

A GENERALIZATION OF LOMONOSOV'S INEQUALITY AND ITS APPLICATIONS TO INVARIANT SUBSPACES

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ABSTRACT. In this article we generalize Victor Lomonosov's famous inequality so as to be applicable to a wider class of functions. Then using it we prove that the adjoint of an algebra with a compactness property which is weaker than the PS property, employed by Victor Lomonosov, has nontrivial invariant subspaces.

INTRODUCTION

In this article the phrase “weakly closed” stands for “closed relative to the weak operator topology”. The symbol “ X ” represents a Banach space over either the field of real numbers or the complex numbers, “ X^* ” denotes the dual of X , and $L(X)$ the algebra of all continuous linear operators from X to itself. In his 1991 famous work on the extension of Burnside's theorem Victor Lomonosov proved an inequality for the adjoints of elements of a weakly closed proper subalgebra of $L(X)$. As an application of this inequality he proved that the adjoint of a weakly closed proper subalgebra with the PS (see [L2]) property has nontrivial invariant subspaces. This raised the problem, whether each operator is contained in a proper weakly closed subalgebra of the whole algebra with the PS property. It was then a natural question to ask if the commutant of each Hilbert space operator has the PS property. Don Hadwin (1995) answered the latter question in the negative. Here we generalise Victor Lomonosov's inequality (Theorem 1), using his own arguments, so as to be satisfied by a larger class of functions. Then we use this inequality to prove the existence of invariant subspaces for the adjoint of a weakly closed proper subalgebra with a property weaker than the PS property. We call this weaker property the LPS (Lomonosov-Pearcy-Salinas) property. Don Hadwin's example has LPS. In fact if X is reflexive and separable, then it can be renormed so that any proper unital weakly closed subalgebra of $L(X)$ with a nontrivial closed invariant subspace has this property (see Proposition 1). In this sense LPS is a necessary and sufficient condition for a proper unital weakly closed subalgebra of $L(X)$ to have nontrivial closed invariant subspaces. The references given here include only those papers that are employed here. In fact, there are some very interesting articles in the literature related to V. Lomonosov's inequality.

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Notation. The letter “ K ” stands for a w^* compact subset of X^* . $C(K)$ (respectively, $C(K, X^*)$) denotes the space of all scalar valued (respectively, X^* valued) w^* -norm continuous functions on K . $W^*(K, X^*)$ represents the space of all X^* valued w^* - w^* continuous functions on K . The norm on all the spaces mentioned will be the sup norm on K and for $G \in W^*(K, X^*)$, $\|G\|_K = \|G\| = d(G, C(K, X^*))$. \mathcal{R} is a weakly closed proper subalgebra of the space of all continuous linear operators from X to X and \mathcal{R}^* the adjoint of \mathcal{R} , that is, $\mathcal{R}^* = \{A^* | A \in \mathcal{R}\}$. If $A^* \in \mathcal{R}^*$, the restriction $A^*|_K \in W^*(K, X^*)$. $A^*|_K$ will simply be denoted A^* . If $f \in C(K)$ and $A \in \mathcal{R}$, then $fA^* \in W^*(K, X^*)$ is defined by $(fA^*)(x^*) = f(x^*)A^*(x^*)$ for all $x^* \in K$. The vector space of elements of the form $\sum_{i=1}^n f_i A_i^*$ with $f_i \in C(K)$ and $A_i^* \in \mathcal{R}^*$ will be denoted $F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))$ and its norm closure in $W^*(K, X^*)$ by $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$.

Theorem 1 (A Generalization of Lomonosov’s Inequality). *Let \mathcal{R} be a weakly closed proper subalgebra of $L(X)$. Then, either \mathcal{R} has nontrivial invariant subspaces or for any closed ball K of positive radius there exist $x_0^{**} \in X^{**}$, $x_0^* \in K$, $x_0^{**} \neq 0$, $x_0^* \neq 0$ such that for all $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$,*

$$|x_0^{**}(Gx_0^*)| \leq \|G\|.$$

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{R} has no nontrivial invariant subspaces. Let M be the norm closed linear span of $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))} \cup C(K, X^*)$ in $W^*(K, X^*)$. Using the fact that \mathcal{R} is weakly closed and is not the whole algebra $L(X)$ and employing V. Lomonosov’s work readers can verify that $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$ is not norm dense in M and that there is a functional $\phi \in M^*$ such that $\phi(\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}) = 0$ and for all elements $C \in C(K, X^*)$, $\phi(C) = x_1(Cx_0^*)$ for some $x_1 \in X^{**}$ and some $x_0^* \in K$ with $x_1 \neq 0$, $x_0^* \neq 0$. Consider the continuous linear functional δ on $W^*(K, X^*)$ defined by $\delta(G) = x_1(Gx_0^*)$. Then $\|\delta\| \leq \|x_1\|$. For any $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$ we have $0 = \phi(G) = (\phi - \delta)(G) + \delta(G)$. Note that for any bounded linear functional f on a Banach space and any element x in the space $|f(x)| \leq \|f\| \cdot d(x, \text{Ker}(f))$. Applying this fact to the Banach space M and to the linear functional $\phi - \delta$ on M , for any $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$ we get

$$\|x_1(Gx_0^*)\| = |\delta(G)| = |(\phi - \delta)(G)| \leq \|\phi - \delta\|_{M^*} \cdot d(G, M \cap \text{Ker}(\phi - \delta)),$$

where $\|\phi - \delta\|_{M^*}$ is the norm of $\phi - \delta$ in M^* . Since, $C(K, X^*) \subset M \cap \text{Ker}(\phi - \delta)$ we have $d(G, M \cap \text{Ker}(\phi - \delta)) \leq \|G\|$. Let $k = \|\phi - \delta\|_{M^*}$ and $x_0^{**} = \frac{1}{k} \cdot x_1$. Then $|x_0^{**}(Gx_0^*)| \leq \|G\|$. \square

Definition 1. A nonzero element $x_0^* \in X^*$ is said to be a quasinoncyclic vector for an algebra \mathcal{R}^* of $L(X^*)$ if there is a weak* compact set K containing x_0^* and a nonzero element x_0^{**} in X^{**} such that the following inequality holds for all elements $A \in \mathcal{R}^*$

$$|x_0^{**}(Ax_0^*)| \leq \|A\|_K.$$

The element x_0^* is said to be a quasinoncyclic vector for $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$ if the following inequality holds for all elements $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$

$$|x_0^{**}(Gx_0^*)| \leq \|G\|_K.$$

Corollary 1. *Either \mathcal{R} has nontrivial invariant subspaces or any closed ball K of positive radius in X^* contains a dense set of quasinoncyclic vectors for $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$.*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{R} has no nontrivial invariant subspaces. Let K_0 be any closed ball of arbitrary small positive radius contained in K . Then by Theorem 1, there are nonzero elements $x_0^* \in K_0$ and $x_0^{**} \in X^{**}$ such that

$$|x_0^{**}(Gx_0^*)| \leq \|G\|_{K_0}$$

for all $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K_0))}$. Since for any $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$, $G|_{K_0} \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K_0))}$ and $\|G_{K_0}\|_{K_0} \leq \|G\|_K$, the proof follows. \square

The next definition generalizes the PS property of [L2].

Definition 2. We will say that a subalgebra \mathcal{R} of $L(X)$ has the Lomonosov-Pearcy-Salinas (LPS) property if there is a weak-star compact subset K of X^* , a quasinon-cyclic vector x_0 for $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$, and a net (G_α) in $\overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$, such that $\|G_\alpha\| \rightarrow 0$ and $G_\alpha(x_0) \rightarrow z_0$ for some $z_0 \neq 0$.

Remark 1. For any weakly closed proper subalgebra \mathcal{R} of $L(X)$ with the LPS property, \mathcal{R}^* has nontrivial invariant subspaces.

Proof. Let $x_0, K, (G_\alpha)$, and z_0 be as in the definition of LPS. By the hypothesis, there is a vector x_0^* in X^{**} such that $|x_0^*(Gx_0)| \leq \|G\|_K$ for all $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$. It follows that $|x_0^*(A^*G_\alpha x_0)| \leq \|A^*G_\alpha\| \leq \|A^*\| \cdot \|G_\alpha\| \rightarrow 0$. So, $x_0^*(A^*z_0) = 0$ for all $A^* \in \mathcal{R}^*$. \square

Note 1. Recall [I, p. 174] that if X^* is separable, then X can be renormed so that every boundary point of any closed ball K in X^* relative to the new dual norm is a w^* -to-norm continuity point of the ball. That is, if x^* is in the boundary of K and (x_n^*) is a sequence in K converging w^* to x^* , then (x_n^*) converges in norm to x^* . The l^p space norm has this property for $1 < p < \infty$. Note also that a point y of X^* is a noncyclic vector for an algebra of operators on X^* iff it is so when X^* is considered with any equivalent norm.

Proposition 1. *Suppose X^* is separable. Suppose that X has been renormed so that every boundary point of any closed ball in X^* relative to the new dual norm is a w^* -norm continuity point of the ball. Then, for any weakly closed proper subalgebra \mathcal{R} of $L(X)$ with $\text{Ker}(\mathcal{R}^*) = 0$ the following are equivalent.*

- (1) *There is a closed ball K of positive radius, a nonzero point x_0^* on the boundary of K , and a nonzero point $x_0^{**} \in X^{**}$ such that $|x_0^{**}(Gx_0^*)| \leq \|G\|$ for all $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$.*
- (2) *\mathcal{R} has the LPS property.*
- (3) *\mathcal{R}^* has nontrivial invariant subspaces.*

Proof. (1) \implies (2). Suppose there are points x_0^{**} and x_0^* as in (1). Since K is w^* -separable there is a metric d on K which gives the w^* topology on K . By the hypothesis on the norm of X the point x_0^* is a point of w^* -norm continuity. So, there exist strictly decreasing sequences (ϵ_n) and (δ_n) of positive real numbers converging to zero such that for any $x^* \in K$, if $d(x^*, x_0^*) < \delta_n$, then $\|x^* - x_0^*\| < \epsilon_n$. Let $U_n = \{x^* \in K : d(x^*, x_0^*) < \delta_n\}$. Then, $U_{n-1}^c \cap \overline{U_n}^{w^*} = \emptyset$. By normality of the metric there is a w^* continuous function $f_n : K \rightarrow [0, 1]$ such that $f_n(U_{n-1}^c) = 0$ and $f_n(\overline{U_n}^{w^*}) = 1$. Let $A_0^* \in \mathcal{R}^*$ be any element such that $A_0^*x_0^* \neq 0$. Then, $f_n A_0^* \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$ and $(f_n A_0^*)x_0^* \rightarrow A_0^*x_0^*$ (actually, $(f_n A_0^*)(x_0^*) = f_n(x_0^*)A_0^*(x_0^*) = A_0^*(x_0^*)$). Define $K_n(y) = f_n(y)A_0^*x_0^* \forall y \in K$ and $\forall n$. Then, $K_n \in C(K, X^*)$.

Claim: $\|f_n A_0^* - K_n\| \rightarrow 0$.

Proof. $\|f_n A_0^*(y) - K_n(y)\| = \|f_n(y)A_0^*(y) - f_n(y)A_0^*x_0^*\|$ for all $y \in K$. For $y \in U_{n-1}^c$, $\|f_n(y)A_0^*(y) - f_n(y)A_0^*x_0^*\| = 0$. For $y \in U_{n-1}$, $\|f_n(y)A_0^*(y) - f_n(y)A_0^*x_0^*\| = |f_n(y)| \|A_0^*(y) - A_0^*x_0^*\| \leq \|A_0^*(y) - A_0^*x_0^*\| \leq \|A_0^*\| \cdot \|y - x_0\| < \epsilon_{n-1} \rightarrow 0$.

By the claim $\|f_n A_0^*\| \rightarrow 0$. This proves (2) with $G_n = f_n A_0^*$, and $z_0 = A_0^*x_0^*$.

(2) \implies (3). Follows from Remark 1.

(3) \implies (1). This follows from the fact that $y^{**}(A^*(y^*)) = 0$ for all $A^* \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$ iff $y^{**}(Gy^*) = 0$ for all $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$. \square

Suppose B is reflexive. Suppose K is the unit ball of B . Then, for each extreme point ϕ of the unit ball of $L(B)^*$, there are nets (x_α) and (x_α^*) in the unit balls of B and B^* such that $\phi(T) = \lim x_\alpha^*(Tx_\alpha)$ for all $T \in L(B)$. We don't know the original reference of this result. However, this follows from the proof of Theorem 1 of [Rao]. If ϕ has this form, we shall write $\phi = (x_\alpha \otimes x_\alpha^*)_\alpha$.

For a class of reflexive Banach spaces X all the points of the form $x \otimes x^*$ with $\|x\| = \|x^*\| = 1$, $x \in X$, and $x^* \in X^*$ are extreme points of the unit ball in the predual $X \otimes_\pi X^*$ as well as of the unit ball in the dual $L(X)^*$ of $L(X)$. The invariant subspace problem for a weakly closed subalgebra of $L(X)$, for a reflexive Banach space X , asks if there is an extreme point of the form $x \otimes x^*$ of the unit ball in the predual of $L(X)$ which annihilates the subalgebra. So it is natural to pose a weaker problem as follows.

Problem. Suppose X is a reflexive Banach space for which all the points of unit norm of the form $x \otimes x^*$ are extreme points of the unit ball in the predual $X \otimes_\pi X^*$ as well as of the unit ball in the dual of $L(X)$. Suppose \mathcal{R} is a proper weakly closed subalgebra of $L(X)$. Is there an extreme point $\phi = (x_\alpha \otimes x_\alpha^*)_\alpha$ of the unit ball of $L(X)^*$ with $\|x_\alpha\| \leq 1$, $\|x_\alpha^*\| \leq 1$, $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0 \neq 0$ weakly, $x_\alpha^* \rightarrow x_0^* \neq 0$ weakly, and $\lim(x_\alpha^*(Ax_\alpha)) = 0$ for all $A \in \mathcal{R}$? We can ask the same question relaxing the condition on ϕ to be an extreme point, but keeping the condition that $\|x_\alpha\| \leq \|\phi\|$ and $\|x_\alpha^*\| \leq \|\phi\|$.

Recall [G] that a result of J. Glimm states that if a linear functional ϕ annihilates all the compact operators in $L(H)$, where H is the Hilbert space, then there is a bounded net (x_α) and a bounded net (x_α^*) such that $x_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ weakly and $x_\alpha^* \rightarrow 0$ weakly and $\phi = (x_\alpha \otimes x_\alpha^*)_\alpha$. D. Hadwin [H1] defined a Banach space Y to be a Glimm space if for every $\phi \in L(Y)^*$ which annihilates the set of all compact operators in $L(Y)$, there are bounded nets (y_α) and (y_α^*) in Y and Y^* such that $y_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ weakly, $y_\alpha^* \rightarrow 0$ weak-star and $\phi = (y_\alpha \otimes y_\alpha^*)_\alpha$. He proved that a class of spaces including all the l^p spaces for $1 \leq p < \infty$ are Glimm spaces. (We refer the readers to [H1] for the exact formulation and for some other very interesting results.) Employing Glimm's result, V. Lomonosov proved Theorem 2 of [L2] which is for a Hilbert space. We shall present a generalization of this result for Glimm spaces. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 2 of [L2]. It can also be obtained from Theorem 1 of this paper.

Corollary 2. *Suppose X is a reflexive Glimm space. Suppose \mathcal{R} is a proper weakly closed subalgebra of $L(X)$. Then there are bounded nets (x_α^*) and (x_α) in X^* and X with $x_\alpha^* \rightarrow x_0^* \neq 0$ weakly and $x_\alpha \rightarrow x_0 \neq 0$ weakly such that for every $A \in \mathcal{R}$*

$$x_\alpha^*(Ax_\alpha) \rightarrow 0.$$

Note 2. Let (x_α) and (x_α^*) be the nets in Corollary 2.

- (1) If K is any weakly compact set containing the net (x_α^*) , then the conclusion of this corollary implies that for all $G \in \overline{F(\mathcal{R}^*(K))}$,

$$x_\alpha(Gx_\alpha^*) \rightarrow 0.$$

- (2) The functional $\phi \in L(X)^*$ defined by $\phi(A) = \lim x_\alpha^*(Ax_\alpha)$ is not necessarily an extreme point of the unit ball of the dual space even when $\|x_\alpha^*\| \leq 1$ and $\|x_\alpha\| \leq 1$.

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