Fréchet spaces with no infinite-dimensional Banach quotients

Angela A. Albanese and ¹ José Bonet ²

It is well known that every quotient of a reflexive Banach space is also reflexive. Grothendieck [3] discovered that there are Köthe echelon spaces of order one which are Montel, hence reflexive, but have a quotient isomorphic to ℓ_1 . Following Grothendieck [3, Définition 2, p.99], a lcHs X is called totally reflexive if every quotient of X is reflexive. Answering a question of Grothendieck [3, Probl. 9], Valdivia proved in [5, Theorem 3] that a Fréchet space X is totally reflexive if and only if it is the reduced projective limit of a sequence of reflexive Banach spaces. The aim of this paper is to give examples of nontotally reflexive, reflexive Fréchet spaces with no infinite-dimensional Banach quotients in Theorem 0.4 and non-Schwartz, Montel Fréchet spaces with no infinite-dimensional Banach quotients in Theorem 0.3. More concrete examples are given in Example 0.5. These examples answer in the negative the natural question whether every Fréchet space with a non reflexive quotient has a non reflexive Banach quotient. The question treated here is related to recent work of Bonet and Wright [2] on factorization of weakly compact operators between Banach spaces and Fréchet or (LB)-spaces. The construction uses a method to exhibit Fréchet spaces due to Albanese and Moscatelli [1]. However, the main step is accomplished in Theorem 0.1 that shows the canonical inclusion between James spaces $J_p \subset J_q, 1 <$ $p < q < \infty$, is strictly cosingular. This results requires a careful analysis of the block basic sequences of the canonical basis of the dual J'_n of the James space J_p , and permits us to show in Theorem 0.2 that the Fréchet space $J_{p^+} = \cap_{q>p} J_q$ and the (LB)-space $J_{p^-} = \bigcup_{1 < q < p} J_q$ have no infinite-dimensional Banach quotients. Plichko and Maslyuchenko had proved in [4] that they have no infinite-dimensional Banach subspaces. Some positive results are also included.

Theorem 0.1 Let $1 and <math>\iota_p^q \colon J_p \hookrightarrow J_q$ denote the canonical inclusion map. Then ι_p^q and its dual map $(\iota_p^q)'$ are both strictly singular and strictly cosingular.

Theorem 0.2 Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. Then J_{p^+} and J_{p^-} (p > 1) are non-reflexive locally convex spaces with no infinite–dimensional Banach

quotients.

Theorem 0.3 Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. If L and E are Schwartz Fréchet spaces, then the space $M(E, J_{p^+}; L)$ is a non-Schwartz, non-totally reflexive, Montel Fréchet space with no infinite-dimensional Banach quotient.

Theorem 0.4 Let $1 \leq p < \infty$. If L is a Schwartz Fréchet space, E is a totally reflexive Fréchet space such that the maps j_{n+1}^n and u_n are strictly cosingular, then the space $M(E, J_{p^+}; L)$ is a non-totally reflexive, reflexive Fréchet space with no infinite-dimensional Banach quotients.

Example 0.5 (1) Let E be the nuclear Fréchet space $s = \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1(j^n)$ of all rapidly decreasing sequences. Then, for every $1 \leq p < \infty$, the space $M(s, J_{p^+}; s)$ is a non–Schwartz, non–totally reflexive, Montel Fréchet space with no finite–dimensional Banach quotients.

(2) Let E be the totally reflexive Fréchet space $\ell_{p^+} = \cap_{q>p}\ell_q$ for some p>1. Then, for every for $q\in]p,\infty)$, the space $M(\ell_{p^+},J_{q^+};s)$ is a nontotally reflexive, reflexive Fréchet space with no finite—dimensional Banach quotients.

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¹Dipartimento di Matematica e Fisica "E. De Giorgi", Università del Salento, Italy

² Instituto de Matemática Pura y Aplicada, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain