

GROTHENDIECK ORDERED BANACH SPACES WITH AN INTERPOLATION PROPERTY

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove that if E is an ordered Banach space with the countable interpolation property, E has an order unit and E_+ is closed and normal, then E is a Grothendieck space; i.e. any weak-star convergent sequence of E^* is weakly convergent. By the countable interpolation property we mean that for any $A, B \subseteq E$ countable, with $A \leq B$, we have $A \leq \{x\} \leq B$ for some $x \in E$.

1. INTRODUCTION AND NOTATION

A. Grothendieck proved in [8] that if $E = C(K)$, where K is a compact and Hausdorff Stonian space, any weak-star convergent sequence of E^* is weakly convergent; therefore, according to the current terminology, E is a Grothendieck space. By the Kakutani Representation Theorem the above result can be formulated as follows: Any Dedekind complete AM-space with an order unit is a Grothendieck space.

G. Seever proved in [15] (see Theorem B and Theorem 1.1) that if K is a compact and Hausdorff F-space, then $E = C(K)$ is a Grothendieck space or equivalently that any AM-space E with the countable interpolation property and an order unit is a Grothendieck space. The countable interpolation property (see below) has been defined in [15], where it is referred to as property (I). So Seever improved the result of Grothendieck by replacing the Dedekind completeness of the space by the weaker one of the countable interpolation property.

P. G. Dodds studied in [7] the sequential convergence in the order dual E^\sim of a Riesz space E in the case where E has the countable interpolation property. Specifically in Theorem 4.5, it is proved that if a sequence of E^\sim is $\sigma(E^\sim, E)$ convergent, then it is convergent in the $\sigma(E^\sim, Id(E))$ topology of E^\sim , where $Id(E)$ is the ideal generated by E in the second order dual $(E^\sim)^\sim$ of E .

H. P. Lotz, in an old article of 1986 which has appeared recently, replaced the existence of an order unit in the result of Seever by a number of weaker conditions, [12], Theorem 1.

In this article, Theorem 9, we show that the result of Seever is true without the lattice condition. Specifically we show that if E is an ordered Banach space with

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the countable interpolation property, E has an order unit and E_+ is closed and normal, then E is a Grothendieck space.

As an application of our theorem, in Corollary 11, we show that if the space of regular operators $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$, where E, F are Banach lattices, has the countable interpolation property, then any order convex subspace I_T of E generated by a positive operator $T \in \mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$, equipped with the order unit norm $\|\cdot\|_T$, is a Grothendieck space.

In [17], Theorem 3.1, A. Wickstead proved that the space of regular operators $\mathcal{L}^r(c, F)$, where c is the space of convergent real sequences and F is a Banach lattice, has the countable interpolation property if and only if F has the monotone countable interpolation property. Based on this result and on the Example 3.2 of the same article we give an example of an ordered Banach space that satisfies the conditions of our theorem, but it isn't a vector lattice.

In [6], N. Danet proved that if E is a separable Banach lattice and F is a Banach lattice with the countable interpolation property, then $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ has the interpolation property. In this article (for the exact details, see Theorem 13) we prove that $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ has the countable interpolation property in the case where E, F are ordered Banach spaces, E has a positive basis and F has the countable interpolation property.

We present below different notions of order interpolation. In this article we use the term monotone countable interpolation property and countable interpolation property instead of the different ones which have been used in the literature because they express better the underlying properties. Let E be a (partially) ordered vector space with positive cone E_+ . Note that a convex subset $P \neq \emptyset$ of a vector space is a cone if $\lambda P = P$ for any real number $\lambda > 0$ and $P \cap (-P) = \{0\}$. E has the (finite) **interpolation property** if for all finite subsets A, B of E with $A \leq B$, (i.e. $a \leq b$ for each $a \in A, b \in B$) there exists $x \in E$ such that $A \leq \{x\} \leq B$. We say that E has the Cantor property or the **monotone countable interpolation property** if for any increasing sequence $\{x_n\}$ and any decreasing sequence $\{y_n\}$ of E with $x_n \leq y_n$ for each n , there exists $x \in E$ such that $x_n \leq x \leq y_n$ for each n . E has the **countable interpolation property** if for any $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ sequences of E with $x_n \leq y_m$ for each n, m , there exists $x \in E$ such that $x_n \leq x \leq y_n$ for each n . If E is a vector lattice (Riesz space), the monotone countable interpolation property and the countable interpolation property are equivalent, but in general these notions are not equivalent. Vector lattices do not always have the countable interpolation property. Indeed by [15] we have that $C(K)$, where K is a compact and Hausdorff topological space, has the monotone countable interpolation property if and only if K is an F -space. C. Huijsmans and B. de Pagter proved in [9], Theorem 9.15, that if E is an Archimedean vector lattice, then E has the monotone countable interpolation property if and only if E is uniformly complete and $\{x^+\}^d + \{x^-\}^d = E$, for any $x \in E$. If E_+ is generating and E has the interpolation property, the Riesz-Kantorovich formula is valid for the vectors of the order dual E^\sim of E . Recall that E^\sim is the set of ordered bounded linear functionals of E and that the interpolation property and the Riesz decomposition property are equivalent.

If E is a vector lattice, the **solid hull**, $Sol(A)$, of a subset A of E is the smallest solid set that contains A . A subset B of E is solid if $x \in B, |y| \leq |x|$ implies $y \in B$.

Suppose that E is an ordered normed space. Denote by E^* the topological dual of E . If a real number $c > 0$ exists so that $0 \leq x \leq y$ implies $\|x\| \leq c\|y\|$, then

the cone E_+ is **normal** and c is a constant of the normal cone E_+ . If e is an order unit of E , the norm $\|x\|_e = \inf\{\lambda > 0 \mid x \in [-\lambda e, \lambda e]\}$ is the **order unit norm** of E induced by e . If E has the interpolation property and E_+ is closed, generating and normal, then E^* is a Banach lattice with respect to an equivalent norm; see for example [4], Theorem 2.47, and the comments in Exercise 17, page 98. A Banach space X is a **Grothendieck space** if any weak-star convergent sequence of X^* is weakly convergent. Trivial examples of Grothendieck spaces are the reflexive spaces and of non-Grothendieck the non-reflexive, separable spaces. For some recent results on Grothendieck spaces, independent from this article, we refer to [10], [2] and [14]. In [14], Theorem 15, the following cone characterization is proved, which unfortunately cannot be applied, at least directly in this article. *A Banach space X is non-Grothendieck if and only if there exists a well-based cone P of X^* such that $\text{int}(P_0) = \emptyset$ and the set of quasi-interior points of P_0 with respect to the seminorm $d_P(x) = \sup\{|x^*(x)| \mid x^* \in P, \|x^*\| \leq 1\}$ of X is nonempty*, where $P_0 = \{x \in X \mid x^*(x) \geq 0, \text{ for any } x^* \in P\}$ is the dual cone of P in X .

Note that the cone P is well-based if a strictly positive and continuous linear functional f of X^* exists so that the set $B = \{x^* \in P \mid f(x^*) = 1\}$ is bounded. Note also in the above theorem that X is ordered by the dual cone P_0 of P in X and also that $x_0 \in P_0$ is a **quasi-interior point** of P_0 with respect to the seminorm d_P if the subspace $\bigcup_{n=1}^\infty [-nx_0, nx_0]$ is d_P -dense in X . Of course, if x_0 is a quasi-interior point with respect to the norm of X , then it is also a quasi-interior point with respect to the seminorm d_P .

2. THE RESULTS

In this section we will denote by E an ordered vector space. The notion of an l^1 -sequence of E and the notion of the equi- l^1 -continuous subset of E^\sim have been defined by O. Burkinshaw in [5], where the weakly compact sets in the order dual E^\sim of E are studied, in the case where E is a vector lattice. In this article we use these definitions in ordered vector spaces.

Definition 1. A sequence $\{x_n\} \subseteq E$ is an l^1 -sequence if there exists $x \in E_+$ and a sequence $\{b_n\} \subseteq E_+$ such that $-b_n \leq x_n \leq b_n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \leq x$ for each n .

For any $\sigma(E^\sim, E)$ -bounded subset A of E^\sim , denote by ρ_A the following seminorm on E :

$$\rho_A(x) = \sup\{|y(x)| \mid y \in A\}, \text{ for each } x \in E.$$

Definition 2. A subset A of E^\sim is equi- l^1 -continuous if A is $\sigma(E^\sim, E)$ -bounded and $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_A(x_n) = 0$ for any l^1 -sequence $\{x_n\}$ of E .

Proposition 3. *Suppose that A is a $\sigma(E^\sim, E)$ -bounded subset of E^\sim . If $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_A(x_n) = 0$ for each positive l^1 -sequence $\{x_n\}$ of E , then A is equi- l^1 -continuous.*

Proof. Suppose that $\{x_n\}$ is an l^1 -sequence of E . Then there exists $\{b_n\} \subseteq E_+$, $x \in E_+$ such that $-b_n \leq x_n \leq b_n$ and $\sum_{i=1}^n b_i \leq x$. Note that $\{b_n\}$ is a positive l^1 -sequence. Also $\{x_n + b_n\}$ is a positive l^1 -sequence, because $\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i + b_i) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n b_i + x \leq 2x$, for each n . Therefore $\rho_A(x_n) = \rho_A((x_n + b_n) - b_n) \leq \rho_A(x_n + b_n) + \rho_A(b_n)$, and from our hypothesis we have that $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_A(x_n) = 0$. ■

Proposition 4. *Suppose that E_+ is generating and E has the interpolation property. If A is a subset of E^\sim and the solid hull, $Sol(A)$, of A in E^\sim is $\sigma(E^\sim, E)$ -bounded, we have: The set A is equi- l^1 -continuous if and only if $Sol(A)$ is equi- l^1 -continuous.*

Proof. If the set $B = Sol(A)$ is equi- l^1 -continuous, A is equi- l^1 -continuous. Suppose that A is equi- l^1 continuous. If B is not equi- l^1 -continuous, by Proposition 3, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ and a positive l^1 -sequence $\{x_n\}$, such that $\rho_B(x_n) > \epsilon$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, so there exists a sequence $\{z_n\} \subseteq B$ such that $|z_n(x_n)| > \epsilon$ for each n . Since $B = Sol(A)$ there exists a sequence $\{y_n\}$ of A such that $|z_n| \leq |y_n|$; therefore

$$|y_n|(x_n) \geq |z_n|(x_n) \geq |z_n(x_n)| > \epsilon,$$

and by the Riesz-Kantorovich formula we have

$$|y_n|(x_n) = \sup\{y_n(u) \mid -x_n \leq u \leq x_n\}.$$

So there exists a sequence $\{u_n\}$ of E such that $-x_n \leq u_n \leq x_n$ and $y_n(u_n) \geq \epsilon$, for each n . This is a contradiction because $\{u_n\}$ is an l^1 -sequence and A is equi- l^1 -continuous. ■

Proposition 5. *If $A \subseteq E^\sim$, and A is $\sigma(E^\sim, E)$ -bounded the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *A is equi- l^1 -continuous.*
- (ii) *Every order bounded increasing sequence of E is ρ_A -Cauchy.*

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii) : Suppose that (ii) is not true. Then there exists an order bounded increasing sequence $\{x_m\}$ of E which is not ρ_A -Cauchy. So there exists $\epsilon > 0$ and a strictly increasing sequence $\{m_n\}$ of \mathbb{N} such that

$$(1) \quad \rho_A(x_{m_{n+1}} - x_{m_n}) > \epsilon \text{ for each } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

If $\{x_m\}$ is dominated by x , the sequence $y_n = x_{m_{n+1}} - x_{m_n}$ is an l^1 -sequence because $0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n y_i = x_{m_{n+1}} - x_{m_1} \leq x - x_{m_1}$, for each n . By (1) we have $\rho_A(y_n) > \epsilon$ for each n , which contradicts (i).

(ii) \Rightarrow (i) : Suppose that $\{x_n\}$ is a positive l^1 -sequence. Then the sequence $y_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$ is order bounded and increasing; therefore by (ii), it is ρ_A -Cauchy. So we have $\lim \rho_A(x_n) = \lim \rho_A(y_n - y_{n-1}) = 0$. Therefore A is equi- l^1 -continuous, by Proposition 3. ■

The topological dual ℓ_∞^* of ℓ_∞ is the direct sum

$$\ell_\infty^* = \ell_1 \oplus \ell_1^d,$$

where ℓ_1^d is the disjoint complement of ℓ_1 in ℓ_∞^* . So each $x \in \ell_\infty^*$ is the sum $x = x^1 + x^2$, where x^1 and x^2 are the components of x in ℓ_1 and ℓ_1^d . By the Phillips Lemma (see for example [3], Theorem 4.67), for any sequence $\{x_n\}$ of ℓ_∞^* such that $x_n \xrightarrow{w^*} 0$, we have $x_n^1 \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} 0$; i.e., the sequence of the ℓ_1 -components of the sequence $\{x_n\}$ converges to zero. Recall also that by Lozanovsky's theorem (see for example [4], Theorem 2.32), if X, Y are ordered Banach spaces with closed positive cones and X_+ is generating, then every linear, positive operator $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous.

Theorem 6. *Let E be an ordered Banach space with closed, normal and generating positive cone E_+ . If E has the countable interpolation property and $\{x_n^*\}$ is a sequence of E^* so that $x_n^* \xrightarrow{w^*} 0$, then the set $A = \{x_n^*\}$ is equi- l^1 -continuous.*

Proof. Note that $E^\sim = E^*$ and also that A is bounded. Suppose that $A = \{x_n^*\}$ is not equi- l^1 -continuous. Then by Proposition 3, there exists a positive l^1 -sequence $\{x_n\}$ of E with $\rho_A(x_n) > \epsilon$, for each n . Since $\{x_n\}$ is a positive l^1 -sequence, there exists $x \in E_+$ so that

$$(2) \quad 0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq x, \text{ for each } n.$$

Also by the relation $\rho_A(x_n) > \epsilon$, for each n there exists a real number k_n , so that $|x_{k_n}^*(x_n)| > \epsilon$. We assert that the set $K = \{k_n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is infinite because if we suppose that this set is finite we have a contradiction as follows: $0 \leq |x_{k_n}^*|(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i) \leq |x_{k_n}^*|(x)$; therefore $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} |x_{k_n}^*|(x_i) = 0$, for each k_n . Hence there exists $i_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $|x_{k_n}^*(x_i)| \leq |x_{k_n}^*|(x_i) < \epsilon$ for each $i \geq i_0$ and each $k_n \in K$.

So the set K is infinite. Therefore there exists a subsequence of $\{x_n^*\}$ which we denote again with $\{x_n^*\}$ such that

$$(3) \quad |x_n^*(x_n)| > \epsilon, \text{ for each } n.$$

Let

$$\phi = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{|x_i^*|}{2^i},$$

$I_\phi = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} [-n\phi, n\phi]$ be the ideal of E^* generated by ϕ and $M = \{x \in E \mid x^*(x) = 0, \text{ for any } x^* \in I_\phi\}$ be the annihilator of I_ϕ in E .

We define below a positive operator $T : \ell_\infty \rightarrow E/M$. For each $a = (a_i) \in \ell_\infty^+$ we put $f_n^a = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. By (2), $f_n^a \leq \|(a_i)\|x$; hence the set of upper bounds

$$U_a = \{w \in E \mid f_n^a \leq w, \text{ for each } n\}$$

of $\{f_n^a\}$, is nonempty. We show below that ϕ restricted on U_a takes a minimum on a subset S_a of U_a and that for each $A \subseteq U_a$ finite there exists $v \in S_a$ with $A \geq \{v\}$. Indeed, if $\{g_n\} \subseteq U_a$ such that

$$\inf\{\phi(g_n) \mid n \in \mathbb{N}\} = \inf\{\phi(w) \mid w \in U_a\},$$

by the countable interpolation property there exists $u \in E$ with $f_n^a \leq u \leq g_n$ for each n ; therefore $u \in S_a$. Also for any $A \subseteq U_a$ we have $A \cup \{u\} \geq \{f_n^a\}$, where $u \in S_a$. Hence there exists $v \in E$ such that $A \cup \{u\} \geq \{v\} \geq \{f_n^a\}$; therefore $v \in S_a$.

Let $\pi : E \rightarrow E/M$ with $\pi(x) = x + M$ be the quotient map. For any $a = (a_i) \in \ell_\infty^+$ we put

$$T(a) = \pi(u), \text{ where } u \in S_a.$$

We will show that $\pi(u) = \pi(v)$ for any $u, v \in S_a$. Therefore T is well defined. First we note that $\text{Ker}(\phi) \cap E_+ = M \cap E_+$ and $S_a \subseteq E_+$. Since $u, v \in U_a$ there exists $w \in S_a$ with $u, v \geq w$. So $u - w, v - w \in \text{Ker}(\phi) \cap E_+ \subseteq M$; therefore $u - v = (u - w) - (v - w) \in M$ and T is well defined. We will show that T is positive homogeneous and additive, so we suppose that

$$a = (a_i), b = (b_i) \in \ell_\infty^+, T(a) = \pi(u), T(b) = \pi(v) \text{ and } T((a + b)) = \pi(z).$$

It is easy to show that $U_{\lambda a} = \lambda U_a$ for any $\lambda > 0$; therefore T is positive homogeneous. Since $U_a + U_b \subseteq U_{a+b}$, we have $u + v \in U_{a+b}$; therefore $\phi(u + v) \geq \phi(z)$. Also $z \geq f_n^a + f_m^b$ for each n, m because if $n \geq m$, $z \geq f_n^{a+b} = f_n^a + f_m^b \geq f_n^a + f_m^b$. Therefore there exists $h \in E$ such that $z - f_n^a \geq h \geq f_m^b$ for each n, m . So $h \in U_b$; therefore

there exists $w \in S_b$ such that $z - f_n^a \geq h \geq w$ for each n . So we have $z - w \geq f_n^a$ for each n . Therefore $z - w \in U_a$; hence there exists $p \in S_a$ such that $z - w \geq p$. So we have $\phi(z) \geq \phi(w) + \phi(p) = \phi(u + v)$. Therefore $T(a + b) = T(a) + T(b)$.

For any $a \in \ell_\infty$ we put $T(a) = T(a^+) - T(a^-)$. $\pi(E_+)$ is closed because the quotient map is open. Also $\pi(E_+)$ is a cone because if we suppose that $\pm w \in \pi(E_+)$ we have $w = \pi(x), -w = \pi(y)$, where $x, y \in E_+$; therefore $\pi(x + y) = \pi(0)$. So we have $x + y \in M \cap E_+$; therefore $\phi(x + y) = 0$, which implies that $\phi(x) = \phi(y) = 0$ because $x, y \in E_+$. Hence $x, y \in \text{Ker}(\phi) \cap E_+ = M \cap E_+$ and $w = \pi(x) = 0$. By the Lozanovsky Theorem, T is continuous. Also for any n we have $T(e_n) = \pi(x_n)$, where e_n is the vector of ℓ_∞ with the value one in the n -position and zero elsewhere.

The spaces $(E/M)^*$ and $M^\perp = \{x^* \in E^* \mid x^*(x) = 0, \text{ for each } x \in M\}$ are isometric with $x^*(\pi(x)) = x^*(x)$ for each $x^* \in M^\perp$. Note that $x_n^* \in M^\perp$ because $\frac{|x_n^*|}{2^n} \leq \phi$ for each n and $I_\phi \subseteq M^\perp$. Also $T^*(x_n^*) \xrightarrow{w^*} 0$ because T^* is w^* to w^* continuous. By the Phillips Lemma (and the notation before the theorem) we have

$$(4) \quad (T^*(x_n^*))^1 \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} 0;$$

therefore

$$x_n^*(x_n) = T^*(x_n^*)(e_n) = (T^*(x_n^*))^1(e_n) + (T^*(x_n^*))^2(e_n) = (T^*(x_n^*))^1(e_n),$$

because $(T^*(x_n^*))^2(e_n) = 0$ for each n . By (3) we have that $|(T^*(x_n^*))^1(e_n)| > \epsilon$, which contradicts (4) and the theorem is true. ■

Lemma 7. *Suppose that E is an ordered vector space with the countable interpolation property and $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence of E_+ .*

- (i) *If the sequence $\{x_n\}$ is dominated by $x \in E$, there exists an increasing sequence $\{u_n\}$ of E_+ , such that*

$$(5) \quad x_1, \dots, x_n \leq u_n \leq \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, x, \text{ for each } n.$$

- (ii) *If $\{y_n\}$ is a sequence of E such that $\{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \geq \{y_m \mid m \geq n\}$ for each n , there exists a decreasing sequence $\{w_n\}$ of E_+ , such that*

$$(6) \quad \{x_1, \dots, x_n\} \geq \{w_n\} \geq \{y_m \mid m \geq n\}, \text{ for each } n.$$

Proof. (i) We put $u_1 = x_1$. Then $x_1, x_2 \leq x_1 + x_2, x$ and by the interpolation property, there exists $u_2 \in E$ so that $x_1, x_2 \leq u_2 \leq x_1 + x_2, x$. We have $x_1, x_2, x_3, u_2 \leq x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x$ so there exists $u_3 \in E$ so that $x_1, x_2, x_3, u_2 \leq u_3 \leq x_1 + x_2 + x_3, x$, and continuing this process we have that (5) is true for each n .

(ii) $\{0\} \cup \{y_m \mid m \geq 1\} \leq x_1$, so there exists w_1 with $\{0\} \cup \{y_m \mid m \geq 1\} \leq \{w_1\} \leq \{x_1\}$. Therefore $\{0\} \cup \{y_m \mid m \geq 2\} \leq \{w_1\} \cup \{x_1, x_2\}$ and by the countable interpolation property, there exists $w_2 \in E$ so that $\{0\} \cup \{y_m \mid m \geq 2\} \leq \{w_2\} \leq \{w_1\} \cup \{x_1, x_2\}$, and continuing we have that (6) is true for each n . ■

Theorem 8. *Let E be an ordered Banach space with closed, normal and generating positive cone E_+ . If E has the countable interpolation property, then for any equi- l^1 -continuous $A \subseteq E^*$, for any $x \in E_+$ and for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $y^* \in E_+^*$ such that*

$$(|x^*| - y^*)^+(x) < \epsilon,$$

for each $x^* \in A$.

Proof. It is enough to show the theorem with the extra assumption that A is solid because by Proposition 4, A is equi- l^1 -continuous if and only if $Sol(A)$ is equi- l^1 -continuous. So we suppose that A is solid. Suppose that the theorem is not true. Then there exists $\epsilon > 0$ and $x \in E_+$ such that for each $y^* \in E_+^*$ there exists $x^* \in A$ such that

$$(7) \quad (|x^*| - y^*)^+(x) > 2\epsilon.$$

As we show below, a sequence $\{x_n^*\}$ of $A_+ = A \cap E_+^*$ exists so that

$$(8) \quad (x_{n+1}^* - 2^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^*)^+(x) > 2\epsilon, \text{ for each } n.$$

Indeed, if we suppose in (7) that $y^* \in A_+$ and we put $x_1^* = y^*$ and $x_2^* = |x^*|$, then $x_2^* \in A_+$ because $x^* \in A$ and A is solid and the relation is true for $n = 1$. If in (7) we put $y^* = 2(x_1^* + x_2^*)$ and $x_3^* = |x^*|$, we have that $x_3^* \in A_+$. Therefore (8) is true for $n = 2$, and continuing this process we have that (8) is true for each n . By the Riesz-Kantorovich formula, $(z^*)^+(x) = \sup\{z^*(y) \mid y \in [0, x]\}$ for any $z^* \in E^*$. Therefore by (8), a sequence $\{y_n\}$ of $[0, x]$ exists such that

$$(9) \quad (x_{n+1}^* - 2^{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^*)(y_n) > 2\epsilon, \text{ for each } n.$$

For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\{y_{n+k} \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a sequence of the interval $[0, x]$ of E . Therefore by Lemma 7, an increasing sequence $\{u_{nk} \mid k \in \mathbb{N}\}$ of E_+ exists so that

$$(10) \quad y_n, y_{n+1}, \dots, y_{n+k} \leq u_{nk} \leq \sum_{i=n}^{n+k} y_i, x, \text{ for each } k.$$

Since $\{u_{nk}\}$ is an increasing sequence of the interval $[0, x]$, by Proposition 5, it is ρ_A -Cauchy. Therefore a natural number k_n exists so that

$$(11) \quad \rho_A(u_{nk} - u_{nk_n}) < 2^{-n}\epsilon \text{ for each } k \geq k_n.$$

Suppose that $m \geq n$. Then for each $k \geq m, k_n$ we have $y_m \leq u_{nk}$. Therefore

$$y_m - u_{nk_n} \leq u_{nk} - u_{nk_n} \text{ and } u_{nk} - u_{nk_n} \geq 0.$$

So there exists $z_{nm} \in E_+$ so that

$$(12) \quad \{0, y_m - u_{nk_n}\} \leq \{z_{nm}\} \leq \{u_{nk} - u_{nk_n} \mid k \geq m, k_n\}.$$

So we have defined a double sequence $\{z_{nm} \mid n \in \mathbb{N}, m \geq n\}$ of E_+ for which we have

$$(13) \quad x_{n+1}^*(z_{in}) \leq \rho_A(u_{ik} - u_{ik_i}) \leq 2^{-i}\epsilon,$$

for each $i \leq n$ and each $k \geq n, k_i$. By (12), for any $j = 1, 2, \dots, n$ and $m \geq n$, we have

$$u_{jk_j} \geq y_m - z_{jm}; \text{ therefore } u_{jk_j} \geq y_m - \sum_{i=1}^m z_{im}.$$

By (ii) of Lemma 7, a decreasing sequence $\{w_n\}$ of E_+ exists so that

$$(14) \quad \{y_m - \sum_{i=1}^m z_{im} \mid m \geq n\} \leq \{w_n\} \leq \{u_{1k_1}, u_{2k_2}, \dots, u_{nk_n}\}, \text{ for each } n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Then $\{w_1 - w_n\}$ is an increasing sequence dominated by w_1 and according to Proposition 5, $\{w_1 - w_n\}$, is ρ_A -Cauchy. This is a contradiction because as we will show below, $\{w_1 - w_n\}$ is not ρ_A -Cauchy; therefore the theorem is true.

We prove this assertion as follows: For each n we have $w_n \geq y_n - \sum_{i=1}^n z_{in}$. Therefore

$$x_{n+1}^*(w_n) \geq x_{n+1}^*(y_n) - x_{n+1}^*\left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_{in}\right).$$

By (9) we have

$$(15) \quad x_{n+1}^*(y_n) > 2\epsilon$$

and by (13), $\sum_{i=1}^n x_{n+1}^*(z_{in}) \leq \epsilon \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{-i}$. Therefore we have

$$(16) \quad x_{n+1}^*(w_n) \geq 2\epsilon - \epsilon \sum_{i=1}^n 2^{-i} > \epsilon, \text{ for each } n.$$

Also, for any w_r we have $x_{n+1}^*(w_r) \leq x_{n+1}^*(u_{rk_r})$ and by (10) we have $u_{rk_r} \leq \sum_{i=r}^{r+k_r} y_i$. Therefore

$$x_{n+1}^*(w_r) \leq x_{n+1}^*\left(\sum_{i=r}^{r+k_r} y_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=r}^{\infty} x_{n+1}^*(y_i).$$

By (9) we have $x_i^*(y_n) \leq 2^{-n+1}x_{n+1}^*(y_n)$ for each $n \geq i$. Therefore, if M is a norm bound of A and c a constant of the normal cone E_+ , we have

$$x_i^*(y_n) \leq Mc\|x\|2^{-n+1}, \text{ for each } n \geq i,$$

because $\{y_n\}$ is a sequence of $[0, x]$. Therefore

$$(17) \quad x_{n+1}^*(w_{n+1}) \leq \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} x_{n+1}^*(y_i) \leq \sum_{i=n+1}^{\infty} 2^{-i+1}M\|x\|c = 2^{-n+1}Mc\|x\| \text{ for each } n.$$

So, by the definition of ρ_A and by (16) and (17) we have

$$\rho_A(w_n - w_{n+1}) \geq x_{n+1}^*(w_n - w_{n+1}) \geq \epsilon - 2^{-n+1}M\|x\|c,$$

for each n . Therefore $\{w_1 - w_n\}$ is not ρ_A -Cauchy and the theorem is true. ■

Theorem 9. *Let E be an ordered Banach space with closed and normal positive cone E_+ . If E has an order unit e and E has the countable interpolation property, then E is a Grothendieck space.*

Proof. By [4], Theorem 2.63, the order unit norm and the initial norm of E are equivalent, and suppose that E is equipped with the order unit norm, which we denote by $\|\cdot\|$. Suppose that $A = \{x_n^*\} \subseteq E^*$ and $x_n^* \xrightarrow{w^*} 0$. By Theorem 6, A is equi- l^1 -continuous. Therefore by Theorem 8, for any $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $y^* \in E_+^*$ so that

$$\|(|x^*| - y^*)^+\| = (|x^*| - y^*)^+(e) < \epsilon, \text{ for each } x^* \in A.$$

Then we have

$$|x^*| = |x^*| \wedge y^* + (|x^*| - y^*)^+ \in [0, y^*] + \epsilon U_{E^*},$$

where U_{E^*} is the unit ball of E^* ; therefore

$$A \subseteq [-y^*, y^*] + \epsilon U_{E^*}.$$

By the Dunford-Pettis Theorem, [13], Theorem 2.5.4, A is a relative weakly compact subset of the AL-space E^* . If we suppose that $x_n^* \xrightarrow{w} 0$, there exists a subsequence $\{x_{k_n}^*\}$ of $\{x_n^*\}$ and $f \in E^{**}$ such that $\inf\{f(x_{k_n}^*)\} > 0$. This leads to a contradiction as follows: The set $\{x_{k_n}^*\}$ has a weakly convergent subsequence to a point $x_0^* \in E^*$. Since $x_n^* \xrightarrow{w} 0$ we have that $x_0^* = 0$, but this is impossible because $\inf\{f(x_{k_n}^*)\} > 0$. Therefore $x_n^* \xrightarrow{w} 0$ and E is a Grothendieck space. ■

Let K be a nonempty, compact and convex subset of a locally convex Hausdorff topological vector space. Then the space $A(K)$ of affine continuous real-valued functions on K with the pointwise ordering and the supremum norm is an ordered Banach space and the constant function 1 is an order unit of $A(K)$, but $A(K)$ is not necessarily a lattice. By [11], Theorem 6, page 16 and [4], Theorem 2.63, any ordered Banach space E , with a closed and normal positive cone E_+ and an order unit is order isomorphic with an $A(K)$ space, where K is as above. Hence, under the above notation, Theorem 9 can be stated equivalently as follows:

Theorem 10. *Any $A(K)$ space with the countable interpolation property is a Grothendieck space.*

Recall that if E, F are ordered normed spaces, denote by $\mathcal{L}(E, F)$ the space of bounded operators of E into F and by $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ the space of regular operators, i.e. the space of bounded operators of E into F which are the difference of two positive operators. Also for any $e \in E_+$ denote by $I_e = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}[-ne, ne]$, the **order convex subspace** of E generated by e . Then $\|x\|_e = \inf\{\lambda > 0 \mid x \in [-\lambda e, \lambda e]\}$ is the order unit norm of I_e .

If E, F are Banach lattices, then $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$, equipped with the regular operator norm $\|T\|_r = \inf\{\|S\| \mid S \in \mathcal{L}_+(E, F), |T(x)| \leq S(|x|) \forall x \in E_+\}$, is a Banach space and its positive cone $\mathcal{L}_+(E, F)$ is generating, $\|\cdot\|_r$ -closed and $\|\cdot\|_r$ -normal.

Corollary 11. *Suppose that E, F are Banach lattices. If the space of regular operators $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ of E into F has the countable interpolation property, then for every $T \in \mathcal{L}_+(E, F)$, the order convex subspace I_T of $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ generated by T , equipped with the order unit norm $\|\cdot\|_T$, is a Grothendieck space.*

Proof. First we note that I_T , as an order convex subspace of $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$, has the countable interpolation property. By [4], Theorem 2.55 and Theorem 2.60, the positive cone $I_T^+ = I_T \cap \mathcal{L}_+(E, F)$ of I_T is $\|\cdot\|_T$ -closed and $(I_T, \|\cdot\|_T)$ is a Banach space. Also I_T^+ is $\|\cdot\|_T$ -normal. Therefore by Theorem 9, $(I_T, \|\cdot\|_T)$ is a Grothendieck space. ■

We complete this study with an example of an order convex subspace I_T generated by a positive vector T of an $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ space which (the space I_T) is not a vector lattice. Hence I_T is an example of an ordered Banach space that satisfies the conditions of Theorem 9, but is not a vector lattice. In Example 3.2 of [17], it is noted that if $F = C(K)$, where F has the countable interpolation property but F is not σ -Dedekind complete, then, by [1], Theorem 3.10, $\mathcal{L}^r(c, C(K))$ is not a lattice but it satisfies the countable interpolation property, by Theorem 3.1 of [17], which we have referred to in the introduction. If $K = \beta(\mathbb{N}) \setminus \mathbb{N}$, where $\beta(\mathbb{N})$ is the compactification of \mathbb{N} , then the space $F = C(K)$ has the countable interpolation property but it is not σ -Dedekind complete; see [15].

Example 12. Suppose that $E = \mathcal{L}^r(c, C(K))$, where $K = \beta(\mathbb{N}) \setminus \mathbb{N}$. Then there exists $T \in E$, so that the supremum of $\{T, 0\}$ does not exist in E . If $T = T_1 - T_2$, where $T_1, T_2 \in E_+$ and $L = T_1 + T_2$ and $I = I_L$ is the order convex subspace of E generated by L , the supremum $\{T, 0\}$ in I does not exist. Indeed if we suppose that G is the supremum of $\{T, 0\}$ in I , then this is the supremum of $\{T, 0\}$ in E , because for any $T' \in E, T' \geq T, 0$, we have that $T', L \geq T, 0$ and by the countable interpolation property there exists $G' \in E$, so that

$$T', L \geq G' \geq T, 0.$$

By the definition of I we have that $G' \in I$; hence $T' \geq G' \geq G$. So we have that G is also the supremum of $\{T, 0\}$ in E , a contradiction.

A sequence $\{x_n\}$ of an ordered Banach space E is a **positive basis** of E if $\{x_n\}$ is a Schauder basis of E and $E_+ = \{\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n \mid a_n \geq 0\}$. Note that by [16], Theorem 16.3, page 473, if E is an ordered Banach space with a positive basis $\{x_n\}$, then $\{x_n\}$ is unconditional (or equivalently E is a Banach lattice with respect to an equivalent norm) if and only if E_+ is generating and normal.

Theorem 13. *Let E be an ordered Banach space with a positive basis $\{x_n\}$ and generating positive cone E_+ . If F is an ordered Banach space with closed and normal positive cone F_+ and if F has the countable interpolation property, then $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ has the countable interpolation property.*

Proof. Suppose that $\{V_p\}, \{W_q\}$ are sequences of $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ such that $V_p \leq W_q$ for each $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $V_p(x_n) \leq W_q(x_n)$ for each $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ and by the countable interpolation property of F , a sequence $\{y_n\}$ of F exists so that

$$(18) \quad V_p(x_n) \leq y_n \leq W_q(x_n) \text{ for each } p, q \text{ and each } n.$$

For any $x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n \in E_+$, the sequence $\{a_n\}$ is positive and we have

$$u = V_1\left(\sum_{i=m}^n a_i x_i\right) \leq v = \sum_{i=m}^n a_i y_i \leq w = W_1\left(\sum_{i=m}^n a_i x_i\right).$$

If c is a constant of the normal cone F_+ we have $0 \leq v - u \leq w - u$; therefore $\|v - u\| \leq c\|w - u\|$ from where we get that $\|v\| \leq 2(c + 1) \max\{\|w\|, \|u\|\}$. Therefore we have

$$\left\| \sum_{i=m}^n a_i y_i \right\| \leq 2(c + 1) \max\{\|V_1\|, \|W_1\|\} \left\| \sum_{i=m}^n a_i x_i \right\|$$

and we have that $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n y_n$ exists in F . For any $x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x_n \in E_+$ we put

$$T(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n y_n.$$

Then T is positive homogeneous and additive in E_+ and we extend T in E by the formula $T(x) = T(x_1) - T(x_2)$, where $x = x_1 - x_2$, $x_1, x_2 \in E_+$. Note that T is well defined because if $x = y_1 - y_2$, $y_1, y_2 \in E_+$, we have $T(x_1) - T(x_2) = T(y_1) - T(y_2)$. By (18), we have that

$$V_p \leq T \leq W_q$$

for any p, q . Since $W_q - T \geq 0$, by the Lozanovsky theorem, $W_q - T$ is continuous and therefore regular. So T is regular and $\mathcal{L}^r(E, F)$ has the countable interpolation property. ■

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