

SCALAR-VALUED DOMINATED POLYNOMIALS ON BANACH SPACES

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ABSTRACT. It is well known that 2-homogeneous polynomials on \mathcal{L}_∞ -spaces are 2-dominated. Motivated by the fact that related coincidence results are possible only for polynomials defined on symmetrically regular spaces, we investigate the situation in several classes of symmetrically regular spaces. We prove a number of non-coincidence results which makes us suspect that there is no infinite dimensional Banach space E such that every scalar-valued homogeneous polynomial on E is r -dominated for every $r \geq 1$.

INTRODUCTION

Starting with the paper by A. Pietsch [23], dominated polynomials and multilinear mappings have been extensively studied in recent years by several authors as an important generalization of absolutely summing operators to the multilinear and polynomial settings. A basic difference between absolutely summing operators and dominated polynomials/multilinear mappings is that, while linear functionals are obviously absolutely summing, multilinear forms and scalar-valued polynomials are not always dominated. For example, regardless of the positive integer $n \geq 2$, from [4, Theorem 4.1 and Example 4.3], we have that the scalar-valued n -homogeneous polynomial $(a_j)_{j=1}^\infty \in \ell_2 \rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^\infty (a_j)^n$ is not r -dominated for any $r \geq 1$. So, it is natural to ask when every n -linear form, or every scalar-valued n -homogeneous polynomial, on a given Banach space E is r -dominated. Only one such coincidence situation was known (Theorem 1.6). In Proposition 2.1 we extend the coincidence and non-coincidence results that hold for \mathcal{L}_∞ -spaces to the disc algebra \mathcal{A} and to the Hardy space H^∞ .

After realizing that coincidence theorems are possible only for spaces of polynomials defined on symmetrically regular spaces, in sections 2 and 3 we prove that, even being good candidates *a priori*, there are non-coincidence theorems on such spaces. It is clear that a non-coincidence theorem for n -homogeneous polynomials implies a related non-coincidence theorem for n -linear forms and that the converse is not always true. So, for non-coincidence results we concentrated on the polynomial case.

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Our main interest in this paper concerns the existence of an infinite dimensional Banach space E satisfying the following property: every scalar-valued n -homogeneous polynomial on E is r -dominated for every $r \geq 1$ and every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. The results we prove impel us to conjecture that there is no such space.

1. DEFINITIONS, NOTATION AND BASIC RESULTS

Throughout this paper n is a positive integer, E, F and G will stand for (real or complex) Banach spaces and B_E denotes the closed unit ball of E . The Banach space of all continuous n -linear mappings $A: E^n \rightarrow F$ will be denoted by $\mathcal{L}(^n E; F)$ and the Banach space of all continuous n -homogeneous polynomials $P: E \rightarrow F$ by $\mathcal{P}(^n E; F)$. If F is the scalar field, we write $\mathcal{L}(^n E)$ and $\mathcal{P}(^n E)$. By \check{P} we mean the unique continuous symmetric n -linear mapping associated to the polynomial P . For the general theory of multilinear mappings and homogeneous polynomials we refer to S. Dineen [15].

Given $r \in [1, \infty)$, let $\ell_r(E)$ be the Banach space of all absolutely r -summable sequences $(x_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ in E with the norm $\|(x_j)_{j=1}^\infty\|_r = (\sum_{j=1}^\infty \|x_j\|^r)^{1/r}$. We denote by $\ell_r^w(E)$ the Banach space of all weakly r -summable sequences $(x_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ in E with the norm $\|(x_j)_{j=1}^\infty\|_{w,r} = \sup_{\varphi \in B_{E'}} \|(\varphi(x_j))_{j=1}^\infty\|_r$. $r = \infty$ is just the case of bounded sequences and in $\ell_\infty(E)$ we consider the sup norm. If $0 < r < 1$ we have r -norms instead of norms, and the resulting spaces are complete metrizable topological vector spaces.

1.1. Definition. If $q \leq nr$, an n -linear mapping $A \in \mathcal{L}(^n E; F)$ is said to be *absolutely $(r; q)$ -summing* if $(A(x_j^1, \dots, x_j^n))_{j=1}^\infty \in \ell_r(F)$ whenever $(x_j^k)_{j=1}^\infty \in \ell_q^w(E)$, $k = 1, \dots, n$. The space of all such mappings is denoted by $\mathcal{L}_{as(r;q)}(^n E; F)$. See Matos [19] for the characterization by means of inequalities and the resulting norm on $\mathcal{L}_{as(r;q)}(^n E; F)$. A polynomial $P \in \mathcal{P}(^n E; F)$ is said to be *absolutely $(r; q)$ -summing* if \check{P} is absolutely $(r; q)$ -summing. For the space of all such polynomials we write $\mathcal{P}_{as(r;q)}(^n E; F)$. A polynomial $P \in \mathcal{P}(^n E; F)$ is absolutely $(r; q)$ -summing if and only if there is $C \geq 0$ such that

$$\|(P(x_j))_{j=1}^k\|_r \leq C \cdot \|(x_j)_{j=1}^k\|_{w,q}^n$$

for every finite sequence $x_1, \dots, x_k \in E$. The proof of this characterization by means of inequalities, as well as the characterization by means of transformations of vector-valued sequences and the resulting norm on $\mathcal{P}_{as(r;q)}(^n E; F)$, can be found in Matos [19].

1.2. Polynomials and multilinear mappings of dominated type. An n -linear mapping $A \in \mathcal{L}(^n E; F)$ or an n -homogeneous polynomial $P \in \mathcal{P}(^n E; F)$ is said to be *r -dominated* if it is absolutely $(\frac{r}{n}; r)$ -summing. The characterization by means of a Pietsch-type domination, which can be found in Matos [19], justifies the terminology. For the sake of simplicity, we shall denote the space of all r -dominated n -linear mappings (resp. n -homogeneous polynomials) from E into F by $\mathcal{L}_{d,r}(^n E; F)$ (resp. $\mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n E; F)$).

1.3. The factorization and the linearization methods. Let \mathcal{I} be an operator ideal. According to A. Pietsch [23], a polynomial $P \in \mathcal{P}(^n E; F)$ is said to be of *type $\mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})}$* (notation: $P \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})}(^n E; F)$) if there exist a Banach space G , a linear operator $u \in \mathcal{I}(E; G)$ and a polynomial $Q \in \mathcal{P}(^n G; F)$ such that $P = Q \circ u$.

For $i = 1, \dots, n$, let $\Psi_i^{(n)} : \mathcal{L}(^n E; F) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(E; \mathcal{L}(^{n-1} E; F))$ represent the canonical isometric isomorphism defined by

$$\Psi_i^{(n)}(A)(x_i)(x_1, \dots, \overset{[i]}{\cdot}, \dots, x_n) := A(x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

where the notation $\overset{[i]}{\cdot}$ means that the i -th coordinate is omitted. A multilinear mapping $A \in \mathcal{L}(^n E; F)$ is said to be of *type* $[\mathcal{I}]$ if $\Psi_i^{(n)}(A) \in \mathcal{I}(E; \mathcal{L}(^{n-1} E; F))$ for every $i = 1, \dots, n$. A polynomial $P \in \mathcal{P}(^n E; F)$ is of *type* $[\mathcal{I}]$ (notation: $P \in \mathcal{P}_{[\mathcal{I}]}(^n E; F)$) if \hat{P} is of type $[\mathcal{I}]$.

It is well known that $\mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n E; F) = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\Pi_r)}(^n E; F)$, where Π_r is the ideal of all absolutely r -summing operators.

The following facts are stated for further reference.

1.4. Proposition. *Let \mathcal{I} be an operator ideal.*

- (a) [5] *If $\mathcal{P}(^n E; F) = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})}(^n E; F)$ for some n , then $\mathcal{P}(^m E; F) = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})}(^m E; F)$ for every $m \leq n$.*
- (b) [17, Corollary 5] *If \mathcal{I} is closed and injective, then $\mathcal{P}_{[\mathcal{I}]}(^n E; F) = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{I})}(^n E; F)$ for all n , E and F .*

1.5. Remark. The following simple fact will be used several times: if F is isomorphic to a complemented subspace of E and $\mathcal{P}(^n F) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n F)$, then $\mathcal{P}(^n E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n E)$.

The only coincidence theorem for dominated multilinear mappings and homogeneous polynomials known until now was the following result, which happens to be equivalent to the celebrated Grothendieck's theorem on absolutely summing linear operators from ℓ_1 into ℓ_2 .

1.6. Theorem ([3, Theorem 3.3]). *If E is an \mathcal{L}_∞ -space, then $\mathcal{L}(^2 E) = \mathcal{L}_{d,2}(^2 E)$ and, a fortiori, $\mathcal{P}(^2 E) = \mathcal{P}_{d,2}(^2 E)$.*

The results proved in [6], [22] yield that Theorem 1.6 is the only coincidence result for \mathcal{L}_p -spaces, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$.

- 1.7. Theorem.**
- (a) ([6, Corollary 4.4(a)]) *If E is an \mathcal{L}_p -space, $1 \leq p < \infty$, then $\mathcal{P}(^n E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n E)$ (hence $\mathcal{L}(^n E) \neq \mathcal{L}_{d,r}(^n E)$) for every $n \geq 2$ and every $r \geq 1$.*
 - (b) ([6, Corollary 4.4] and [22, Corollary 5]) *If E is an \mathcal{L}_∞ -space, then $\mathcal{P}(^n E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n E)$ (hence $\mathcal{L}(^n E) \neq \mathcal{L}_{d,r}(^n E)$) for every $n \geq 3$ and every $r \geq 1$ and $\mathcal{P}(^2 E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^2 E)$ (hence $\mathcal{L}(^2 E) \neq \mathcal{L}_{d,r}(^2 E)$) for every $r < 2$.*

2. SYMMETRICALLY REGULAR SPACES

A bounded linear operator $u : E \rightarrow E'$ is *symmetric* if $u(x)(y) = u(y)(x)$ for every $x, y \in E$. A Banach space E is said to be *symmetrically regular* if every symmetric bounded linear operator from E into E' is weakly compact. Assume that $\mathcal{P}(^n E) = \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n E)$ for some n and some r . From Proposition 1.4(a) we have that $\mathcal{P}(^2 E) = \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^2 E)$ and from [3, Lemma 3.4] we have that every symmetric bounded linear operator from E into E' is r -summing. Since r -summing operators are weakly compact it follows that E is symmetrically regular. So, coincidence theorems should be sought on symmetrically regular spaces.

Some of the most common non-reflexive symmetrically regular spaces are: C^* -algebras, the disc algebra \mathcal{A} , the Hardy space H^∞ , the James space J and its dual J' , and Banach spaces of type 2.

Since commutative C^* -algebras with unit are $C(K)$ -spaces, this case was completely solved by Theorems 1.6 and 1.7(b). If E is either a non-commutative C^* -algebra with unit, or J or J' , it is easy to see that E contains a complemented copy of a Hilbert space (a proof that J contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 can be found in [16, Corollary 2.d.4]). Since Hilbert spaces are \mathcal{L}_2 -spaces, by Remark 1.5 and Theorem 1.7(a) it follows that $\mathcal{P}({}^n E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^n E)$ for every $n \geq 2$ and every $r \geq 1$.

The cases of \mathcal{A} and H^∞ are interesting for two reasons: (i) they provide two new coincidence theorems, (ii) like several other aspects of Banach space theory, the next proposition shows that \mathcal{A} and H^∞ behave exactly like \mathcal{L}_∞ -spaces with respect to spaces of dominated multilinear forms and scalar-valued homogeneous polynomials, although they are not \mathcal{L}_∞ -spaces (see [9, p. 4] and [13, Corollary 23.9.2]). If π denotes the unit circle, \mathcal{A} can be regarded as a subspace of $C(\pi)$ and H^∞ can be regarded as a subspace of $L_\infty(\pi)$ (see [20]).

2.1. Proposition. *Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r \geq 1$. The following assertions are equivalent:*

- (a) $\mathcal{P}({}^n \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^n \mathcal{A})$.
- (b) $\mathcal{P}({}^n H^\infty) = \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^n H^\infty)$.
- (c) $\mathcal{P}({}^n E) = \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^n E)$ for some \mathcal{L}_∞ -space E .
- (d) $\mathcal{P}({}^n E) = \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^n E)$ for every \mathcal{L}_∞ -space E .
- (e) $n = 2$ and $r \geq 2$.

In particular, $\mathcal{P}({}^2 \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}_{d,2}({}^2 \mathcal{A})$ and $\mathcal{P}({}^2 H^\infty) = \mathcal{P}_{d,2}({}^2 H^\infty)$. Moreover, the assertions above remain equivalent if the spaces of n -homogeneous polynomials are replaced by spaces of n -linear forms. In particular, $\mathcal{L}({}^2 \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{L}_{d,2}({}^2 \mathcal{A})$ and $\mathcal{L}({}^2 H^\infty) = \mathcal{L}_{d,2}({}^2 H^\infty)$.

Proof. (c) \Leftrightarrow (d) follows from a standard localization argument, (e) \Rightarrow (d) is Theorem 1.6 and (d) \Rightarrow (e) is Theorem 1.7(b).

(a) \Rightarrow (c) Since \mathcal{A} contains isomorphic copies of c_0 (see [20]) and is separable (because it has a basis [20, Proposition 10.4]), it follows from [18, Theorem 2.f.5] that \mathcal{A} contains complemented copies isomorphic to c_0 . The result follows from Remark 1.5.

(b) \Rightarrow (c) H^∞ is a dual space (see [20, p.11]) which contains an isomorphic copy of c_0 (in fact, H^∞ contains an isomorphic copy of \mathcal{A} [20, p. 4]), so by one of the results due to C. Bessaga-A. Pełczyński (see [18, Proposition 2.e.8]) we have that H^∞ contains a complemented isomorphic copy of ℓ_∞ . Again, the result follows from Remark 1.5.

(e) \Rightarrow (a) Since $\mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^n E; F) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{d,s}({}^n E; F)$ whenever $r \leq s$, it suffices to show that $\mathcal{P}({}^2 \mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}_{d,2}({}^2 \mathcal{A})$. Given $P \in \mathcal{P}({}^2 \mathcal{A})$, by a result due to J. Bourgain [8, p. 946], \tilde{P} can be extended to a bilinear form $B \in \mathcal{L}({}^2 C(\pi))$, which is 2-dominated by Theorem 1.6. The result follows because restrictions of 2-dominated mappings are 2-dominated and because P is r -dominated if and only if \tilde{P} is.

(e) \Rightarrow (b) Repeat the proof of (e) \Rightarrow (a) using another result due to J. Bourgain [10, Corollary 3.10] which asserts that every continuous bilinear form on H^∞ can be extended to a continuous bilinear form on $L_\infty(\pi)$.

The proof can be obviously adapted to multilinear mappings. \square

Let us introduce some terminology in order to investigate non-coincidence situations in Banach spaces of non-trivial type. According to J. Castillo-F. Sánchez [12], we say that a Banach space $E \in C_r$ if every sequence $(x_j)_{j=1}^\infty \in \ell_r^w(E)$ is norm null.

2.2. Proposition. *Let E be a Banach space of non-trivial type such that $E \notin C_r$ for some $r > 1$. Then there is $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mathcal{P}^{(n)}E \neq \mathcal{P}_{as(s;r)}^{(n)}E$ for every s and every $n \geq N$. In particular, $\mathcal{P}^{(n)}E \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}^{(n)}E$ for every $n \geq N$.*

Proof. By [14, Corollary 13.7] we know that E' has some non-trivial type $p > 1$. Since $E \notin C_r$, there exists a weakly r -summable sequence in E which is not norm null. Hence, passing to a subsequence if necessary, there exists a seminormalized sequence $(z_j) \in \ell_r^w(E)$. It is obvious that (z_j) is weakly convergent to zero. Given $n > \frac{p}{p-1}$, choose $(a_j) \in \ell_\infty$, $(a_j) \notin \ell_s$, and use M. Valdivia [24] to produce a polynomial $P \in \mathcal{P}^{(n)}E$ such that $P(x_j) = a_j$ for every j , where (x_j) is some subsequence of (z_j) . In this fashion $(x_j) \in \ell_r^w(E)$ but $(P(x_j)) = (a_j) \notin \ell_s$. This proves that P is not absolutely $(s; r)$ -summing. \square

2.3. Remark. The requirements of Proposition 2.2 are satisfied, for example: (i) by any Banach space of non-trivial type containing an isomorphic copy of some ℓ_p , $1 < p < \infty$ (using the canonical unit vectors it is easy to see that $\ell_p \notin C_r$ whenever $r \geq p'$, where $\frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{p'} = 1$); (ii) by any infinite-dimensional superreflexive Banach space (it is well known that E superreflexive $\Rightarrow E$ uniformly convexifiable $\Rightarrow E$ has non-trivial type, and by [12, p. 118] it follows that $E \notin C_r$ for some $r > 1$), in particular by the 2-convexified Tsirelson space T_2 (see [11]) which happens to be a type 2 space not containing any copy of ℓ_p , $1 < p < \infty$.

Another class of symmetrically regular spaces deserves a specific section.

3. Q-REFLEXIVE SPACES

By $\mathcal{P}_w^{(n)}E$ we denote the set of all continuous scalar-valued n -homogeneous polynomials on E which are weakly continuous on bounded sets.

3.1. Lemma. *If $\mathcal{P}^{(n)}E = \mathcal{P}_w^{(n)}E$ for some $n \geq 2$, then E is symmetrically regular.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{K} and \mathcal{W} denote the ideals of compact and weakly compact operators, respectively. By [2, Theorem 2.9] it follows that $\mathcal{P}^{(n)}E = \mathcal{P}_{[\mathcal{K}]}^{(n)}E$, and consequently we have that $\mathcal{P}^{(n)}E = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K})}^{(n)}E$ by Proposition 1.4(b). Using Proposition 1.4(a) and (b) once more we get

$$\mathcal{P}^{(2)}E = \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{K})}^{(2)}E \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{W})}^{(2)}E = \mathcal{P}_{[\mathcal{W}]}^{(2)}E,$$

showing that $\mathcal{P}^{(2)}E = \mathcal{P}_{[\mathcal{W}]}^{(2)}E$, that is, E is symmetrically regular. \square

Given a Banach space E and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, by $AB_n: \mathcal{P}^{(n)}E \rightarrow \mathcal{P}^{(n)}E''$ we denote the Aron-Berner extension operator (cf. [15, Proposition 1.53]) and by $\widehat{\otimes}_{n,\pi,s}E$ we mean the n -fold symmetric projective tensor product of E . Define

$$J_n: \widehat{\otimes}_{n,\pi,s}E'' \longrightarrow \mathcal{P}^{(n)}E'; [J_n(\otimes_n x)](P) = [AB_n(P)](x)$$

for all $x \in E''$ and $P \in \mathcal{P}^{(n)}E$. According to [15, Definition 2.44], we say that E is *Q-reflexive* if J_n is an isomorphism for all n . The following features of Q-reflexive spaces justify our interest: if E is a Q-reflexive space and E'' has the approximation property, then E is symmetrically regular (combine M. Venkova [25, Proposition 2.2] and Lemma 3.1), E has no non-trivial type [25, Proposition 4.7] and E is not an \mathcal{L}_p -space, $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ (E is not an \mathcal{L}_p -space, $1 < p < \infty$, because such spaces have some non-trivial type and E is neither an \mathcal{L}_1 nor an \mathcal{L}_∞ -space because such spaces have the Dunford-Pettis property [7, Corollary 1.30] whereas E fails this property [25, Proposition 3.6]).

Let us deal with the reflexive case first. It is well known that a reflexive space E is \mathbb{Q} -reflexive if and only if $\mathcal{P}({}^n E)$ is reflexive for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$ [1, p. 1011]. So, the prototype of a reflexive \mathbb{Q} -reflexive space is Tsirelson's original space T^* . T^* and other Tsirelson-like spaces, including the already mentioned space T_2 , are treated in the next result.

3.2. Theorem. *If E has an unconditional basis, then $\mathcal{P}({}^n E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,1}({}^n E)$ for every $n \geq 2$.*

Proof. It suffices to show that $\mathcal{P}({}^2 E) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,1}({}^2 E)$. Let (x_j) be a normalized unconditional basis of E . Then there exists $\rho > 0$ such that if $x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x_j$, then

$$\left\| \sum_{j=1}^k \varepsilon_j a_j x_j \right\| \leq \rho \|x\|, \text{ for every } k \text{ and every } \varepsilon_j = \pm 1.$$

Assume that $\mathcal{P}({}^2 E) = \mathcal{P}_{d,1}({}^2 E)$. It is plain that there exists C such that $\|P\|_{d,1} \leq C\|P\|$ for all $P \in \mathcal{P}({}^2 E)$. Given $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and a finite sequence of scalars μ_1, \dots, μ_k so that $\sum_{j=1}^k |\mu_j|^2 = 1$, consider the scalar-valued 2-homogeneous polynomial Q on E defined by

$$x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x_j \in E \longrightarrow Q(x) = \sum_{j=1}^k |\mu_j|^2 a_j^2.$$

For all $x \in E$ it follows immediately that $|Q(x)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^k |\mu_j|^2 |a_j|^2 \leq \rho^2 \|x\|^2$. Proceeding as in the proof of [21, Theorem 5] we obtain

$$\sum_{j=1}^k |a_j|^2 \leq C\rho^4 \|x\|^2, \text{ for every } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and define

$$P: E \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}; P(x) = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j^2, \text{ where } x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x_j.$$

Thus P is 1-dominated. Given $x = \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x_j \in E$, $|P(x)| \leq \sum_{j=1}^k |a_j|^2 \leq C\rho^4 \|x\|^2$, which shows that $\|P\| \leq C\rho^4$, therefore $\|P\|_{d,1} \leq C^2\rho^4$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1}^k |a_j| &= \sum_{j=1}^k |a_j^2|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sum_{j=1}^k |P(a_j x_j)|^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \|P\|_{d,1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \|(a_j x_j)_{j=1}^k\|_{w,1} \\ &\leq C\rho^2 2 \max_{\varepsilon_j = \pm 1} \left\| \sum_{j=1}^k \varepsilon_j a_j x_j \right\| \leq 2C\rho^3 \|x\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since k is arbitrary, we have that for every $x \in E$,

$$\|x\| = \left\| \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j x_j \right\| \leq \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |a_j| \leq 2C\rho^3 \|x\|,$$

which shows that E is isomorphic to ℓ_1 . This contradiction - by Remark 1.5 and Theorem 1.7(a), E cannot be isomorphic to ℓ_1 - completes the proof. \square

Turning to non-reflexive Q-reflexive spaces, we focus our attention on the James space T_J^* modelled on T^* (see R. Aron-S. Dineen [1]). T_J^* must be studied separately because it is a Q-reflexive space [1, Proposition 15] which has no unconditional basis (because T_J^* is non-reflexive and $(T_J^*)'$ is separable [18, Theorem 1.c.12]), and its second dual has the approximation property (T_J^* and all its duals have basis [1, p. 1021]).

Let $(e_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ denote the canonical unit vectors of sequence spaces. By [1, Proposition 8] we know that $(e_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ is a monotone basis for T_J^* . Then, for $x = \sum_{j=1}^\infty a_j e_j \in T_J^*$ we have that $\|x\| \geq \|\sum_{j=1}^k a_j e_j\|$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

3.3. Theorem. $\mathcal{P}(^n T_J^*) \neq \mathcal{P}_{as(q;1)}(^n T_J^*)$ for every $n \geq 2$ and every $q < 1$. In particular, $\mathcal{P}(^n T_J^*) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}(^n T_J^*)$ whenever $n \geq 2$ and $r < n$.

Proof. Assume that there is $q < 1$ such that $\mathcal{P}(^n T_J^*) = \mathcal{P}_{as(q;1)}(^n T_J^*)$. Then there exists C such that $\|P\|_{as(q;1)} \leq C\|P\|$ for all $P \in \mathcal{P}(^n T_J^*)$. Fix $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and choose scalars μ_k, \dots, μ_{2k} such that $\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |\mu_j|^s = 1$, where $s = \frac{1}{q}$. Consider the n -homogeneous polynomial on T_J^* defined by

$$P(x) = \sum_{j=k}^{2k} |\mu_j|^{\frac{1}{q}} a_j^n, \text{ where } x = \sum_{j=1}^\infty a_j e_j.$$

Using the monotonicity of the basis $(e_j)_{j=1}^\infty$ we have that $|P(x)| \leq 2^n \|x\|^n$ for every $x \in T_J^*$. Hence $\|P\|_{as(q;1)} \leq 2^n C$. By [1, Corollary 10] we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |\mu_j| |a_j|^{nq}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} &= \left(\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |a_j^n |\mu_j|^{\frac{1}{q}}\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = \left(\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |P(a_j e_j)|^q\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \\ &\leq \|P\|_{as(q;1)} 2^n \max_{\varepsilon_j = \pm 1} \left\| \sum_{j=k}^{2k} \varepsilon_j a_j e_j \right\|^n \\ &\leq 4^n C \left[\max_{\varepsilon_j = \pm 1} \left(\sup_{k \leq j \leq 2k} |\varepsilon_j a_j| \right) \right]^n = 4^n C \left(\sup_{k \leq j \leq 2k} |a_j| \right)^n. \end{aligned}$$

Combining this estimate with

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |a_j|^{\frac{s}{s-1} nq}\right)^{\frac{s-1}{s}} &= \left\| (|a_j|^{nq})_{j=k}^{2k} \right\|_{\frac{s}{s-1}} \\ &\leq \sup \left\{ \sum_{j=k}^{2k} |\nu_j| |a_j|^{nq} ; \sum_{j=k}^{2k} |\nu_j|^s = 1 \right\}, \end{aligned}$$

we get that

$$\left(\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |a_j|^{\frac{s}{s-1} nq}\right)^{\frac{s-1}{s}} \leq \left[4^n C \left(\sup_{k \leq j \leq 2k} |a_j| \right)^n \right]^q.$$

Putting $r = \frac{s}{s-1} nq$ we have just proved that

$$\left(\sum_{j=k}^{2k} |a_j|^r\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} \leq 4 C^{\frac{1}{n}} \sup_{k \leq j \leq 2k} |a_j|, \text{ for every } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

From the proof of [1, Corollary 11] we know that the above estimate is not possible, so the proof is complete. □

The techniques used in the proofs of Theorem 3.3 and [21, Theorem 5] can be combined to prove the following results (the symbol $\text{cot}F$ stands for the cotype constant of the Banach space F).

3.4. Theorem. *Let F be an infinite dimensional Banach space and $n \geq 2$.*

- (a) *If F finitely factors the formal inclusion $\ell_p \hookrightarrow \ell_\infty$ for some (or, equivalently, for all) $0 < \delta < 1$, then $\mathcal{P}({}^nT_j^*; F) \neq \mathcal{P}_{as(q;1)}({}^nT_j^*; F)$ for every $q < p$. In particular, $\mathcal{P}({}^nT_j^*; F) \neq \mathcal{P}_{as(q;1)}({}^nT_j^*; F)$ for every $q < 2$.*
- (b) *If F is of finite cotype, then $\mathcal{P}({}^nT_j^*; F) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^nT_j^*; F)$ for every $r < n \cdot \text{cot}F$. In particular, $\mathcal{P}({}^nT_j^*; F) \neq \mathcal{P}_{d,r}({}^nT_j^*; F)$ for every $r < 2n$ and every F of finite cotype.*

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