightarrow 0$$

Quasi-linear maps

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

$$\|\Omega(x + y) - \Omega x - \Omega y\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)$$

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

$$\|\Omega(x + y) - \Omega x - \Omega y\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)$$

We say Ω is *trivial* when there is $L : X \rightarrow Y$ such that

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

$$\|\Omega(x + y) - \Omega x - \Omega y\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)$$

We say Ω is *trivial* when there is $L : X \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$\|\Omega - L\| < \infty$$

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

$$\|\Omega(x + y) - \Omega x - \Omega y\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)$$

We say Ω is *trivial* when there is $L : X \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$\|\Omega - L\| < \infty$$

Twisted sums vs. quasi-linear maps

- 1 Every quasi-linear map $\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ induces a twisted sum of Y and X .

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

$$\|\Omega(x + y) - \Omega x - \Omega y\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)$$

We say Ω is *trivial* when there is $L : X \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$\|\Omega - L\| < \infty$$

Twisted sums vs. quasi-linear maps

- 1 Every quasi-linear map $\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ induces a twisted sum of Y and X .
- 2 Ω is trivial iff the induced twisted sum is.

Quasi-linear maps

$\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ is *quasi-linear* if it is homogeneous and

$$\|\Omega(x + y) - \Omega x - \Omega y\| \leq C(\|x\| + \|y\|)$$

We say Ω is *trivial* when there is $L : X \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$\|\Omega - L\| < \infty$$

Twisted sums vs. quasi-linear maps

- 1 Every quasi-linear map $\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$ induces a twisted sum of Y and X .
- 2 Ω is trivial iff the induced twisted sum is.

$$Z = Y \oplus X \quad , \quad \|(x, y)\|_{\Omega} = \|y - \Omega x\|_Y + \|x\|_X$$

Kalton and Peck's map

Kalton and Peck's map

Palais problem: if X contains a Hilbert H such that X/H is Hilbert, must X be a Hilbert?

Kalton and Peck's map

Palais problem: if X contains a Hilbert H such that X/H is Hilbert, must X be a Hilbert? **No!**

Kalton and Peck's map

Palais problem: if X contains a Hilbert H such that X/H is Hilbert, must X be a Hilbert? **No!**

$$\Omega : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2 \quad , \quad (\Omega x)(n) = x(n) \cdot \log \frac{\|x\|_2}{|x(n)|}$$

is the *Kalton-Peck map*.

Kalton and Peck's map

Palais problem: if X contains a Hilbert H such that X/H is Hilbert, must X be a Hilbert? **No!**

$$\Omega : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2 \quad , \quad (\Omega x)(n) = x(n) \cdot \log \frac{\|x\|_2}{|x(n)|}$$

is the *Kalton-Peck map*.

$$0 \longrightarrow \ell_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} Z_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} \ell_2 \longrightarrow 0$$

Ω

Building from Kalton-Peck

$$0 \longrightarrow l_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} Z_2 \xrightarrow{\quad} l_2 \longrightarrow 0$$

Ω

Building from Kalton-Peck

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \\ & & L_1[0, 1] & & & & \end{array}$$

Ω

Building from Kalton-Peck

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ & & L_1[0, 1] & & & & L_\infty[0, 1] & & \end{array}$$

Ω

Building from Kalton-Peck

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & \curvearrowleft & & & \\ & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & \end{array}$$

Building from Kalton-Peck

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & & \end{array}$$

Theorem 1 (Cabello, Castillo, Kalton and Yost)

Φ is non-trivial.

Building from Kalton-Peck

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & \\ & & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & \end{array}$$

Theorem 1 (Cabello, Castillo, Kalton and Yost)

Φ is non-trivial.

Theorem 2 (Cabello, Castillo, Kalton and Yost)

There is a non-trivial twisted sum of ℓ_1 and c_0 .

Twisted sums of ℓ_1 and c_0

Twisted sums of ℓ_1 and c_0

- Recall that every twisted sum

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

is trivial.

Twisted sums of ℓ_1 and c_0

- Recall that every twisted sum

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

is trivial.

- What about these?

$$0 \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

Twisted sums of ℓ_1 and c_0

- Recall that every twisted sum

$$0 \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

is trivial.

- What about these?

$$0 \longrightarrow \ell_1 \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow c_0 \longrightarrow 0$$

We know there are non-trivial, but that is all.

Centralisers

Centralisers

- Centralisers = “nice” quasi-linear maps

Centralisers

- Centralisers = “nice” quasi-linear maps
- They respect certain *symmetries*.

Centralisers

- Centralisers = “nice” quasi-linear maps
- They respect certain *symmetries*.

EXAMPLE. If Ω is the Kalton-Peck map...

$$\Omega x = x \log \frac{\|x\|}{|x|}$$

Centralisers

- Centralisers = “nice” quasi-linear maps
- They respect certain *symmetries*.

EXAMPLE. If Ω is the Kalton-Peck map...

$$\Omega x = x \log \frac{\|x\|}{|x|}$$

(1) *Automorphisms of \mathbb{N} :*

$$\|\Omega(\sigma x) - \sigma(\Omega x)\| \leq M\|x\|$$

where $\sigma x(n) = x(\sigma(n))$.

(2) *Pointwise product:*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot x) - a \cdot \Omega x\| \leq C \|a\|_\infty \|x\|$$

for $a \in \ell_\infty$ and $x \in \ell_2$.

(2) *Pointwise product:*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot x) - a \cdot \Omega x\| \leq C \|a\|_\infty \|x\|$$

for $a \in \ell_\infty$ and $x \in \ell_2$.

This means that:

(2) *Pointwise product:*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot x) - a \cdot \Omega x\| \leq C \|a\|_\infty \|x\|$$

for $a \in \ell_\infty$ and $x \in \ell_2$.

This means that:

- Z_2 inherits the *pointwise product*.

(2) *Pointwise product:*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot x) - a \cdot \Omega x\| \leq C\|a\|_\infty\|x\|$$

for $a \in \ell_\infty$ and $x \in \ell_2$.

This means that:

- Z_2 inherits the *pointwise product*.
- Ω does not increase supports:

$$\text{supp}(\Omega f) \subset \text{supp} f$$

Pursuing symmetries

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & & \\ & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & & \end{array}$$

Pursuing symmetries

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & & \\ & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & & \end{array}$$

What *symmetries* does Φ have?

Pursuing symmetries

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & & \\ & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & & \end{array}$$

What *symmetries* does Φ have?

(1) *Automorphisms* of $[0, 1]$?

Pursuing symmetries

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0, 1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & \\ & & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & \end{array}$$

What *symmetries* does Φ have?

- (1) *Automorphisms of $[0, 1]$?*
- (2) *Pointwise product?*

Pursuing symmetries

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & \Omega & & & \\ & & & \curvearrowright & & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow j & & & & \uparrow q & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1[0,1] & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty[0,1] & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & & \curvearrowleft & & & & & \\ & & & \Phi = j\Omega q & & & & & \end{array}$$

What *symmetries* does Φ have?

- (1) *Automorphisms of $[0, 1]$?*
- (2) *Pointwise product?*

Theorem 3 (Cabello)

If $\Phi : L_\infty \rightarrow L_1$ respects the pointwise product, then it is trivial.

The symmetries that we should be looking for are

The symmetries that we should be looking for are

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\| \quad , \quad a \in L_1, f \in L_\infty$$

where $*$ denotes convolution.

The symmetries that we should be looking for are

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\| \quad , \quad a \in L_1, f \in L_\infty$$

where $*$ denotes convolution.

The *Fourier transform* interchanges pointwise product with convolution.

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g) = \mathcal{F}f * \mathcal{F}g$$


The symmetries that we should be looking for are

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\| \quad , \quad a \in L_1, f \in L_\infty$$

where $*$ denotes convolution.

The *Fourier transform* interchanges pointwise product with convolution.

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g) = \mathcal{F}f * \mathcal{F}g$$

$$0 \longrightarrow \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow Z_2 \longrightarrow \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0$$


The symmetries that we should be looking for are

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\| \quad , \quad a \in L_1, f \in L_\infty$$

where $*$ denotes convolution.

The *Fourier transform* interchanges pointwise product with convolution:

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g) = \mathcal{F}f * \mathcal{F}g$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & \Omega & & & & \\
 & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
 & & & & & & L_\infty(\mathbb{T})
 \end{array}$$

The symmetries that we should be looking for are

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\| \quad , \quad a \in L_1, f \in L_\infty$$

where $*$ denotes convolution.

The *Fourier transform* interchanges pointwise product with convolution.

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g) = \mathcal{F}f * \mathcal{F}g$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \Omega & & & \\
 & & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
 & & L_1(\mathbb{T}) & & & & L_\infty(\mathbb{T})
 \end{array}$$

The symmetries that we should be looking for are

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\| \quad , \quad a \in L_1, f \in L_\infty$$

where $*$ denotes convolution.

The *Fourier transform* interchanges pointwise product with convolution.

$$\mathcal{F}(f \cdot g) = \mathcal{F}f * \mathcal{F}g$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \Omega & & & \\
 & & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1(\mathbb{T}) & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty(\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & \curvearrowright & & \curvearrowleft & \\
 & & & \Phi & & &
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & \Omega & & & \\
& & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & L_1(\mathbb{T}) & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty(\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\
& & & \Phi & & &
\end{array}$$

Is this enough to preserve symmetries?

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & \Omega & & & \\
& & & \curvearrowright & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & L_1(\mathbb{T}) & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty(\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & & \curvearrowleft & & & \\
& & & \Phi & & &
\end{array}$$

Is this enough to preserve symmetries?

Proposition

If Ω respects pointwise product, then Φ respects convolution.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & & \Omega & & & \\
 & & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright & \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
 0 & \longrightarrow & L_1(\mathbb{T}) & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty(\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
 & & & & \curvearrowleft & & \curvearrowright \\
 & & & & \Phi & &
 \end{array}$$

Is this enough to preserve symmetries?

Proposition

If Ω respects pointwise product, then Φ respects convolution.

What about triviality?

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & \Omega & & & \\
& & & \curvearrowright & & & \\
0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) & \longrightarrow & Z_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2(\mathbb{Z}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & \downarrow \mathcal{F}^{-1} & & & & \uparrow \mathcal{F} \\
0 & \longrightarrow & L_1(\mathbb{T}) & \longrightarrow & A & \longrightarrow & L_\infty(\mathbb{T}) \longrightarrow 0 \\
& & & \curvearrowleft & & & \\
& & & \Phi & & &
\end{array}$$

Is this enough to preserve symmetries?

Proposition

If Ω respects pointwise product, then Φ respects convolution.

What about triviality?

Theorem 4

If Ω is the Kalton-Peck map, then Φ is non trivial.

Final remarks

Final remarks

- Respecting *pointwise product*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot f) - a \cdot \Omega f\| \leq C\|a\|_\infty\|f\|$$

Final remarks

- Respecting *pointwise product*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot f) - a \cdot \Omega f\| \leq C\|a\|_\infty\|f\|$$

means that the twisted sum inherits the pointwise product.

Final remarks

- Respecting *pointwise product*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot f) - a \cdot \Omega f\| \leq C\|a\|_\infty\|f\|$$

means that the twisted sum inherits the pointwise product.

- What about respecting *convolution*?

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\|$$

Final remarks

- Respecting *pointwise product*

$$\|\Omega(a \cdot f) - a \cdot \Omega f\| \leq C\|a\|_\infty\|f\|$$

means that the twisted sum inherits the pointwise product.

- What about respecting *convolution*?

$$\|\Phi(a * f) - a * \Phi f\| \leq C\|a\|_1\|f\|$$

The twisted sum induced by Φ *inherits convolution*.

THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION