# Some open problems in Banach Space Theory

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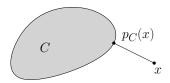


#### References I

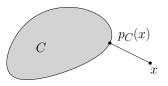
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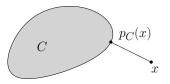


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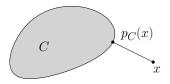
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[Bunt'1934, Motzkin'1935, et alt.] X Euclidean plane, then C Chebyshev  $\Leftrightarrow$  closed convex (and  $P_C$  is continuous). Easy: X (R) and reflexive  $\Leftrightarrow$  every closed convex set  $C \subset X$  is Chebyshev.

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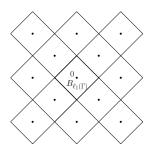
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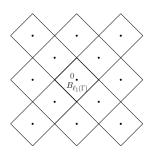
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**Remark** The centers form a (nonconvex) Chebyshev set.

#### Problem

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[V. Klee'1961]  $C \subset \ell_2$  w-closed Chebyshev, then C convex (true for X uniformly convex or uniformly smooth).

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#### Equivalent problem

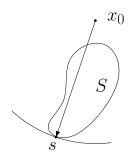
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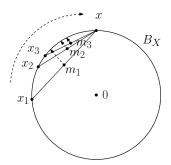


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 $S \subset X$  w-compact. Then  $\{x \in X : x \text{ has farthest in } S\} \supset G_{\delta}$  dense.

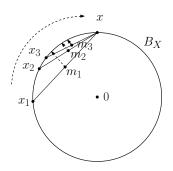
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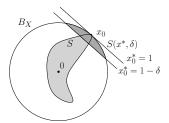
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Loc. unif. rotunf (LUR)

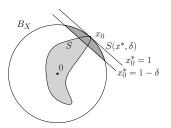
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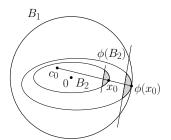
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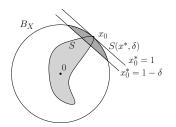
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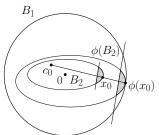




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We gave (with P. and V. Zizler) an alternative, much easier, proof in 2011.

# Chebyshev sets

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#### Theorem (Vlasov'1970)

*X* such that  $X^*$  rotund. *C* Chebyshev,  $p_C$  continuous. Then *C* convex.

Tiling of  $X: X = \bigcup S_{\gamma}, \emptyset \neq \text{int} S_{\gamma}$  pairwise disjoint.

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(M.C. Escher)

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Recall the construction of Klee:

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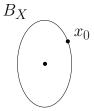
[Fonf, Lindenstrauss]  $\exists$  reflexive X tiled by shifts of a single closed convex S with nonempty interior?

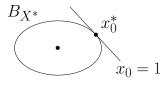
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#### Theorem (Guirao-M-Zizler'2012)

*X* nonreflexive,  $X \subset WCG$ , then  $\exists \| \cdot \| LUR$ , Gâteaux,  $\| \cdot \| ^*$  not rotund. If moreover, X Asplund, then  $\| \cdot \|$  even Fréchet, and  $w = w^*$  on dual sphere.

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#### **Problem**

[Troyanski] X (uncountable) unconditional basis and Gâteaux norm. Has  $X^*$  dual rotund renorming?



#### M-bases

*X* Banach.  $\{x_{\gamma}, x_{\gamma}^*\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$  biorthogonal,  $\{x_{\gamma}\}$  linearly dense,  $\{x_{\gamma}^*\}$   $w^*$ -linearly dense is called Markushevich basis (M-basis).

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Every separable Banach space has an M-basis (even a norming M-basis). If X separable Asplund, even a shrinking M-basis.

An M-basis  $\{x_{\gamma}, x_{\gamma}^*\}$  is (K-) bounded if  $||x_{\gamma}|| . ||x_{\gamma}^*|| \le K$  for all  $\gamma$ .

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### Theorem (Pełczyński'1976, Plichko'1977)

*X* separable,  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Then  $\exists (1 + \varepsilon)$ -bounded (countable) *M*-basis, i.e.,  $||x_n|| \cdot ||x_n^*|| < 1 + \varepsilon$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ .

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#### Theorem (Hájek-M.'2010)

*X* with M-basis,  $\varepsilon > 0$ , then *X* has a  $(2(1 + \sqrt{2}) + \varepsilon)$ -bounded M-basis (and keeping the spans).



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#### **Problem**

Can the constant be diminished to  $2 + \varepsilon$ , for all  $\varepsilon > 0$ ?



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#### Theorem (Auerbach)

X finite-dimensional. Then X has an Auerbach basis

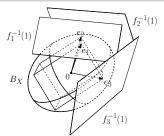
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#### Theorem (Day)

Every infinite-dimensional Banach has an infinite-dimensional subspace with Auerbach basis.

```
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- ② If  $x^{**} \in X^{**} \setminus X$  then  $\ker x^{**} \subset X^{*}$  is norming.
- If  $\{e_n; e_n^*\}$  is a Schauder basis, then  $\overline{\operatorname{span}}\{e_n^*\}$  is norming.

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Example [Bonet–Cascales (answering Kunze–Arendt)]:

$$X := \ell_1[0,1], Y := C[0,1]. \mu(X,Y)$$
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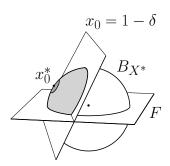
[Davis–Lindenstrauss'72] If  $X^{**}/X$  infinite-dimensional, then  $\exists$   $w^*$ -dense non-norming subspace. Then there are plenty of counterexamples.

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*X* non-separable Asplund.  $\exists \| \cdot \|$  with no proper closed 1-norming subspace?

Every non-reflexive space has a proper closed norming subspace (the kernel of  $x^{**} \in (X^{**} \setminus X)$ ).

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#### Problem [Godefroy]

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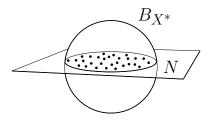
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### Problem [Fabian]

Characterize K compact st C(K) hereditary WCG.

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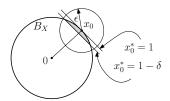
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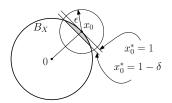
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### Problem [Hájek-Talponen' 2013]

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#### Problem [Godefroy]

In ZFC, ∃ Asplund with no SSD norm?

### Theorem (Godefroy-M-Zizler'94)

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*X* nonseparable non-Asplund.  $\exists \| \cdot \|$  nowhere SSD?

## Norm-attaining

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#### Theorem (James'1957)

 $X \text{ reflexive} \Leftrightarrow NA(X) = X^*.$ 

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### Theorem (Rmoutil'2015, question of Godefroy)

 $\exists$  X Banach, NA(X) does not contain any 2-dimensional subspace.



## Norm attaining operators

### Theorem (Lindenstrauss'1963)

 $\{T: X \to Y: T^{**} \text{ attains the norm}\}\ dense in L(X, Y).$ 

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#### **Problem**

[Ostrovski] Does there exists X infinite-dimensional separable such that every  $T: X \to X$  bounded attains its norm?

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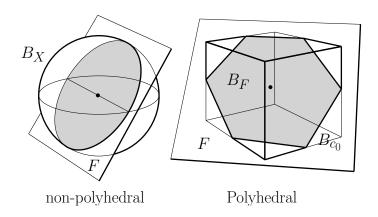
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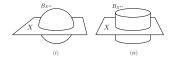
What if n > 2?





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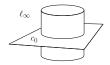
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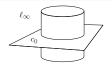


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#### Theorem (Guirao-M-Zizler'2013)

*X* separable polyhedral, then  $\exists$   $\mathbb{C}^{\infty}$ -smooth ( $\mathbb{R}$ ) norm  $||| \cdot |||$  all  $x \in S_X$  unpreserved.



### Theorem (Fonf'1980-81, Hájek)

*X* separable polyhedral  $\Leftrightarrow \exists \parallel \cdot \parallel$  depending locally of finitely many coordinates.

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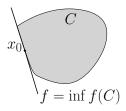
X separable with a bump that depends locally on finitely many coordinates. Is X polyhedral?

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$$f(x_0) = \inf\{f(x): x \in C\} < \sup\{f(x): x \in C\}.$$

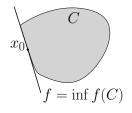
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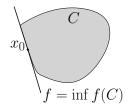


#### Theorem (Rolewicz'1978)

If X separable, then there are no (bounded) support sets.

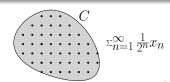
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#### **Problem**

[Rolewicz] *X* nonseparable Banach. Do there exist support sets?

### Theorem (M.'1985)

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X has an uncountable biorthogonal system, then X has support sets.

### Theorem (Granero, Jiménez, Moreno' 98)

K compact,  $\exists$  regular measure nonseparable. Then C(K) has a support set.

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