

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

ON k -SHRINKING AND k -BOUNDEDLY COMPLETE BASES IN BANACH SPACES

DAVID WILLIAM DEAN, BOR-LUH LIN AND IVAN SINGER

ON k -SHRINKING AND k -BOUNDEDLY COMPLETE BASES IN BANACH SPACES

DAVID W. DEAN, BOR-LUH LIN AND IVAN SINGER

We study the problems of existence of bases of various order of shrinkingness and boundedly completeness in Banach spaces with bases and we give a characterization of quasi-reflexive Banach spaces with bases.

For Banach spaces with bases, R. C. James has given the following characterization of reflexivity ([4], Th. 1):

THEOREM (J). *A Banach space E with a basis $\{x_j\}$ is reflexive if and only if (a) the basis $\{x_j\}$ is boundedly complete [3] i.e., for every sequence of scalars $\{a_j\}$ such that $\sup_m \|\sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i\| < +\infty$ the series $\sum_{i=1}^\infty a_i x_i$ is convergent and (b) the basis $\{x_j\}$ is shrinking [3], i.e., $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_m = 0$ for all functionals $f \in E^*$, where $\|f\|_m$ denotes the norm of the restriction of f to the closed linear subspace $[x_i]_{i=m+1}^\infty$ of E spanned by x_{m+1}, x_{m+2}, \dots .*

From this theorem it follows that if E is a reflexive Banach space with a basis then all bases of E are shrinking. In [5], the question was raised whether the converse is also true, i.e., whether this property characterizes the reflexivity of Banach spaces with bases and a similar question for boundedly complete bases. Recently, M. Zippin has proved that the answer to both questions is affirmative ([10], Theorems 1 and 2).

The notions of shrinking bases and boundedly complete bases have the following extension ([7], Definitions 2 and 1): Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer. A basis $\{x_j\}$ of a Banach space E is called *k -shrinking* (or *shrinking of order k*) if (a) in every $(k+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace B_{k+1} of E^* there exists a nonzero element $f \in B_{k+1}$ such that $\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \|f\|_m = 0$; (b) there exists a $(k+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace B'_{k+1} of E^* for which the above element f is unique up to a homothety. A basis $\{x_j\}$ of a Banach space E is called *k -boundedly complete* (or *boundedly complete of order k*) if (a) in every $(k+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace P_{k+1} of $\mathcal{E} \equiv \{\{a_j\} \mid \sup_m \|\sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i\| < +\infty\}$ there exists a nonzero element $\{a_j\} \in P_{k+1}$ such that the series $\sum_{i=1}^\infty a_i x_i$ is convergent; (b) there exists a $(k+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace P'_{k+1} of \mathcal{E} for which the above element $\{a_j\}$ is unique up to a homothety.

It is natural to ask the following questions ([6], Chapter II, Problems 2.2 and 2.6): Let $k > 0$ be an integer. Does every Banach space with a k -shrinking (k -boundedly complete) basis have a non- k -shrinking

(respectively, non- k -boundedly complete) basis? (For $k = 0$, the answer is negative by the above theorem of James.) From the results which we shall prove below it will follow as a consequence that the answer to both questions is affirmative (see Corollary 1). Moreover, we shall prove that in general the orders of shrinkingness and boundedly completeness of bases can be both increased and decreased by 1 (Theorems 1 and 3).

P. Civin and B. Yood have introduced [2], in connection with an example of R. C. James [4], the following generalization of reflexivity: A Banach space E is called quasi-reflexive (of order n) if $\text{codim}_{E^{**}} \pi(E) < +\infty$ ($\text{codim}_{E^{**}} \pi(E) = n$), where π denotes the canonical embedding of E into E^{**} ; we recall that if X is a Banach space and G a closed linear subspace of X , then, by definition $\text{codim}_X G = \dim X/G$. The above theorem of James on characterization of reflexivity of Banach spaces with bases admits the following extension ([7], Th. 3): A Banach space E with a basis $\{x_j\}$ is quasi-reflexive of order n if and only if there exists an integer k , $0 \leq k \leq n$, such that $\{x_j\}$ is k -shrinking and $(n - k)$ -boundedly complete.

Hence, if a Banach space E with a basis is quasi-reflexive of order $\leq n$, then all bases of E are shrinking of order $\leq n$ and it is natural to ask whether the converse is also true and a similar question for boundedly complete bases of order $\leq n$. From our results it will follow that the answer to both questions is affirmative (see Theorem 2).

1. We begin with the following lemma, due essentially to M. Zippin ([10], Lemma 3).

LEMMA 1. *Let $\{x_n\}$ be a basis of a Banach space E and let*

$$(1) \quad y_n = \sum_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} \alpha_i x_i \neq 0 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

where $0 = m_0 < m_1 < m_2 < \dots$. Then there exists a basis $\{z_n\}$ of E such that

$$(2) \quad z_{m_n} = y_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$(3) \quad [h_n] = [f_n],$$

where $\{f_n\}, \{h_n\} \subset E^*$, $f_i(x_j) = h_i(z_j) = \delta_{ij}$.

Proof. By ([10], Lemma 3), there exists a basis $\{z_n\}$ of E satisfying (2) and such that

$$(4) \quad [z_i]_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} = [x_i]_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

Now, for $\{h_n\} \subset E^*$ with $h_i(z_j) = \delta_{ij}$ we have, by (4), $h_i(x_j) = 0$

($i = m_{n-1} + 1, \dots, m_n; j \neq m_{n-1} + 1, \dots, m_n; n = 1, 2, \dots$), that is,

$$(5) \quad [h_i]_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} \subset ([x_j]_{j \neq m_{n-1}+1, \dots, m_n})^\perp \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

On the other hand, for $\{f_n\} \subset E^*$ with $f_i(x_j) = \delta_{ij}$ we have

$$(6) \quad [f_i]_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} = ([x_j]_{j \neq m_{n-1}+1, \dots, m_n})^\perp \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

(see, e.g., [5], proof of Proposition 4).

From (5) and (6) we infer

$$[h_i]_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} = [f_i]_{i=m_{n-1}+1}^{m_n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

whence (3), which completes the proof of Lemma 1.

REMARK 1. From Lemma 1 it follows that every block basic sequence $\{y_n\}$ with respect to a basis $\{x_n\}$ of a Banach space E can be extended to a basis $\{z_n\}$ of E such that the orders of shrinkingness and of boundedly completeness of $\{z_n\}$ remain the same as the corresponding orders of the initial basis $\{x_n\}$.

LEMMA 2. *Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer. If a Banach space E has a k -boundedly complete basis $\{x_n\}$, then every subspace of finite codimension in E also has a k -boundedly complete basis.*

Proof. Let us first prove that for each $m \geq 1$ the sequence $\{x_n\}_m^\infty$ is a k -boundedly complete basis of the subspace $[x_n]_m^\infty$ of codimension $m - 1$ of E .

Indeed, let

$$(7) \quad \mathcal{E}_m = \{ \{\alpha_n\}_m^\infty \mid \sup_{m \leq n < \infty} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i \right\| < +\infty \}$$

and let Q_{k+1} be a $(k+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace of \mathcal{E}_m . Then

$$P_{k+1} = \{ \underbrace{\{0, \dots, 0\}}_{m-1}, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \alpha_{m+2}, \dots \} \mid \{\alpha_n\}_m^\infty \in Q_{k+1} \}$$

is a $(k+1)$ -dimensional linear subspace of

$$\mathcal{E} = \mathcal{E}_0 = \{ \{\alpha_n\}_1^\infty \mid \sup_{1 \leq n < \infty} \left\| \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i \right\| < +\infty \}.$$

Hence, since $\{x_n\}$ is a k -boundedly complete basis of E , there exists a nonzero element $\underbrace{\{0, \dots, 0\}}_{m-1}, \alpha_m, \alpha_{m+1}, \alpha_{m+2}, \dots \in P_{k+1}$ such that the series

$\sum_{i=m}^\infty \alpha_i x_i$ is convergent. Then $\{\alpha_n\}_m^\infty \in Q_{k+1}$ and the series $\sum_{i=m}^\infty \alpha_i x_i$ is convergent. Similarly, $\{x_n\}_m^\infty$ also satisfies condition (b) of the definition

of k -boundedly complete bases and thus $\{x_n\}_m^\infty$ is a k -boundedly complete basis of $[x_n]_m^\infty$.

Since by a remark of C. Bessaga and A. Pelczynski [1] all subspaces of codimension m of E are isomorphic to each other it follows that every subspace of codimension m of E has a k -boundedly complete basis, which completes the proof of Lemma 2.

In particular, from Lemma 2 it follows (for $k = 0$) that every subspace of finite codimension of a Banach space E with a boundedly complete basis is isomorphic to a conjugate Banach space.

REMARK 2. A result similar to Lemma 2 for k -shrinking bases is also valid, but we shall not need it in the sequel. Let us also mention that if E has a k -boundedly complete (k -shrinking) basis $\{x_n\}$ then every superspace of E in which E is of finite codimension also has a k -boundedly complete (respectively, k -shrinking) basis ([7], proof of Theorem 5).

2. Now we can prove

THEOREM 1. *Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer and let E be a Banach space which is not quasi-reflexive of order k .*

1°. *If E has a k -shrinking basis $\{x_n\}$, then E has a $(k+1)$ -shrinking basis.*

2°. *If E has a k -boundedly complete basis $\{x_n\}$, then E has a $(k+1)$ -boundedly complete basis.*

Proof. 1°. Assume that $\{x_n\}$ is k -shrinking and E is not quasi-reflexive of order k . Then by ([7], Th. 3), $\{x_n\}$ is nonboundedly complete, whence by ([5], Th. 1, 2°) $\{x_n\}$ admits a block basic sequence $\{y_n\}$ of type P . By Lemma 1 there exists a basis $\{z_n\}$ of E satisfying (2) and (3), where $\{f_n\}, \{h_n\} \subset E^*$, $f_i(x_j) = h_i(z_j) = \delta_{ij}$. Then, as observed by M. Zippin ([10], p. 77, proof of Theorem 1), the sequence

$$(8) \quad u_i = \begin{cases} z_i & \text{for } i \neq m_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ \sum_{j=1}^n z_{m_j} & \text{for } i = m_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

is a basis of E , with the associated coefficient functionals

$$(9) \quad g_i = \begin{cases} h_i & \text{for } i \neq m_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ h_{m_n} - h_{m_{n+1}} & \text{for } i = m_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}.$$

We shall show that $\{u_n\}$ is a $(k+1)$ -shrinking basis of E , which will complete the proof of 1°.

Since $\{z_n\}$ is a basis of E and $\sup_n \|\sum_{j=1}^n z_{m_j}\| < +\infty$ (because $\{z_{m_n}\}$ is of type P), there exists by [9], a functional $\Phi \in E^{**}$ such that

$$\Phi(h_i) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{for } i \neq m_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ 1 & \text{for } i = m_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}.$$

Hence $\Phi(h_{m_1}) = 1$, $\Phi(g_i) = 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots$) and therefore $h_{m_1} \notin [g_i]_1^\infty$. Consequently, by (9),

$$[f_n]_1^\infty = [h_n]_1^\infty = [g_i]_1^\infty \oplus [h_{m_1}]$$

and hence $\text{codim}_{E^*} [g_i]_1^\infty = k + 1$, i.e., $\{u_n\}$ is a $(k + 1)$ -shrinking basis of E .

2°. Assume that $\{x_n\}$ is k -boundedly complete and E is not quasi-reflexive of order k . Then by ([7], Th. 4), $\{f_n\}$ is a k -shrinking basis of $[f_n]$. Observe now that $[f_n]$ is not quasi-reflexive of order k since otherwise, by ([7], Th. 3), $\{f_n\}$ would be k -shrinking and boundedly complete whence by ([7], Th. 4), $\{x_n\}$ would be shrinking and k -boundedly complete and hence by ([7], Th. 3), E would be quasi-reflexive of order k , in contradiction with our hypothesis. Therefore, by part 1° proved above, $[f_n]$ has a $(k + 1)$ -shrinking basis $\{g_n\}$ and hence, the coefficient functionals associated to $\{g_n\}$ constitute a $(k + 1)$ -boundedly complete basis of a subspace of codimension $k + 1$ in $[f_n]^*$. Consequently, by Remark 2 (second part), $[f_n]^*$ has a $(k + 1)$ -boundedly complete basis. Since $\{x_n\}$ is k -boundedly complete, by ([7], Th. 1) we have $\text{codim}_{[f_n]^*} \varphi(E) = k < +\infty$, where φ denotes the canonical mapping of E into $[f_n]^*$ (i.e., $[\varphi(x)](f) = f(x)$ for all $x \in E, f \in [f_n]$) and hence, by Lemma 2, the subspace $\varphi(E)$ of $[f_n]^*$ also has a $(k + 1)$ -boundedly complete basis. Since by ([6], Th. 1.13), φ is an isomorphism of E into $[f_n]^*$ it follows that E has a $(k + 1)$ -boundedly complete basis, which completes the proof.

REMARK 3. In the particular case when $k = 0$ the above proof of Theorem 1, 1° reduces essentially to ([10], proof of Theorem 1); we establish here somewhat more, namely, that the basis $\{u_n\}$ is 1-shrinking (in [10] it was only proved that $\{u_n\}$ is nonshrinking). Let us also observe that in the particular case when $k = 0$, the above proof of Theorem 1, 2° gives a simpler proof of ([10], Th. 2) (namely, if $\{x_n\}$ is a boundedly complete nonshrinking basis of E then by ([5], Proposition 5), the sequence of coefficient functionals $\{f_n\}$ is a shrinking nonboundedly complete basis of $[f_n]$, whence by ([10], Th. 1), sharpened as above, $[f_n]$ has a 1-shrinking basis $\{g_n\}$ and consequently $E \cong [f_n]^*$ has 1-boundedly complete basis, which is, of course, nonboundedly complete).

REMARK 4. Both hypotheses in Theorem 1, 1° (respectively, Theorem 1, 2°) are essential. Indeed, the spaces l^1 and c_0 are not quasi-reflexive of any order k but the space $E = l^1$ has no k -shrinking basis for any k and the space $E = c_0$ has no k -boundedly complete basis for any k . Furthermore, if E is quasi-reflexive of order k then by ([7], Corollary 1), every basis of E is k_1 -shrinking and k_2 -boundedly complete with $k_1, k_2 \leq k$.

COROLLARY 1. *Let $k > 0$ be an integer and let E be a Banach space.*

1°. *If E has a k -shrinking basis then E has a non- k -shrinking basis as well.*

2°. *If E has a k -boundedly complete basis then E has a non- k -boundedly complete basis as well.*

Proof. 1°. If E is quasi-reflexive of order k and if all bases of E are k -shrinking, then by ([7], Th. 3), all bases of E are boundedly complete, whence by ([10], Th. 2), E is reflexive. Consequently by ([4], Th. 1), all bases of E are shrinking and hence non- k -shrinking (because $k > 0$). If E is not quasi-reflexive of order k , then by Theorem 1, 1° it must have a $(k + 1)$ -shrinking basis.

The proof of 2° is similar.

REMARK 5. Corollary 1 gives the answer to ([6], Problems 2.2 and 2.6). Corollary 1 may be also regarded as a sharpening of the following results of L. Sternbach ([8], Theorems 3.11, 15): If $k > 0$ and E has a k -shrinking (k -boundedly complete) basis, then E has a $(k - 1)$ -shrinking (respectively, 1-boundedly complete) basic sequence.

COROLLARY 2. *Let $k \geq 0$ be an integer and let E be a Banach space which is not quasi-reflexive.*

1°. *If E has a k -shrinking basis then E has an n -shrinking basis for all $n \geq k$.*

2°. *If E has a k -boundedly complete basis then E has an n -boundedly complete basis for all $n \geq k$.*

THEOREM 2. *Let $n \geq 0$ be an integer and let E be a Banach space with a basis. Then*

1°. *E is quasi-reflexive of order n if and only if all bases of E are k -shrinking with $k \leq n$ depending on the basis and there exists an n -shrinking basis $\{x_n\}$ of E .*

2°. *E is quasi-reflexive of order n if and only if all bases of E are k -boundedly complete with $k \leq n$ depending on the basis and*

there exists an n -boundedly complete basis of E .

Moreover, in this case, for each k with $0 \leq k \leq n$, E has a k -shrinking basis and a k -boundedly complete basis.

Proof. 1° . If E is quasi-reflexive of order n then, by ([7], Corollary 1), every basis of E is k -shrinking with $k \leq n$. Conversely, assume now that the conditions of Theorem 2 are satisfied but E is not quasi-reflexive of order n . Then, since E has an n -shrinking basis, by Theorem 1, 1° , E also has an $(n + 1)$ -shrinking basis, in contradiction with the assumption that all bases of E are k -shrinking with $k \leq n$.

The proof of 2° is similar.

Assume now again that E is quasi-reflexive of order n and let $\{x_j\}$ be an arbitrary basis of E . Then by ([7], Corollary 1), $\{x_j\}$ is k_0 -shrinking where $k_0 \leq n$. Hence, by Theorem 1, 1° , E has an n -shrinking basis. Consequently by virtue of ([7], Th. 5), E^* has an n -boundedly complete basis, say $\{h_j\}$. Since E^* is also quasi-reflexive of order n ([2], Lemma 3.4), by ([7], Corollary 1), $\{h_n\}$ is shrinking. Therefore, by Theorem 1, 1° , E^* has a k -shrinking basis for every k with $0 \leq k \leq n$ and hence by ([7], Th. 5), E has a k -boundedly complete basis for every k with $k \leq n$. Consequently, by ([7], Corollary 1), E has an $(n - k)$ -shrinking basis for every k with $0 \leq k \leq n$, which completes the proof of Theorem 2.

Let us observe that the last part of Theorem 2 is also a consequence of Theorem 1 and of Theorem 3 below.

In the particular case when $k = 0$, the necessity part of Theorem 2 reduces to results of R. C. James [4] and the sufficiency part reduces to results of M. Zippin ([10], Theorems 1 and 2).

THEOREM 3. *Let $k > 0$ be an integer and let E be a Banach space.*

1° . *If E has a k -shrinking basis, then E has a $(k - 1)$ -shrinking basis and hence also a k_1 -shrinking basis for every k_1 with $0 \leq k_1 \leq k$.*

2° . *If E has a k -boundedly complete basis, then E has a $(k - 1)$ -boundedly complete basis and hence also a k_1 -boundedly complete basis for every k_1 with $0 \leq k_1 \leq k$.*

Proof. 1° . Let $\{x_n\}$ be a k -shrinking basis of E . Then, since $k > 0$, $\{x_n\}$ is nonshrinking and hence there exist an $f \in E^*$ and a block basic sequence $\{y_n\}$ such that $0 < \inf_n \|y_n\| \leq \sup_n \|y_n\| < \infty$, $f(y_j) = 1$ ($j = 1, 2, \dots$). By Lemma 1 there exists a basis $\{z_n\}$ of E satisfying (2) and (3), where $\{f_n\}, \{h_n\} \subset E^*$, $f_i(x_j) = h_i(z_j) = \delta_{ij}$. Moreover, as observed by M. Zippin ([10], proof of Theorem 2), $\{z_n\}$ can be chosen

so that

$$(10) \quad f(z_i) = 0 \quad \text{for } i \neq m_n \ (n = 1, 2, \dots)$$

and in this case the sequence

$$(11) \quad u_i = \begin{cases} z_i & \text{for } i \neq m_n \ (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ z_{m_n} - z_{m_{n-1}} & \text{for } i = m_n \ (n = 1, 2, \dots) \end{cases}$$

is a basis of E , with the associated coefficient functionals

$$(12) \quad g_i = \begin{cases} h_i & \text{for } i \neq m_n \ (n = 1, 2, \dots) \\ f & \text{for } i = m_1 \\ f - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} h_{m_j} & \text{for } i = m_n \ (n = 2, 3, \dots). \end{cases}$$

Then, by (12) and (3) we have $[g_n] = [f] + [h_n]_1^\infty = [f] + [f_n]_1^\infty$, whence, since $f \notin [f_n]_1^\infty$ (by the choice of f and $\{y_n\}$), we infer $\text{codim}_{E^*} [g_n] = \text{codim}_{E^*} [f_n] - 1 = k - 1$, and thus $\{u_n\}$ is a $(k - 1)$ -shrinking basis of E .

2°. Let $\{x_n\}$ be a k -boundedly complete basis of E . Then, by ([7], Th. 4), $\{f_n\}$ is a k -shrinking basis of $[f_n]$. Therefore, by part 1° proved above, $[f_n]$ has a $(k - 1)$ -shrinking basis $\{g_n\}$. Hence, as in the final part of the above proof of Theorem 1, it follows that E has a $(k - 1)$ -boundedly complete basis, which completes the proof.

REFERENCES

1. C. Bessaga and A. Pełczyński, *Banach spaces non-isomorphic to their Cartesian square*, I, Bull. Acad. Polon. Sci. **8** (1960), 77-80.
2. P. Civin and B. Yood, *Quasi-reflexive spaces*, Proc. Amer. Math. Soc. **8** (1957), 906-911.
3. M. M. Day, *Normed Linear Spaces*, Berlin-Göttingen-Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 1958.
4. R. C. James, *Bases and reflexivity of Banach spaces*, Ann. of Math. **52** (1950), 518-527.
5. I. Singer, *Basic sequences and reflexivity of Banach spaces*, Studia Math. **21** (1961-62), 351-369.
6. ———, *Bases in Banach spaces*, I, Studii si cercetari matematice **14** (1963), 533-585 (Romanian).
7. ———, *Bases and quasi-reflexivity of Banach spaces*, Math. Annalen **153** (1964), 199-209.
8. L. Sternbach, *Bases and quasi-reflexive spaces*, Thesis, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, 1968.
9. A. Wilansky, *The basis in Banach space*, Duke Math. J. **18** (1951), 795-798.
10. M. Zippin, *A remark on bases and reflexivity in Banach spaces*, Israel J. Math. **6** (1968), 74-79.

Received June 4, 1969. The First author was supported by the National Science Foundation, Grant Number GP-9037. The third author is on leave from the Institute

of Mathematics of the Academy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS

EDITORS

H. SAMELSON
Stanford University
Stanford, California 94305

J. DUGUNDJI
Department of Mathematics
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, California 90007

RICHARD PIERCE
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105

BASIL GORDON*
University of California
Los Angeles, California 90024

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

E. F. BECKENBACH

B. H. NEUMANN

F. WOLE

K. YOSHIDA

SUPPORTING INSTITUTIONS

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY
OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
OSAKA UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON

* * *

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY
CHEVRON RESEARCH CORPORATION
TRW SYSTEMS
NAVAL WEAPONS CENTER

The Supporting Institutions listed above contribute to the cost of publication of this Journal, but they are not owners or publishers and have no responsibility for its content or policies.

Mathematical papers intended for publication in the *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* should be in typed form or offset-reproduced, (not dittoed), double spaced with large margins. Underline Greek letters in red, German in green, and script in blue. The first paragraph or two must be capable of being used separately as a synopsis of the entire paper. The editorial "we" must not be used in the synopsis, and items of the bibliography should not be cited there unless absolutely necessary, in which case they must be identified by author and Journal, rather than by item number. Manuscripts, in duplicate if possible, may be sent to any one of the four editors. Please classify according to the scheme of Math. Rev. **36**, 1539-1546. All other communications to the editors should be addressed to the managing editor, Richard Arens, University of California, Los Angeles, California, 90024.

50 reprints are provided free for each article; additional copies may be obtained at cost in multiples of 50.

The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is published monthly. Effective with Volume 16 the price per volume (3 numbers) is \$8.00; single issues, \$3.00. Special price for current issues to individual faculty members of supporting institutions and to individual members of the American Mathematical Society: \$4.00 per volume; single issues \$1.50. Back numbers are available.

Subscriptions, orders for back numbers, and changes of address should be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, 103 Highland Boulevard, Berkeley, California, 94708.

PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), 7-17, Fujimi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

* Acting Managing Editor.

Harry P. Allen and Joseph Cooley Ferrar, <i>Jordan algebras and exceptional subalgebras of the exceptional algebra E_6</i>	283
David Wilmot Barnette and Branko Grünbaum, <i>Preassigning the shape of a face</i>	299
Robert Francis Craggs, <i>Involutions of the 3-sphere which fix 2-spheres</i>	307
David William Dean, Bor-Luh Lin and Ivan Singer, <i>On k-shrinking and k-boundedly complete bases in Banach spaces</i>	323
Martin Engert, <i>Finite dimensional translation invariant subspaces</i>	333
Kenneth Lewis Fields, <i>On the global dimension of residue rings</i>	345
Howard Gorman, <i>The Brandt condition and invertibility of modules</i>	351
Benjamin Rigler Halpern, <i>A characterization of the circle and interval</i>	373
Albert Emerson Hurd, <i>A uniqueness theorem for second order quasilinear hyperbolic equations</i>	415
James Frederick Hurley, <i>Composition series in Chevalley algebras</i>	429
Meira Lavie, <i>Disconjugacy of linear differential equations in the complex domain</i>	435
Jimmie Don Lawson, <i>Lattices with no interval homomorphisms</i>	459
Roger McCann, <i>A classification of center-foci</i>	467
Evelyn Rupard McMillan, <i>On continuity conditions for functions</i>	479
Graciano de Oliveira, <i>A conjecture and some problems on permanents</i>	495
David L. Parrott and S. K. Wong, <i>On the Higman-Sims simple group of order 44, 352, 000</i>	501
Jerome L. Paul, <i>Extending homeomorphisms</i>	517
Thomas Benny Rushing, <i>Unknotting unions of cells</i>	521
Peter Russell, <i>Forms of the affine line and its additive group</i>	527
Niel Shilkret, <i>Non-Archimedean Gelfand theory</i>	541
Alfred Esperanza Tong, <i>Diagonal submatrices of matrix maps</i>	551