

Existence of unpreserved extreme points in the disc algebra \mathbb{A}

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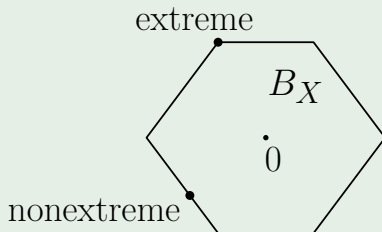
XIII Encuentro de Análisis Funcional Murcia-Valencia
Burjasot, 11-13 diciembre 2014
Homenaje a [Richard Aron](#) en su 70 cumpleaños

Extreme Points

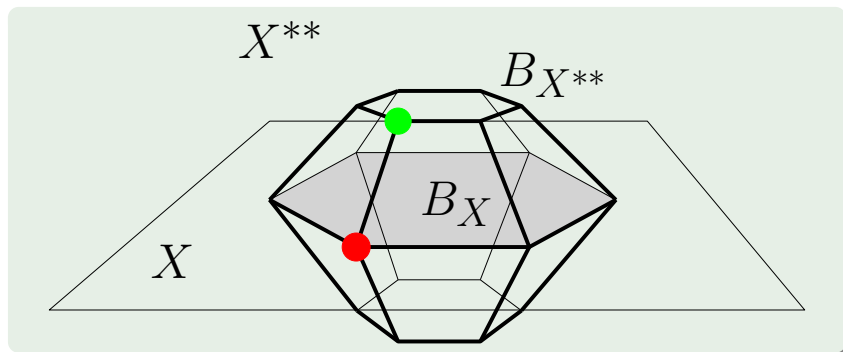
X Banach. B_X closed unit ball, S_X unit sphere

$x \in S_X$ is **extreme** if

$$x = \frac{y+z}{2} \text{ and } y, z \in B_X \Rightarrow y = z$$



Looking at the bidual



Reason for the green point: compactness and Krein–Milman.

Reflexive

If X is reflexive $\Rightarrow B_X = B_{X^{**}}$, so $\text{Ext}(B_X) = \text{Ext}(B_{X^{**}})$.

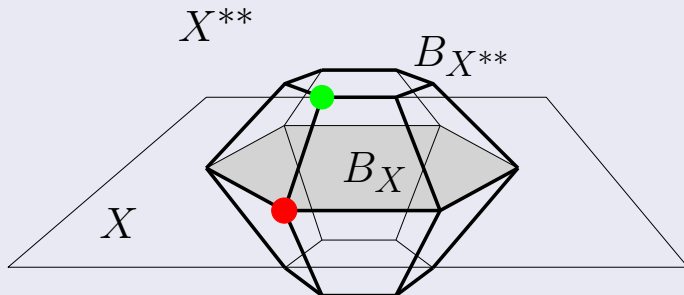
Looking at the bidual

Reflexive

If X is reflexive $\Rightarrow B_X = B_{X^{**}}$, so $\text{Ext}(B_X) = \text{Ext}(B_{X^{**}})$.

NonReflexive

If X nonreflexive then $B_{X^{**}}$ has extreme points **not in X** .

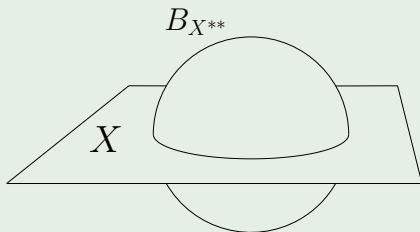


Preserved extreme points

Preserved Extreme

$x \in S_X$ is **preserved extreme**

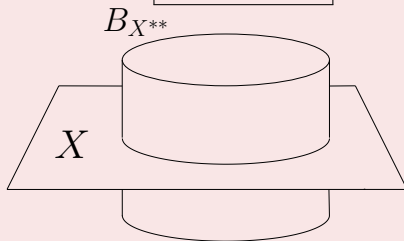
whenever extreme of $B_{X^{**}}$



all $x \in S_X$ preserved

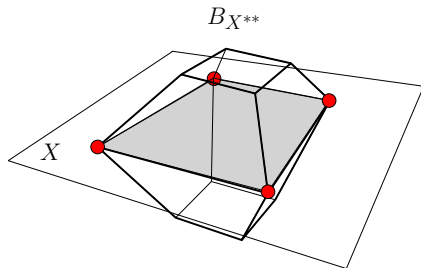
Unpreserved Extreme

Otherwise, **unpreserved**

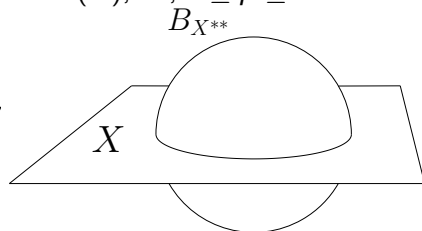
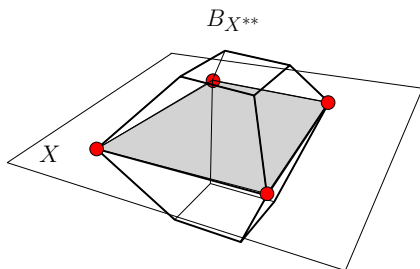


all $x \in S_X$ unpreserved

All extreme points are preserved in $C(K)$,

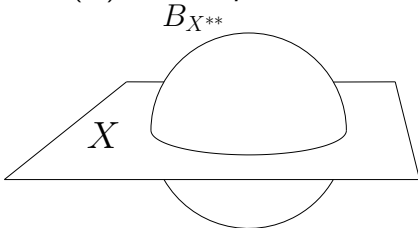
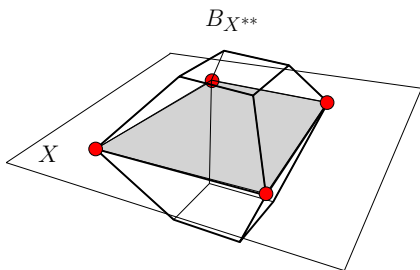


All extreme points are preserved in $C(K)$, L^p , $1 \leq p \leq \infty$



all $x \in S_X$ preserved

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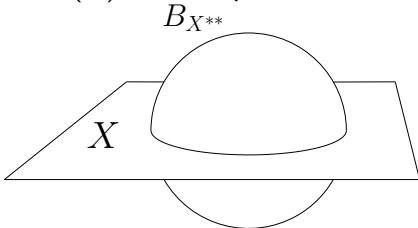
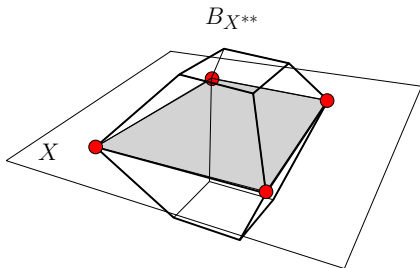


all $x \in S_X$ preserved

Question (Phelps'61)

Does there exist any unpreserved extreme point?

All extreme points are preserved in $C(K)$, L^p , $1 \leq p \leq \infty$



all $x \in S_X$ preserved

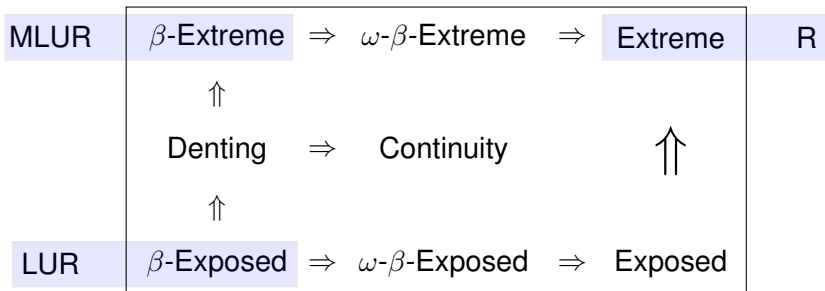
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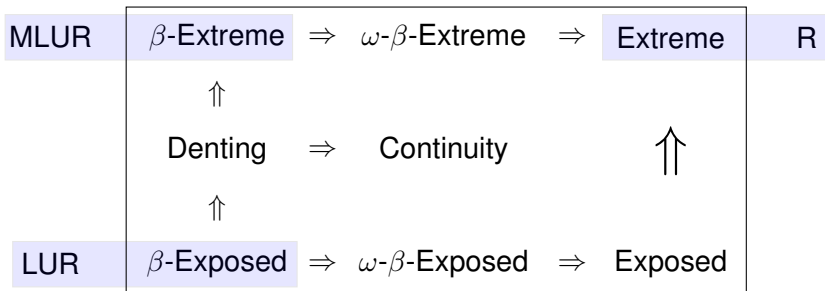
Answer (Katznelson'61)

Disk algebra \mathbb{A} .

Some distinguished points of the unit sphere

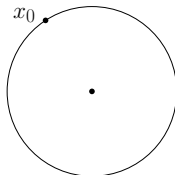


Some distinguished points of the unit sphere



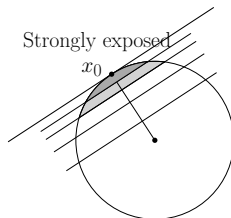
Extreme

x_0



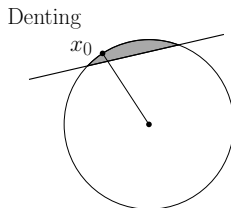
Some distinguished points of the unit sphere

MLUR	β -Extreme	\Rightarrow	ω - β -Extreme	\Rightarrow	Extreme	R
	\Uparrow					
	Denting	\Rightarrow	Continuity		\Uparrow	
	\Uparrow					
LUR	β -Exposed	\Rightarrow	ω - β -Exposed	\Rightarrow	Exposed	



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Some distinguished points of the unit sphere

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$\Rightarrow \omega$ - β -Extreme

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R

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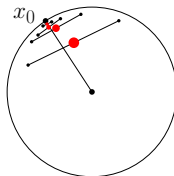
LUR

β -Exposed

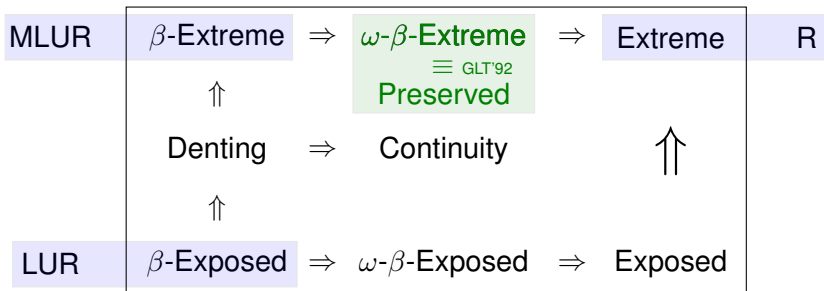
$\Rightarrow \omega$ - β -Exposed

\Rightarrow Exposed

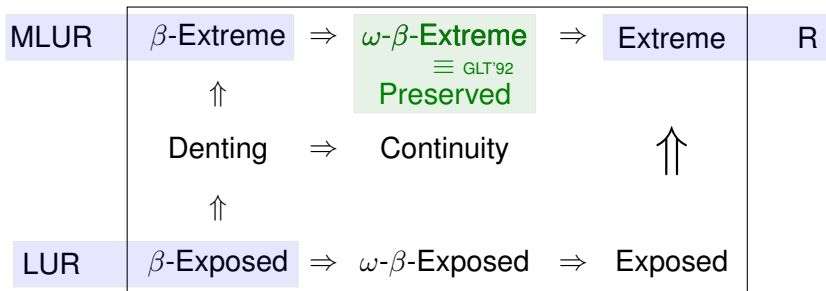
$(w-)$ Strongly extreme



Some distinguished points of the unit sphere

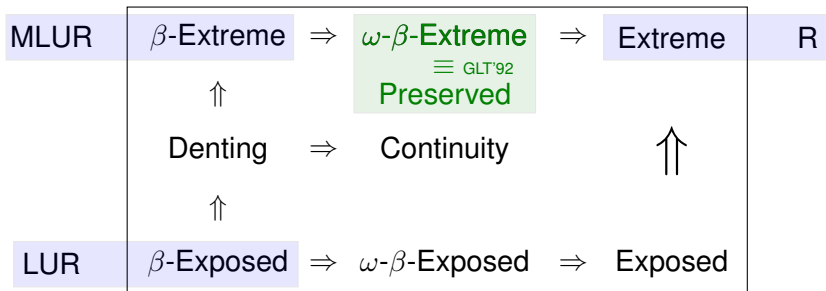


Some distinguished points of the unit sphere



There exists **no point of continuity**.

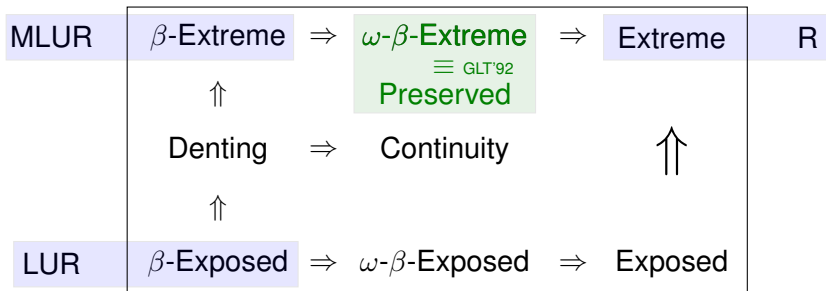
Some distinguished points of the unit sphere



There exists **no point of continuity**.

There exists **unpreserved** points that are **exposed**.

Some distinguished points of the unit sphere



There exists **no point of continuity**.

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There exists **unpreserved** points that are **not exposed**.

Extreme points in \mathbb{A}

$$\mathbb{A} = (\{f \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{\mathbb{D}}, \mathbb{C}) : f|_{\mathbb{D}} \in H(\mathbb{D})\}, \|\cdot\|_{\infty}) \subset (\mathcal{C}(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{C}), \|\cdot\|_{\infty})$$

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Lemma (Phelps-61)

$f \in S_{\mathbb{A}}$ is *extreme point* of $B_{\mathbb{A}}$ iff $g \in \mathbb{A}$ is null whenever

$$|f(z)| + |g(z)| \leq 1 \text{ for all } z \in \mathbb{T}$$

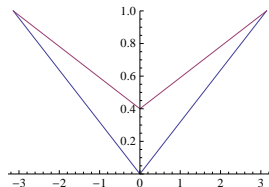
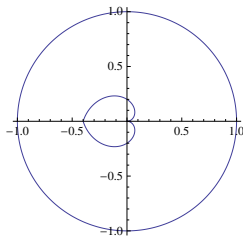
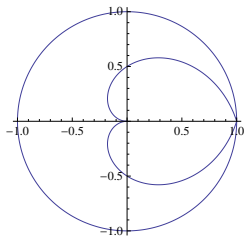
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Theorem (Hoffman-62, pp. 138–139)

$f \in S_{\mathbb{A}}$ is *extreme point* of $B_{\mathbb{A}}$ iff

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \log(1 - |f(e^{i\theta})|) d\theta = -\infty.$$

Exposed and preserved points in \mathbb{A}

Theorem (Phelps 65)

$f \in S_{\mathbb{A}}$ is *exposed point* iff $\lambda(\{z \in \mathbb{T}: |f(z)| = 1\}) \neq 0$.

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Theorem (GMZ 14)

$f \in S_{\mathbb{A}}$. Then, following conditions are equivalent

- 1 f is β -*extreme* point.
- 2 f is w - β -*extreme* point—i.e., a *preserved extreme* point.
- 3 f is *inner function* of \mathbb{A} .

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Inner function

$f \in S_{\mathbb{A}}$ is an inner function whenever $f(z) \in \mathbb{T}$ for all $z \in \mathbb{T}$.

Question

Given a continuous function on \mathbb{T} , can it be regarded as an element of \mathbb{A} ?

The basic tool in \mathbb{A}

Question

Given a continuous function on \mathbb{T} , can it be regarded as an element of \mathbb{A} ?

Theorem (Rudin, Theorem 17.16 and Hoffman, pag. 79)

f positive real-valued in $L^1(\mathbb{T})$ such that $\log(f) \in L^1(\mathbb{T})$. Then, the following function belongs to H^1 ,

$$\mathcal{G}(f)(z) := \exp \left(\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{e^{i\theta} + z}{e^{i\theta} - z} \log(f(e^{i\theta})) d\theta \right), \text{ for } z \in \mathbb{D},$$

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Moreover, if f is piecewise continuously differentiable in \mathbb{T} , then

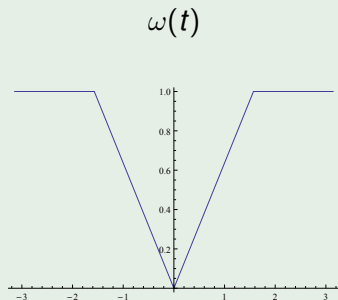
- *$h(z) := \lim_{r \rightarrow 1^-} \mathcal{G}(f)(rz)$ exists and is uniform on \mathbb{T} .*
- *$|h(z)| = f(z)$ and $h \in C(\mathbb{T}, \mathbb{C})$. (So, $\mathcal{G}(f) \in \mathbb{A}$)*

Unpreserved and exposed

$$\omega(t)$$

The examples

Unpreserved and exposed

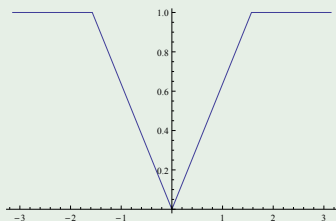


The examples

Unpreserved and exposed

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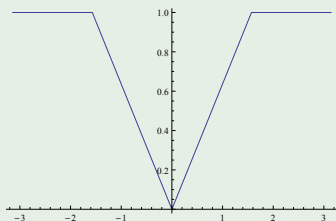
$$\mathcal{G}(\omega) \in \mathbb{A}$$



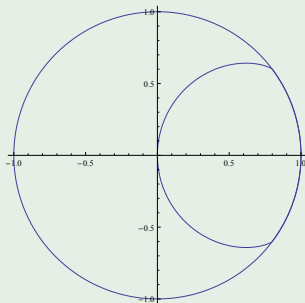
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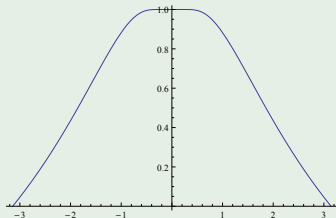
Exposed and extreme, not preserved (is not inner function)

Unpreserved and not exposed

$$\omega(t) = 1 - \exp(1 - (\pi/t))$$

Unpreserved and not exposed

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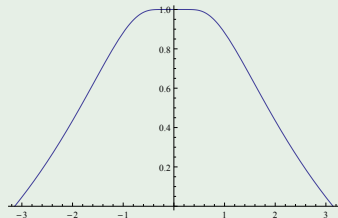


The examples

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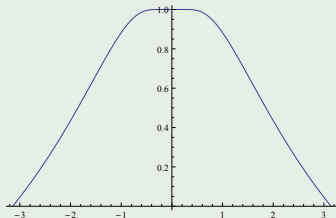
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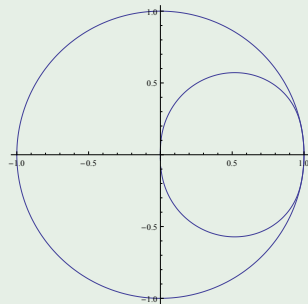
The examples

Unpreserved and not exposed

$$\omega(t) = 1 - \exp(1 - (\pi/t))$$



$$\mathcal{G}(\omega) \in \mathbb{A}$$



Not exposed and extreme, not preserved (is not inner function)



K. Hoffman

Banach spaces of Analytic Functions



W. Rudin

Real and complex Analysis



A.J. Guirao, V. Montesinos, V. Zizler

On preserved and unpreserved extreme points

Descriptive Topology and Functional Analysis (Springer)

Thanks to V. Montesinos (for the pictures!)

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Thanks and Congratulations
to **Richard!**

