Some recent progresses in renorming theory

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(Joint work with C. A. De Bernardi and A. Preti)

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Lluís Santaló School: Linear and non-linear analysis in Banach spaces Santander, Spain, 17-21 July 2023 Let $(X, \|\cdot\|)$ be a Banach space.

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In these cases we say that $(X, |\cdot|)$ is a renorming of $(X, ||\cdot|)$.

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Goal:

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Goal: Given an infinite-dimensional Banach space $(X, \|\cdot\|)$, to find a renorming $(X, |\cdot|)$ with nice rotund/smooth properties.

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The norm $\|\cdot\|$ of a Banach space X is called locally uniformly rotund (LUR) if

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- ℓ_{∞} does not admit a LUR renorming[Lindenstrauss-Troyanski, 1971-1972].

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On the other hand if Γ is an uncountable set, then $\ell_{\infty}(\Gamma)$ does not admit a strictly convex renorming [Day,1955].

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- Every separable Banach space has a LUR, Gâteaux renorming.
- Every separable Banach space with a separable dual has a LUR, Fréchet renorming.

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Problem 52.1.1.5: Does every infinite-dimensional separable space admit a norm that is rotund and Gâteaux smooth but not LUR?

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A slice of K is a set of the form

 $S(K, x^*, \alpha) := \{x^* \in K; x^*(x) > \sup x^*(K) - \alpha\}.$

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A point x is a denting point of B_X if for each neighbourhood V of x in the norm topology there exists a slice S of B_X such that $x \in S \subset V$.

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Theorem (De Bernardi, S.)

Every infinite-dimensional separable Banach space admits an average locally uniformly rotund (and hence rotund) Gâteaux smooth equivalent norm $|\cdot|$ which is not locally uniformly rotund.

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is a closed, convex, symmetric subset of ℓ_2 with nonempty interior.

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The formula $\|\cdot\| := \mu_D(\cdot)$ defines an equivalent norm on $(\ell_2, \|\cdot\|_2)$ which satisfies

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$$|x|^2 := ||x||^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x_n^2}{2^n}$$

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What about the general case?

Let X be a separable Banach space.

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Let X be a separable Banach space. Then there exist an equivalent norm $\|\cdot\|$ and an M-basis $(e_n, g_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ on X such that:

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- we have

$$|||x|||^2 = |||x - g_1(x)e_1|||^2 + [g_1(x)]^2;$$

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$$\ \ \|e_n\|=1, \ \ \text{whenever} \ n\in\mathbb{N};$$

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, whenever $n \in \mathbb{N}$;
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4 $|\!|\!| g_1 |\!|\!|^* = |\!|\!| g_{3n} |\!|\!|^* = 1$, whenever $n \in \mathbb{N}$.
We define the linear operator $T: (\ell_2, |\!| \cdot |\!|_2) \to (X, |\!|\!| \cdot |\!|\!|)$ by

$$T\alpha = \sqrt{2}\alpha_1 e_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \alpha_n e_n,$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \textcircled{\begin{subarray}{l} \bullet \end{subarray}} & \fbox{\begin{subarray}{l} \bullet \end{subarray}} \\ \textcircled{\begin{subarray}{l} \bullet \end{subarray}} & \fbox{\begin{subarray}{l} \bullet \end{subarray}} \\ & \red{subarray} \\ & \red{subarray}$$

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$$D := \operatorname{conv}(T[B_{\ell_2}] \cup B_{(X, \|\cdot\|)}) \quad |x|^2 = \|x\|^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} 2^{-n} f_n(x)^2.$$

Where $f_n = g_n / |||g_n|||^* \ (n \in \mathbb{N}).$

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Rotund not MLUR

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Definition

A norm $\|\cdot\|$ is called midpoint locally uniformly rotund (MLUR) if whenever $x \in S_X$ and $x_n \in X$ are such that $\|x + x_n\| \to 1$ and $\|x - x_n\| \to 1$, then $x_n \to 0$.
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Definition

A norm $\|\cdot\|$ is called weakly uniformly rotund (WUR) if whenever $x_n - y_n \to 0$ in the weak topology of X whenever $x_n, y_n \in S_X$ are such that $||x_n + y_n|| \to 2$.

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Both questions have positive answer (Draga, 2015),

Theorem (De Bernardi, Preti, S.)

Every infinite-dimensional separable Banach space admits an equivalent norm which is Rotund, Gâteaux smooth and not MLUR.

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Every infinite-dimensional separable Banach space admits an equivalent norm which is Rotund, Gâteaux smooth and not MLUR.

Theorem (De Bernardi, Preti, S.)

Every infinite-dimensional Banach space with separable dual admits an equivalent norm which is WUR Fréchet smooth and not MLUR.

Problem	Answer	Paper
52.1.1.5	Y	[DS]
52.1.2.1	Y	[Q]
52.1.2.4	Y	[Q]
52.1.3.3	Y	[Q]
52.1.4.2	Y	[Q]
52.1.4.6	Y	[HQ]
52.3.1	Y	[HQ]
52.3.3	Y	[D]
52.3.4	Y	[HQ]
52.3.6	Y	[D]
52.3.7	Y	[HQ]

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Thank you for your attention!

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