

Closed ideals of operators on Banach spaces

András Zsák

Peterhouse, Cambridge

(joint work with N J Laustsen, E Odell, Th Schlumprecht)

Banach space theory workshop, BIRS, 5–9 March 2012

The general problem

The general problem

We start with a Banach space X .

The general problem

We start with a Banach space X .

The aim is to classify the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

The general problem

We start with a Banach space X .

The aim is to classify the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

$$\text{E.g., } X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}, \quad X = C(K), \text{ etc.}$$

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(l_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(l_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(l_2)$.

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(l_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(l_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(l_2)$.

Gohberg, Markus, Feldman [1960]: If X is l_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or c_0 , then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(l_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(l_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(l_2)$.

Gohberg, Markus, Feldman [1960]: If X is l_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or c_0 , then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Gramsch [1967]; Luft [1968]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(H)$ for a (non-separable) Hilbert space H .

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(\ell_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$.

Gohberg, Markus, Feldman [1960]: If X is ℓ_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or c_0 , then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Gramsch [1967]; Luft [1968]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(H)$ for a (non-separable) Hilbert space H .

Laustsen, Loy, Read [2003]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{c_0}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(\ell_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$.

Gohberg, Markus, Feldman [1960]: If X is ℓ_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or c_0 , then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Gramsch [1967]; Luft [1968]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(H)$ for a (non-separable) Hilbert space H .

Laustsen, Loy, Read [2003]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{c_0}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Laustsen, Schlumprecht, Zs. [2006]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{\ell_1}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{\ell_1}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(\ell_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$.

Gohberg, Markus, Feldman [1960]: If X is ℓ_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or c_0 , then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Gramsch [1967]; Luft [1968]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(H)$ for a (non-separable) Hilbert space H .

Laustsen, Loy, Read [2003]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{c_0}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Laustsen, Schlumprecht, Zs. [2006]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{\ell_1}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{\ell_1}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Daws [2004]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ when $X = \ell_p(I)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ or $X = c_0(I)$ where I is an arbitrary index set.

Spaces X with a complete description of the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$

Calkin [1941]: The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(\ell_2) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(\ell_2)$.

Gohberg, Markus, Feldman [1960]: If X is ℓ_p ($1 \leq p < \infty$) or c_0 , then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Gramsch [1967]; Luft [1968]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(H)$ for a (non-separable) Hilbert space H .

Laustsen, Loy, Read [2003]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{c_0}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Laustsen, Schlumprecht, Zs. [2006]: Let $X = \left(\bigoplus_n \ell_2^n \right)_{\ell_1}$. The closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{\ell_1}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Daws [2004]: Classified the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ when $X = \ell_p(I)$, $1 \leq p < \infty$ or $X = c_0(I)$ where I is an arbitrary index set.

Argyros, Haydon [2011]: If X is the Argyros-Haydon space, then the closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ are $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Some other recent works

Some other recent works

Sari, Schlumprecht, Tomczak-Jaegermann, Troitsky [2008] and Schlumprecht [2012] studied $\ell_p \oplus \ell_q$.

Some other recent works

Sari, Schlumprecht, Tomczak-Jaegermann, Troitsky [2008] and Schlumprecht [2012] studied $\ell_p \oplus \ell_q$.

Brooker [2010] looked at $C(K)$ spaces.

Some other recent works

Sari, Schlumprecht, Tomczak-Jaegermann, Troitsky [2008] and Schlumprecht [2012] studied $\ell_p \oplus \ell_q$.

Brooker [2010] looked at $C(K)$ spaces.

Laustsen, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zs. [2012] studied $\left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n\right)_{c_0}$ and $C(\omega^\omega)$.

Some other recent works

Sari, Schlumprecht, Tomczak-Jaegermann, Troitsky [2008] and Schlumprecht [2012] studied $\ell_p \oplus \ell_q$.

Brooker [2010] looked at $C(K)$ spaces.

Laustsen, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zs. [2012] studied $\left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n\right)_{c_0}$ and $C(\omega^\omega)$.

Kaminska, Popov, Spinu, Tcaciuc, Troitsky [2012] Lorentz sequence spaces.

Some other recent works

Sari, Schlumprecht, Tomczak-Jaegermann, Troitsky [2008] and Schlumprecht [2012] studied $\ell_p \oplus \ell_q$.

Brooker [2010] looked at $C(K)$ spaces.

Laustsen, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zs. [2012] studied $\left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n\right)_{c_0}$ and $C(\omega^\omega)$.

Kaminska, Popov, Spinu, Tcaciuc, Troitsky [2012] Lorentz sequence spaces.

Zheng Orlicz sequence spaces.

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X)$$

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$$

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X) .$$

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X) .$$

Moreover, if T is a non-compact operator on X , then Id_{c_0} factors through T .

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X) .$$

Moreover, if T is a non-compact operator on X , then Id_{c_0} factors through T . Thus the closed ideal generated by T contains $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$.

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X) .$$

Moreover, if T is a non-compact operator on X , then Id_{c_0} factors through T . Thus the closed ideal generated by T contains $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$.

It follows that any closed ideal of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ not in the above list must lie strictly between $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$ and $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X) .$$

Moreover, if T is a non-compact operator on X , then Id_{c_0} factors through T . Thus the closed ideal generated by T contains $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$.

It follows that any closed ideal of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ not in the above list must lie strictly between $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$ and $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

Question: Does every operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$

(i) either factor the identity operator Id_X

The space $X = \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$

Some obvious closed ideals in $\mathcal{B}(X)$:

$$\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X).$$

Moreover, if T is a non-compact operator on X , then Id_{c_0} factors through T . Thus the closed ideal generated by T contains $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$.

It follows that any closed ideal of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ not in the above list must lie strictly between $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X)$ and $\mathcal{B}(X)$.

Question: Does every operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$

- (i) either factor the identity operator Id_X ,
- (ii) or approximately factor through c_0 ?

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

An operator

$$T: \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0} \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$$

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

An operator

$$T: \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0} \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$$

can be thought of as an infinite matrix $(T_{m,n})$ of operators $T_{m,n}: \ell_1^n \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

An operator

$$T: \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0} \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$$

can be thought of as an infinite matrix $(T_{m,n})$ of operators $T_{m,n}: \ell_1^n \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.

Lemma $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there is a compact operator K with $\|K\| < \varepsilon$ such that $T + K$ has finite rows and columns.

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

An operator

$$T: \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0} \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$$

can be thought of as an infinite matrix $(T_{m,n})$ of operators $T_{m,n}: \ell_1^n \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.

Lemma $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there is a compact operator K with $\|K\| < \varepsilon$ such that $T + K$ has finite rows and columns.

So we may assume that T is *locally finite*.

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

An operator

$$T: \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0} \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$$

can be thought of as an infinite matrix $(T_{m,n})$ of operators $T_{m,n}: \ell_1^n \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.

Lemma $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there is a compact operator K with $\|K\| < \varepsilon$ such that $T + K$ has finite rows and columns.

So we may assume that T is *locally finite*.

We write $T^{(m)}$ for the m^{th} row of T

Reduction to a finite-dimensional problem

An operator

$$T: \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0} \rightarrow \left(\bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} \ell_1^n \right)_{c_0}$$

can be thought of as an infinite matrix $(T_{m,n})$ of operators $T_{m,n}: \ell_1^n \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.

Lemma $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ there is a compact operator K with $\|K\| < \varepsilon$ such that $T + K$ has finite rows and columns.

So we may assume that T is *locally finite*.

We write $T^{(m)}$ for the m^{th} row of T :

$$T^{(m)}: \left(\bigoplus_{n \in R_m} \ell_1^n \right)_{\ell_\infty} \rightarrow \ell_1^m$$

for some finite set $R_m \subset \mathbb{N}$.

The finite-dimensional problem

The finite-dimensional problem

Let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

The finite-dimensional problem

Let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators. Is the following true:

The finite-dimensional problem

Let $\mathcal{T}^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators. Is the following true:

- (i) either the identity operators $\text{Id}_{\ell_1^k}$ uniformly factor through the $\mathcal{T}^{(m)}$,

The finite-dimensional problem

Let $\mathcal{T}^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators. Is the following true:

- (i) either the identity operators $\text{Id}_{\ell_1^k}$ uniformly factor through the $\mathcal{T}^{(m)}$,
- (ii) or the $\mathcal{T}^{(m)}$ uniformly approximately factor through ℓ_∞^k ?

Dichotomy Theorem I

Dichotomy Theorem I

Let X_1, X_2, \dots be arbitrary Banach spaces.

Dichotomy Theorem I

Let X_1, X_2, \dots be arbitrary Banach spaces.

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators. Then the following dichotomy holds:

Dichotomy Theorem I

Let X_1, X_2, \dots be arbitrary Banach spaces.

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators. Then the following dichotomy holds:

(i) either the identity operators $\text{Id}_{\ell_1^k}$ uniformly factor through the T_m

Dichotomy Theorem I

Let X_1, X_2, \dots be arbitrary Banach spaces.

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators. Then the following dichotomy holds:

- (i) either the identity operators $\text{Id}_{\ell_1^k}$ uniformly factor through the T_m
- (ii) or the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Lattice bounds and factorization

Lattice bounds and factorization

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Lattice bounds and factorization

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that $\dim X_m < \infty$ for all m .

Lattice bounds and factorization

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that $\dim X_m < \infty$ for all m .

- (i) If the T_m have uniform lattice bounds then they uniformly factor through ℓ_∞^n 's.

Lattice bounds and factorization

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that $\dim X_m < \infty$ for all m .

- (i) If the T_m have uniform lattice bounds then they uniformly factor through ℓ_∞^n 's.

- (ii) Assume that for each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $X_m = \ell_1^{N_m}$ for some $N_m \in \mathbb{N}$. If the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds, then they uniformly approximately factor through ℓ_∞^n 's.

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Question: Do there exist, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, operators $S_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ with uniform lattice bounds such that $\|S_m - T_m\| < \varepsilon$ for all m ?

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Question: Do there exist, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, operators $S_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ with uniform lattice bounds such that $\|S_m - T_m\| < \varepsilon$ for all m ?

- Yes, for $X_m = \ell_1^{N_m}$.

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Question: Do there exist, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, operators $S_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ with uniform lattice bounds such that $\|S_m - T_m\| < \varepsilon$ for all m ?

- Yes, for $X_m = \ell_1^{N_m}$.
- In general, no.

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Question: Do there exist, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, operators $S_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ with uniform lattice bounds such that $\|S_m - T_m\| < \varepsilon$ for all m ?

- Yes, for $X_m = \ell_1^{N_m}$.
- In general, no. *E.g.*, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \text{Id}: \ell_2^m \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.

Perturbing operators with uniform approximate lattice bounds

Let $T_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ be a uniformly bounded sequence of operators.

Assume that the T_m have uniform approximate lattice bounds.

Question: Do there exist, for each $\varepsilon > 0$, operators $S_m: X_m \rightarrow L_1$ with uniform lattice bounds such that $\|S_m - T_m\| < \varepsilon$ for all m ?

- Yes, for $X_m = \ell_1^{N_m}$.
- In general, no. *E.g.*, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}} \text{Id}: \ell_2^m \rightarrow \ell_1^m$.
- Not even for $X_m = \ell_\infty^{N_m}$!

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

It is easy to check that \mathcal{M} is a closed right ideal.

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

It is easy to check that \mathcal{M} is a closed right ideal.

By Dichotomy I, we have $T \notin \mathcal{M}$ if and only if Id_X factors through T .

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

It is easy to check that \mathcal{M} is a closed right ideal.

By Dichotomy I, we have $T \notin \mathcal{M}$ if and only if Id_X factors through T . □

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

It is easy to check that \mathcal{M} is a closed right ideal.

By Dichotomy I, we have $T \notin \mathcal{M}$ if and only if Id_X factors through T . □

Remarks

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

It is easy to check that \mathcal{M} is a closed right ideal.

By Dichotomy I, we have $T \notin \mathcal{M}$ if and only if Id_X factors through T . □

Remarks

(i) $\mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}^{(\text{sur})}(X)$ the surjective hull of X .

Consequences of Dichotomy Theorem I

Theorem The algebra $\mathcal{B}(X)$ has a unique maximal ideal.

Theorem The space X is primary.

Proof.

For $T: X \rightarrow X$ write $T^{(m)}: X \rightarrow \ell_1^m$ for the m^{th} row of T .

Let $\mathcal{M} = \{T \in \mathcal{B}(X) : \text{the } T^{(m)} \text{ have uniform approximate lattice bounds}\}$.

It is easy to check that \mathcal{M} is a closed right ideal.

By Dichotomy I, we have $T \notin \mathcal{M}$ if and only if Id_X factors through T . □

Remarks

(i) $\mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}^{(\text{sur})}(X)$ the surjective hull of X .

(ii) $\overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}^{(\text{inj})}(X) = \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Dichotomy Theorem II

Dichotomy Theorem II

We consider sequences of operators

$$T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$$

with $\sup \|T^{(m)}\| < \infty$.

Dichotomy Theorem II

We consider sequences of operators

$$T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$$

with $\sup \|T^{(m)}\| < \infty$.

Denote by $e_{ij} = e_{ij}^{(m)}$ the unit vector basis of $\ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m)$.

Dichotomy Theorem II

We consider sequences of operators

$$T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$$

with $\sup \|T^{(m)}\| < \infty$.

Denote by $e_{ij} = e_{ij}^{(m)}$ the unit vector basis of $\ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m)$.

The norm of $\sum_{ij} a_{ij} e_{ij}$ is given by $\max_i \sum_j |a_{ij}|$.

Dichotomy Theorem II

We consider sequences of operators

$$T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$$

with $\sup \|T^{(m)}\| < \infty$.

Denote by $e_{ij} = e_{ij}^{(m)}$ the unit vector basis of $\ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m)$.

The norm of $\sum_{ij} a_{ij} e_{ij}$ is given by $\max_i \sum_j |a_{ij}|$.

We let $T_{ij}^{(m)} = T^{(m)}(e_{ij})$ and identify $T^{(m)}$ with the $m \times m$ matrix $(T_{ij}^{(m)})$ in L_1 .

Dichotomy theorem II

For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be an operator

Dichotomy theorem II

For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be an operator such that the entries of the corresponding random matrix $(T_{i,j}^{(m)})$ are independent, symmetric random variables

Dichotomy theorem II

For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be an operator such that the entries of the corresponding random matrix $(T_{i,j}^{(m)})$ are independent, symmetric random variables with $\|T^{(m)}\| \leq 1$. Then

Dichotomy theorem II

For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be an operator such that the entries of the corresponding random matrix $(T_{i,j}^{(m)})$ are independent, symmetric random variables with $\|T^{(m)}\| \leq 1$. Then

- (i) either the identity operators $\text{Id}_{\ell_1^k}$ uniformly factor through the $T^{(m)}$

Dichotomy theorem II

For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ let $T^{(m)}: \ell_\infty^m(\ell_1^m) \rightarrow L_1$ be an operator such that the entries of the corresponding random matrix $(T_{i,j}^{(m)})$ are independent, symmetric random variables with $\|T^{(m)}\| \leq 1$. Then

- (i) either the identity operators $\text{Id}_{\ell_1^k}$ uniformly factor through the $T^{(m)}$,
- (ii) or the $T^{(m)}$ uniformly approximately factor through ℓ_∞^k 's.

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Benyamini [1978]: The only complemented subspaces of X are c_0 and X .

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Benyamini [1978]: The only complemented subspaces of X are c_0 and X .

Alspach [1978]: If $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ has Szlenk index $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega^2$ then T fixes an isometric copy of X .

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Benyamini [1978]: The only complemented subspaces of X are c_0 and X .

Alspach [1978]: If $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ has Szlenk index $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega^2$ then T fixes an isometric copy of X .

Question: does $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega$ imply that T approximately factors through c_0 ?

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Benyamini [1978]: The only complemented subspaces of X are c_0 and X .

Alspach [1978]: If $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ has Szlenk index $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega^2$ then T fixes an isometric copy of X .

Question: does $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega$ imply that T approximately factors through c_0 ?

Theorem [Laustsen, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zs] The following are equivalent for an operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$.

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Benyamini [1978]: The only complemented subspaces of X are c_0 and X .

Alspach [1978]: If $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ has Szlenk index $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega^2$ then T fixes an isometric copy of X .

Question: does $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega$ imply that T approximately factors through c_0 ?

Theorem [Laustsen, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zs] The following are equivalent for an operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$.

(i) There exists $C > 0$ such that $\text{Sz}_\varepsilon(T) < C/\varepsilon$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$.

The space $X = C(\omega^\omega)$

Closed ideals of $\mathcal{B}(X)$ include $\{0\} \subsetneq \mathcal{K}(X) \subsetneq \overline{\mathcal{G}}_{c_0}(X) \subsetneq \mathcal{B}(X)$.

Benyamini [1978]: The only complemented subspaces of X are c_0 and X .

Alspach [1978]: If $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$ has Szlenk index $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega^2$ then T fixes an isometric copy of X .

Question: does $\text{Sz}(T) = \omega$ imply that T approximately factors through c_0 ?

Theorem [Laustsen, Odell, Schlumprecht, Zs] The following are equivalent for an operator $T \in \mathcal{B}(X)$.

- (i) There exists $C > 0$ such that $\text{Sz}_\varepsilon(T) < C/\varepsilon$ for all $\varepsilon > 0$.
- (ii) T factors through c_0 .