

MULTILINEAR STABILITY OF CLASSES OF VECTOR-VALUED SEQUENCES

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Dedicated to [Richard](#) on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

This is a (part of a) joint work with [Jamilson Campos](#) (João Pessoa).

Motivation

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- p -dominated n -linear operators (or n -homogeneous polynomials) send weakly p -summable sequences to absolutely $\frac{p}{n}$ -summable sequences.
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Usually the linearity of the operator plays an important role in the proof the linear stability.

Multilinear stability

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We call $X(\cdot)$ a [sequence class](#).

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is a well-defined continuous n -linear operator and $\|\widehat{A}\| = \|A\|$.

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Linear stability $\not\Rightarrow$ multilinear stability

Consider the bilinear operator

$$A: \ell_2 \times \ell_2 \longrightarrow \ell_1, \quad A\left(\left(x_j\right)_{j=1}^{\infty}, \left(y_j\right)_{j=1}^{\infty}\right) = \left(x_j y_j\right)_{j=1}^{\infty}.$$

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This makes the multilinear stability of a given sequence class a typical multilinear problem.

Weakly and unconditionally summable sequences

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Sketch of the proof. Let $A \in \mathcal{L}(E_1, \dots, E_n; F)$ and $(x_j^m)_{m=1}^\infty \in \ell_1^w(E_m)$, $m = 1, \dots, n$, be given.

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Using the trick: for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sum_{j=1}^k A(x_j^1, \dots, x_j^n) =$

$$\int_0^1 \cdots \int_0^1 A \left(\sum_{j=1}^k r_j(t_1) x_j^1, \dots, \sum_{j=1}^k r_j(t_{n-1}) x_j^{n-1}, \sum_{j=1}^k \prod_{l=1}^{n-1} r_j(t_l) x_j^n \right) dt_1 \cdots$$

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it is not difficult to prove that, for $|\lambda_j^i| \leq 1$, $j = 1, \dots, k$,
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Recalling that $\|(A(x_j^1, \dots, x_j^n))_{j=1}^k\|_{w,1} =$

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Taking the supremum over k we get $(A(x_j^1, \dots, x_j^n))_{j=1}^\infty \in \ell_1^w(F)$.

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As $(e_k)_{k=1}^\infty$ belongs to $\ell_p^w(\ell_{p^*})$ but not to $\ell_p^w(\ell_1)$, the sequence class $\ell_p^w(\cdot)$ fails to be multilinearly stable.

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The case of $\ell_p^u(\cdot)$ follows from the case of $\ell_p^w(\cdot)$.

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It is well known that $\text{Rad}(E) \stackrel{1}{\subseteq} \text{RAD}(E),$

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- $\text{RAD}(E) = \left\{ (x_j)_{j=1}^{\infty} \in E^{\mathbb{N}} : \|(x_j)_{j=1}^{\infty}\|_{\text{RAD}(E)} := \sup_k \|(x_j)_{j=1}^k\|_{\text{Rad}(E)} < +\infty \right\}.$

It is well known that $\text{Rad}(E) \stackrel{1}{\subseteq} \text{RAD}(E)$, and

$$\text{Rad}(E) = \text{RAD}(E) \iff c_0 \not\hookrightarrow E.$$

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Corollary. Any multilinear operator belonging to either $\pi_p^{\text{dual}} \circ \mathcal{L}$ or $\mathcal{L} \circ \pi_p^{\text{dual}}$ for some $p \geq 1$ is Cohen almost summing.

MUCHAS GRACIAS!