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#### COMMENTATIONES MATHEMATICAE UNIVERSITATIS CAROLINAE 20, 1 (1979)

# FACTORING UNCONDITIONALLY CONVERGING OPERATORS J. HOWARD

 $\frac{\texttt{Abstract}}{\texttt{coperator}}: \text{ It is shown that an unconditionally converging operator factors through a Banach space containing no isomorphs of $c_0^*$.}$ 

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An operator T mapping a Banach space X into a Banach space Y is unconditionally converging (uc) if it maps weakly unconditionally converging (wuc) series of X into unconditionally converging (uc) series in Y. On page 260 of [2] the usefulness of factoring a uc operator is pointed out. Cur aim is to show that such a factorization does occur, that is, if T is a uc operator, then T factors through a Banach space containing no isomorphs of co. The proof is similar to that for weakly compact operators in [1]. We use NX to denote the set {FeX": there exists a wuc series  $\Sigma x_n$  in X such that  $F = 6(X^n, X') - \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} Jx_i^2$ . Here J is the canonical embedding map of X into X". Well known facts are that wuc series are uc if and only if X does not contain an isomorph of c if and only if JX = NX (see [3]). Let KX be the weak\* sequential closure of JX in X". Note that KX and NX are norm closed in X". This is proven in [4] for KX and a similar proof holds for NX. Let W be a convex, symmetric and bounded subset of X. For  $n=1,2,\ldots$  the gauge  $\|\cdot\|_n$  of the set  $U_n=2^n \mathbb{W}+2^{-n}\mathbb{B}_X$  ( $\mathbb{B}_X$  is the unit ball of X) is a norm equivalent to  $\|\cdot\|_n$ . Define, for  $x\in X$ ,  $\|\cdot\|_x\|_1=(\sum_{n\geq 1}\|\cdot x\|_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$  and let  $Y=\{x\in X: \|\cdot x\|_1<\infty\}$  and j denote the identity embedding of Y into X.

 $\underline{\text{Lemma 1}} ([1]) (i) \quad \forall \subseteq B_{\underline{Y}}$ 

(ii) (Y, || · || ) is a Banach space and j is continuous.

(iii)  $j'':Y'' \rightarrow X''$  is one to one and  $(j'')^{-1}(X) = Y$ .

Lemma 2 JY = NY if and only if every wuc series is uc in W (as a subset of X).

<u>Proof:</u> We first show that the  $\mathcal{C}(NX,X')$  closure of  $B_{Y}$  in NX is  $j''(B_{NY})$ .  $B_{NY}$  is norm closed and bounded in Y'', hence  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  - compact; and thus  $\mathcal{C}(NY,Y')$  - compact.  $B_{Y''}$  is  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  dense in  $B_{Y''}$  (Goldstine Theorem), so  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  dense in  $B_{NY}$ , and hence  $\mathcal{C}(NY,Y')$  dense in  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  dense in  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  is  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  closed (being  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$ ) compact) and  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  =  $\mathcal{C}(Y'',Y')$  dense in it.

Now, if every wuc series is a uc series in W (W  $\leq$  X), and  $\overline{W}$  denotes W together with all limit points of wuc series in W, then  $2^n\overline{W}+2^{-n}$   $B_{NX}$ ,  $n=1,2,\ldots$  contain  $B_{Y}$  and are 6'(NX,X') closed, hence they contain  $j''(B_{NY})$ . Since

$$\bigcap_{m} (2^m \overline{\Psi} + 2^{-m} B_{NX}) \subseteq \bigcap_{m} (X + 2^{-m} B_{X^m}) = X$$

it follows  $j^*(B_{NY}) \subseteq X$ , hence by Lemma 1 (iii), NY  $\subseteq Y$ .

The converse follows by using Lemma 1 (i) and the weak topology for uc series (Orlics-Pettis Theorem).

Theorem 3 Every uc eperator factors through Banach spaces containing no isomorphs of c\_.

<u>Proof:</u> Let  $T:Z\longrightarrow X$  be us and let W of Lemma 1 be  $T(B_Z)$ . Then the operators  $j^{-1} \circ T:Z\longrightarrow Y$  and  $j:Y\longrightarrow X$  previde the required factorization.

As in [3] we say T:X Y is weakly completely continuous (wcc) if T sends weak Cauchy sequences into weakly convergent sequences. As NX is to uc operators, so KX is to wcc operators and similar results can be obtained (see [3]):

Note that KX = JX if and only if X is weakly sequentially complete. Since it is a matter of using sequences instead of series, we state without proof the following.

Lemma 4 JY = KY if and only if W is weakly sequentially complete (as a subset of X).

Theorem 5 Every wcc operator factors through weakly sequentially complete spaces.

#### References

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