

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

**ON CONJUGATE BANACH SPACES WITH THE
RADON-NIKODÝM PROPERTY**

TSANG HAI KUO

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It is shown that if the unit ball $B_{X^{**}}$ of X^{**} is Eberlein compact in the weak* topology, or if X^* is isomorphic to a subspace of a weakly compactly generated Banach space then X^* possesses the Radon-Nikodým property (RNP). This extends the classical theorem of N. Dunford and B. J. Pettis. If X is a Banach space with X^{**}/X separable then both X^* and X^{**} (and hence X) have the RNP. It is also shown that if a conjugate space X^* possesses the RNP and X is weak* sequentially dense in X^{**} then $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact. Thus, in particular, if X^{**}/X is separable then $B_{X^{***}}$ is weak* sequentially compact.

1. Introduction. A Banach space X is said to have the *Radon-Nikodým property* (RNP) if for each positive finite measure space $(\Omega, \Sigma, \lambda)$ and every λ -continuous vector measure $\mu: \Sigma \rightarrow X$ with finite variation, there exists a Bochner integrable function $f: \Omega \rightarrow X$ such that

$$\mu(A) = \text{Bochner} \int_A f(\omega) d\lambda \text{ for all } A \in \Sigma$$

The classical theorems of Dunford and Pettis [3] and Phillips [6] show that every separable conjugate space and every reflexive Banach space has RNP.

Recent work aimed at extending the Radon-Nikodým theorem to vector measures has yielded more general theorems which characterizes Banach spaces with the Radon-Nikodým property. For the purposes of this paper, we only list those that will be employed and refer to [8] for a more detailed introduction.

The two following theorems are essentially due to Uhl [9].

THEOREM 1.1. *Let X be a Banach space. Then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) X possesses RNP;
- (ii) every subspace (by a subspace, we refer to a closed infinite-dimensional linear submanifold) of X possesses RNP;
- (iii) every separable subspace of X possesses RNP.

For a Banach space X , denote by X^* its conjugate space.

THEOREM 1.2. *If for every separable subspace Y of X , Y^* is separable. Then X^* has RNP.*

The converse of Theorem 1.2 is proved by Stegall [8], i.e.,

THEOREM 1.3 *Suppose X^* has RNP. Then for every separable subspace Y of X , Y^* is separable.*

We shall use these three theorems to deduce our main results. It seems to be an open question whether a conjugate Banach space X^* has RNP whenever the unit ball $B_{X^{**}}$ of X^{**} is weak* sequentially compact. Our result shows that when $B_{X^{**}}$, in its weak* topology, is homeomorphic to a weakly compact subset of some Banach space, or when X^* is isomorphic to a subspace of a weakly compactly generated Banach space (in either case, $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact) then X^* possesses the RNP. This result improves the classical Dunford-Pettis-Phillips theorem on RNP.

The possession of RNP by the conjugate spaces of the Banach spaces X with X^{**}/X separable is investigated. For such spaces X , both X^* and X^{**} (and hence X) have the RNP.

It is also shown that if a conjugate space X^* possesses the RNP and X is weak* sequentially dense in X^{**} then $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact. Thus, in particular, if X^{**}/X is separable then $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact.

2. The Radon-Nikodým property in X^* and the weak* sequential compactness of the unit ball of X^{**} . In the terminology of [4], a Banach space X is called *quasi-separable* if for each separable subspace Y of X , Y^* is separable; on account of Theorems 1.2 and 1.3, this concept is equivalent to the possession of RNP by X^* . We indicate here that if X is quasi-separable then every continuous linear closed image of X has the same property. For if Z is a continuous linear image of X then Z^* is isomorphic to a subspace of X^* ; Z^* then has RNP. Thus by Theorem 1.3, every separable subspace of Z has a separable conjugate. This solves the question proposed by Lacey and Whitley [4] that whether a quotient space of a quasi-separable space is itself quasi-separable.

It is also not known whether a Banach space X is quasi-separable if $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact. This can be equivalently translated as whether a conjugate space X^* has RNP if $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact. Before proceeding to our discussion, recall that a Banach space X is said to be *weakly compactly generated* (WCG) if it is the closed span of some weakly compact subset of itself. As a result of Amir and Lindenstrauss [1], X is WCG if and

only if B_{X^*} in its weak* topology, is affine homeomorphic to a weakly compact subset of some Banach space. A compact Hausdorff space S is *Eberlein compact* if it is homeomorphic to a weakly compact subset of some Banach space. In view of Eberlein's theorem, S is sequentially compact if it is Eberlein compact. Our result shows that if $B_{X^{**}}$ is Eberlein compact in its weak* topology, or if X^* is isomorphic to a subspace of a WCG space then X^* has RNP.

For a subspace $Y \subset X$, set

$$Y^\perp = \{f \in X^*: f(y) = 0 \text{ for all } y \in Y\}.$$

THEOREM 2.1. *Let X be a Banach space. Suppose $B_{X^{**}}$ is Eberlein compact in the weak* topology; then X^* possesses the RNP.*

Proof. In view of Theorem 1.2, it suffices to show that every separable subspace of X has a separable conjugate space.

Let Y be a separable subspace of X . By Goldstine's theorem, B_Y is weak*-dense in $B_{Y^{**}}$; thus $B_{Y^{**}}$ is weak*-separable. Let $J: Y \rightarrow X$ be the inclusion map. Observe that $J^{**}: Y^{**} \rightarrow X^{**}$ is a weak* isomorphism of Y^{**} onto $Y^{\perp\perp}$ with $J^{**}(B_{Y^{**}}) = B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$. Hence $B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$ is weak*-separable. Moreover, $B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$ is weak* closed in $B_{X^{**}}$, which is Eberlein compact by hypothesis, whence $B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$ is itself Eberlein compact.

It is well known that a separable Eberlein compact space is metrizable. We have then that $B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$ is metrizable. This then implies that $B_{Y^{**}}$ is metrizable. Therefore, Y^* is separable; which completes the proof.

THEOREM 2.2. *Suppose X^* is isomorphic to a subspace of a WCG Banach space Z ; then X^* possesses RNP.*

Proof. Again, it suffices to show that every separable subspace of X has a separable conjugate space. Let Y be a separable subspace of X . Apply the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 2.1, we see that $B_{Y^{**}}$ is weak*-separable.

Let (x_n^{**}) be a weak*-dense sequence in $B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$ and $J: X^* \rightarrow Z$ be an isomorphism. $J^*: Z^* \rightarrow X^{**}$ is then surjective. By the Open Mapping Theorem, there exists a bounded sequence (z_n^*) in Z^* such that $J^*z_n^* = x_n^{**}$. Denote by W the weak*-closure of $\{z_n^*\}$. By the hypothesis that Z is WCG, B_{Z^*} is then Eberlein compact in the weak* topology and hence W is also Eberlein compact. This together with the separability of W implies that W is a compact metric space in the weak* topology. $J^*(W)$ is then weak* compact and contains $\{x_n^{**}\} \subset B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$. Hence $J^*(W) = B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$. Moreover, being a continuous

image of a compact metric space, $B_{Y^{\perp\perp}}$ is compact metrizable. Therefore, $B_{Y^{**}}$ is metrizable and Y^* is separable.

It follows immediately from either Theorem 2.1 or Theorem 2.2 that

COROLLARY 2.3. *If X^* is WCG then X^* has RNP.*

REMARK. Corollary 2.3 can be proved by use of Theorem 1.2 and the fact that if a Banach space Y is separable and Y^* is WCG then Y^* is also separable. This result improves the classical Dunford-Pettis-Phillips Theorem on RNP, and is well known at present. However, recently H. P. Rosenthal [7] has given a counter-example to the heredity problem for WCG Banach space. Indeed, the Banach space X_R he exhibited has the following properties: (i) X_R is a subspace of a WCG space $L^1(\mu)$ and X_R is not WCG; (ii) X_R is isomorphic to a conjugate Banach space; (iii) the unit ball of X_R^* is Eberlein compact in its weak* topology. Thus our independent proof appears necessary.

Observe that those conjugate Banach spaces X^* with RNP discussed in the above theorems have the property that $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact. For the converse, we have obtained sufficient conditions to ensure that $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact whenever X^* has the RNP. In the following theorem, we set for each $A \subset X^{**}$

$$A^\top = \{f \in X^*: x^{**}(f) = 0 \text{ for all } x^{**} \in A\}$$

and write " \approx " whenever two Banach spaces are isometrically isomorphic.

THEOREM 2.4. *If X^* possesses the RNP and X is weak* sequentially dense in X^{**} , then $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact.*

Proof. Let (x_n^{**}) be a sequence in $B_{X^{**}}$. By assumption, X is weak* sequentially dense in X^{**} ; for each x_n^{**} , there exists a sequence $(x_n^k)_k$ in X such that $(x_n^k)_k$ converges to x_n^{**} in the weak* topology of X^{**} .

Let \tilde{Y} be the weak* closed subspace of X^{**} spanned by $\{x_n^{**}\}$ and \tilde{Z} be the weak* closed subspace of X^{**} spanned by $\{x_n^k\}_{n,k}$. We have then that $\tilde{Y} \subset \tilde{Z}$ and

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{Y} &= (\{x_n^{**}\}^\top)^\perp \approx (X^*/\{x_n^{**}\}^\top)^*, \\ \tilde{Z} &= (\{x_n^k\}_{n,k}^\top)^\perp \approx (X^*/\{x_n^k\}_{n,k}^\top)^*.\end{aligned}$$

Let Z be the closed subspace of X spanned by $\{x_n^k\}_{n,k}$. Observe that Z is weak*-dense in $Z^{\perp\perp}$, whence $Z^{\perp\perp} = \tilde{Z}$. By hypothesis, X^* has

RNP; hence Z^* is separable. But

$$Z^* \approx X^*/\{x_n^k\}_{n,k}^\top \text{ and } \tilde{Y} \subset \tilde{Z};$$

$X^*/\{x_n^{**}\}^\top$ is a continuous linear image of $X^*/\{x_n^k\}_{n,k}^\top$. Thus $X^*/\{x_n^{**}\}^\top$ is separable. It follows then that the unit ball of $(X^*/\{x_n^{**}\}^\top)^*$ is weak* sequentially compact.

Moreover, since $(X^*/\{x_n^{**}\}^\top)^*$ is weak* isomorphic to \tilde{Y} , the sequence (x_n^{**}) in \tilde{Y} has a weak* convergent subsequence. This is equivalent to saying that $B_{X^{**}}$ is weak* sequentially compact.

The Theorem above will be used in § 3 to prove that if X^{**}/X is separable then $B_{X^{***}}$ is weak* sequentially compact.

3. The Banach space X with X^{**}/X separable. In this section, we give examples of Banach space X such that both X^* and X^{**} (and hence X) have RNP. The Banach space X we are considering has the property that X^* is WCG and $B_{X^{***}}$ is weak* sequentially compact.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let X be a Banach space such that X^{**}/X^* is separable. Then both X^* and X^{**} has RNP.*

Proof. In view of Theorem 1.2, it suffices to show that every separable subspace of X (resp. X^*) has a separable conjugate space.

Let Y be a separable subspace of X . Note that Y^{**}/Y is isomorphic to a subspace of X^{**}/X^* [2, p. 908]. By hypothesis, X^{**}/X is separable, so is Y^{**}/Y . It follows then that Y^{**} and hence Y^* is separable.

Assume Z is a separable subspace of X^* . It is known that there exists a separable subspace W of X such that Z is isometrically isomorphic to a subspace of W^* . Z^* is then a continuous linear image of the separable space W^{**} . Thus Z^* is separable.

REMARK. It is obvious that if both X^* and X^{**} have RNP then every separable subspace of X has a separable second conjugate. Indeed, if Y is a separable subspace of X , Y^* is then separable since X^* has RNP. But Y^{**} is isometrically isomorphic to a subspace of X^{**} ; Y^{**} has RNP. Thus by Theorem 1.3, Y^{**} is separable. Note that the given hypothesis doesn't necessarily imply that X^{**}/X is separable. As a counterexample, we refer to [5, p. 124].

Together with the result of Theorem 2.4, we obtain

COROLLARY 3.2. *Suppose X^{**}/X is separable. Then $B_{X^{**}}$ and $B_{X^{***}}$ (and hence B_{X^*}) are sequentially compact in their respective weak* topologies.*

Proof. Since X^{**}/X is separable, X^* and X^{**} have RNP by Theorem 3.1. Also a result of [5, p. 123] shows that X^* (resp. X^{**}) is weak* sequentially dense in X^{**} (resp. X^{***}). Thus $B_{X^{**}}$ (resp. $B_{X^{***}}$) is weak* sequentially compact by Theorem 2.4. Moreover, since B_{X^*} is a continuous linear image of $B_{X^{**}}$ in the respective weak* topologies, B_{X^*} is then weak* sequentially compact.

COROLLARY 3.3. *Suppose X is non-reflexive and X^{**}/X is separable. Then neither X nor X^* is weakly sequentially complete.*

Proof. Follows from Theorem 3.1 and Theorem 1.3.

As a final result, we further prove that when X^{**}/X is separable X^* is indeed WCG.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let Z be a WCG subspace of a Banach space Y such that Y/Z is separable. Then Y is WCG.*

Proof. Y/Z is separable, hence there exists a separable subspace $W \subset Y$ such that $Z + W$ is dense in Y . But both W and Z are WCG; thus Y is WCG.

THEOREM 3.5. *Suppose X^{**}/X is separable. Then X^* is WCG.*

Proof. It is known that, under the given hypothesis, there exists a separable subspace Z such that X/Z is reflexive [5, p. 121]. We have then that Z^\perp is reflexive and X^*/Z^\perp is separable. It follows from Lemma 3.4 that X^* is (WCG)

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Received April 24, 1975.

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The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is issued monthly as of January 1966. Regular subscription rate: \$72.00 a year (6 Vols., 12 issues). Special rate: \$36.00 a year to individual members of supporting institutions.

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.),
8-8, 3-chome, Takadanobaba, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160, Japan.

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Manufactured and first issued in Japan

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

Vol. 59, No. 2

June, 1975

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