

THE BISHOP-PHELPS-BOLLOBÁS VERSION OF LINDENSTRAUSS PROPERTIES A AND B

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Dedicated to the memory of Joram Lindenstrauss and Robert Phelps

ABSTRACT. We study a Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás version of Lindenstrauss properties A and B. For domain spaces, we study Banach spaces X such that (X, Y) has the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás property (BPBp) for every Banach space Y . We show that in this case, there exists a universal function $\eta_X(\varepsilon)$ such that for every Y , the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp with this function. This allows us to prove some necessary isometric conditions for X to have the property. We also prove that if X has this property in every equivalent norm, then X is one-dimensional. For range spaces, we study Banach spaces Y such that (X, Y) has the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás property for every Banach space X . In this case, we show that there is a universal function $\eta_Y(\varepsilon)$ such that for every X , the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp with this function. This implies that this property of Y is strictly stronger than Lindenstrauss property B. The main tool to get these results is the study of the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás property for c_0 -, ℓ_1 - and ℓ_∞ -sums of Banach spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

In his seminal work of 1963, J. Lindenstrauss [18] examined the extension of the Bishop-Phelps theorem, on denseness of the family of norm-attaining scalar-valued functionals on a Banach space, to vector-valued linear operators. In this paper, he introduced two universal properties, A and B , that a Banach space might have. (All notions mentioned here will be reviewed later in this Introduction.) Seven years later, B. Bollobás observed that there is a numerical version of the Bishop-Phelps theorem, and his contribution is known as the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás theorem. Recently, vector-valued versions of this result have been studied (see, e.g., [2]). Our goal here is to introduce and study analogues of properties A and B in the context of vector-valued versions of the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás theorem.

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Let us now restart the Introduction, this time giving the necessary background material to help make the paper entirely accessible. The Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás property was introduced in 2008 [2] as an extension of the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás theorem to the vector valued case. It can be regarded as a “quantitative version” of the study of norm-attaining operators initiated by J. Lindenstrauss in 1963. We begin with some notation to present its definition. Let X and Y be Banach spaces over the field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} . We will use the common notation S_X , B_X , X^* for the unit sphere, the closed unit ball and the dual space of X respectively, $L(X, Y)$ for the Banach space of all bounded linear operators from X into Y , and $NA(X, Y)$ for the subset of all norm-attaining operators. (We say that an operator $T \in L(X, Y)$ *attains its norm* if $\|T\| = \|Tx\|$ for some $x \in S_X$.) We will abbreviate $L(X, X)$, resp. $NA(X, X)$, by $L(X)$, resp. $NA(X)$.

Definition 1.1 ([2, Definition 1.1]). A pair of Banach spaces (X, Y) is said to have the *Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás property* (BPBp for short) if for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ there is $\eta(\varepsilon) > 0$ such that for every $T_0 \in L(X, Y)$ with $\|T_0\| = 1$ and every $x_0 \in S_X$ satisfying

$$\|T_0(x_0)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon),$$

there exist $S \in L(X, Y)$ and $x \in S_X$ such that

$$1 = \|S\| = \|Sx\|, \quad \|x_0 - x\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|T_0 - T\| < \varepsilon.$$

In this case, we will say that (X, Y) has the BPBp with function $\varepsilon \mapsto \eta(\varepsilon)$.

The study of the “denseness of norm-attaining things” goes back to the celebrated Bishop-Phelps theorem [6] which appeared in 1961. This theorem simply states that $NA(X, \mathbb{K})$ is dense in X^* for every Banach space X . The problem of the denseness of $NA(X, Y)$ in $L(X, Y)$ was given in that paper, and in 1963 J. Lindenstrauss [18] provided a simple example to show that it is not true in general. On the other hand, motivated by some problems in numerical range theory, in 1970 B. Bollobás [7] gave a “quantitative version” of the Bishop-Phelps theorem which, in the above language, states that the pair (X, \mathbb{K}) has the BPBp for every Banach space X . Nowadays, this result is known as the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás theorem. We refer to the expository paper [1] for a detailed account on norm-attaining operators; any result not explicitly referred to below can be found there.

As the problem of the denseness of norm attaining operators is so general, J. Lindenstrauss [18] introduced and studied the following two properties. A Banach space X is said to have *Lindenstrauss property A* if $\overline{NA(X, Z)} = L(X, Z)$ for every Banach space Z . A Banach space Y is said to have *Lindenstrauss property B* if $\overline{NA(Z, Y)} = L(Z, Y)$ for every Banach space Z . We remark that both properties A and B are isometric in nature (that is, they depend upon the particular norm).

Lindenstrauss property A is trivially satisfied by finite-dimensional spaces by compactness of the closed unit ball, and it is also satisfied by reflexive spaces [18]. J. Bourgain [8] proved in 1977 that the Radon-Nikodým property characterizes Lindenstrauss property A isomorphically: a Banach space has the Radon-Nikodým property if and only if it has Lindenstrauss property A in every equivalent norm. From the isometric viewpoint, W. Schachermayer [21] introduced property α , which implies Lindenstrauss property A. It

is satisfied, for instance, by ℓ_1 , and it is also satisfied in many Banach spaces, including all separable spaces, after an equivalent renorming. There is a weakening of property α , called *property quasi- α* introduced by Y. S. Choi and H. G. Song [12] which still implies Lindenstrauss property A. On the other hand, examples of Banach spaces failing Lindenstrauss property A are c_0 , non-atomic $L_1(\mu)$ spaces, $C(K)$ spaces for infinite and metrizable K , and the canonical predual of any Lorentz sequence space $d(w, 1)$ with $w \in \ell_2 \setminus \ell_1$. Finally, we mention that Lindenstrauss property A is stable under arbitrary ℓ_1 -sums [12].

Much less is known about Lindenstrauss property B. The base field \mathbb{K} clearly has it, since this is just the Bishop-Phelps theorem. However, it is unknown whether every finite-dimensional space has Lindenstrauss property B, even for two-dimensional Euclidean space. J. Lindenstrauss gave an isometric sufficient condition for property B, called *property β* , which is satisfied by polyhedral finite-dimensional spaces, and by any space between c_0 and ℓ_∞ inclusive. It was proved later by J. Partington [20] that every Banach space can be equivalently renormed to have property β and, therefore, to have Lindenstrauss property B. There is a weakening of property β , called *property quasi- β* introduced by M. Acosta, F. Aguirre and R. Payá [4] which provides new examples of spaces with Lindenstrauss property B, such as some non-polyhedral finite-dimensional spaces and the canonical predual of any Lorentz sequence space $d(w, 1)$ with $w \in c_0 \setminus \ell_1$. Among spaces without Lindenstrauss property B we find infinite-dimensional $L_1(\mu)$ spaces, $C[0, 1]$, $d(w, 1)$ with $w \in \ell_2 \setminus \ell_1$ and every infinite-dimensional strictly convex space (or \mathbb{C} -rotund space in the complex case); in particular ℓ_p for $1 < p < \infty$ all fail Lindenstrauss property B. Let us finish by mentioning that Lindenstrauss property B is stable under arbitrary c_0 -sums [4, Proposition 3].

Since its introduction in 2008, quite a few papers regarding the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás property have been published (see, e.g., [3, 5, 9, 13, 17]). Among others, the following pairs have been shown to have the BPBp: $(L_1(\mu), L_\infty[0, 1])$ for every σ -finite measure μ , $(X, C_0(L))$ for every Asplund space X and every Hausdorff locally compact space L , (X, Y) when X is uniformly convex or Y has property β , or both X and Y are finite-dimensional.

In this paper, we will deal with the following definitions, which are exactly the BPB versions of Lindenstrauss properties A and B.

Definition 1.2. Let X and Y be Banach spaces. We say that X is a *universal BPB domain space* if for every Banach space Z , the pair (X, Z) has the BPBp. We say that Y is a *universal BPB range space* if for every Banach space Z , the pair (Z, Y) has the BPBp.

The following assertions are clearly true:

- (a) a universal BPB domain space has Lindenstrauss property A,
- (b) a universal BPB range space has Lindenstrauss property B.

The converse of (a) is known to be false: the space ℓ_1 has Lindenstrauss property A but fails to be a universal BPB domain space [2, Theorem 4.1]. Even more, every finite-dimensional Banach space clearly has Lindenstrauss property A, but ℓ_1^2 fails to be a universal BPB domain space. (We will prove this later in Corollary 3.3, but it can be

found by “surfing” into the details of the proofs in [2].) Also, a two-dimensional real space is a universal BPB domain space if and only if it is uniformly convex [17, Corollary 9] (see Corollary 3.5 below).

The validity of the converse of (b) has been pending from the beginning of the study of the BPBp, since the basic examples of spaces with Lindenstrauss property B, i.e. those having property β , are actually universal BPB range spaces [2, Theorem 2.2]. In §4, we will provide an example of a Banach space having Lindenstrauss property B but failing to be a universal BPB range space.

One of the main tools in this paper is to compare the function $\eta(\varepsilon)$ appearing in the definition of the BPBp for different pairs of spaces. The following notation will make clear what we mean.

Notation 1.3. Fix a pair (X, Y) of Banach spaces and write

$$\Pi(X, Y) = \{(x, T) \in X \times L(X, Y) : \|T\| = \|x\| = \|Tx\| = 1\}.$$

For every $\rho \in (0, 1)$, let

$$\mathcal{S}(X, Y)(\rho) := \{(S, x) \in L(X, Y) \times X : \|S\| = \|x\| = 1, \|Sx\| > 1 - \rho\}.$$

Also, for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ we define $\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon)$ to be the supremum of the set consisting of 0 and those $\rho > 0$ such that for all pairs $(T_0, x_0) \in \mathcal{S}(X, Y)(\rho)$, there exists a pair $(T, x) \in \Pi(X, Y)$ such that $\|x_0 - x\| < \varepsilon$ and $\|T_0 - T\| < \varepsilon$. Equivalently,

$$\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) = \inf\{1 - \|Tx\| : x \in S_X, T \in L(X), \|T\| = 1, \text{dist}((x, T), \Pi(X, Y)) \geq \varepsilon\},$$

where $\text{dist}((x, T), \Pi(X, Y)) = \inf\{\max\{\|x - y\|, \|T - S\|\} : (y, S) \in \Pi(X, Y)\}$.

It is clear that the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp if and only if $\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) > 0$ for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. By construction, if a function $\varepsilon \mapsto \eta(\varepsilon)$ is valid in the definition of the BPBp for the pair (X, Y) , then $\eta(\varepsilon) \leq \eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon)$. That is, $\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon)$ is the best function (i.e. the largest) we can find to ensure that (X, Y) has the BPBp. It is also immediate that $\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon)$ is increasing with respect to ε .

We now present the main results of this paper. We first study the behavior of the BPBp with respect to direct sums of Banach spaces. Specifically, we prove that given two families $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ and $\{Y_j : j \in J\}$ of Banach spaces, if X is the c_0 -, ℓ_1 - or ℓ_∞ -sum of $\{X_i\}$ and Y is the c_0 -, ℓ_1 - or ℓ_∞ -sum of $\{Y_j\}$, then

$$\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) \leq \eta(X_i, Y_j)(\varepsilon) \quad (i \in I, j \in J).$$

Therefore, if the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp, then every pair (X_i, Y_j) does with a non-worse function η . The main consequence of this result is that every universal BPB space has a “universal” function η . That is, if X is a universal BPBp domain space, then

$$\inf\{\eta(X, Z)(\varepsilon) : Z \text{ Banach space}\} > 0 \quad (\varepsilon \in (0, 1));$$

if Y is a universal BPBp range space, then

$$\inf\{\eta(Z, Y)(\varepsilon) : Z \text{ Banach space}\} > 0 \quad (\varepsilon \in (0, 1)).$$

With this fact in mind, we see from [17] (where the existence of a universal function was hypothesized) some necessary conditions for a Banach space to be a universal BPB domain space. In particular, a real, two-dimensional universal BPB domain space must be uniformly convex. Another related result is that for Banach spaces X and Y and a compact Hausdorff space K , if the pair $(X, C(K, Y))$ has the BPBp, then so does (X, Y) . We also provide a new result on stability of density of norm attaining operators from which we can deduce that $NA(X)$ is not dense in $L(X)$ for the space $X = C[0, 1] \oplus_1 L_1[0, 1]$.

With respect to domain spaces, we obtain the following result: If a Banach space contains a non-trivial L -summand, then it is not a universal BPB domain space. Hence every Banach space of dimension greater than one can be equivalently renormed so as to not be a universal BPB domain space.

With respect to range spaces, we provide an example of a Banach space \mathcal{Y} which is the c_0 -sum of a family of polyhedral spaces of dimension two such that (ℓ_1^2, \mathcal{Y}) does not have the BPBp. This is the announced result of a Banach space having Lindenstrauss property B (in fact, even having property quasi- β of [4]) and yet failing to be a universal BPB range space. It also follows that being a universal BPB range space is not stable under infinite c_0 - or ℓ_∞ -sums.

The outline of the paper is as follows. Section 2 contains the results on direct sums which will be the main tools for the rest of the paper. We give in Section 3 the results related to domain spaces, while our results related to range spaces are discussed in Section 4.

2. THE TOOLS: BISHOP-PHELPS-BOLLOBÁS AND DIRECT SUMS

Our aim in this section is to study the relationship between the BPBp and certain direct sums of Banach spaces. We will use these results later to get the main theorems of the paper.

Our principal interest in this section deals with c_0 -, ℓ_1 -, and ℓ_∞ -sums of Banach spaces. We need some notation. Given a family $\{X_\lambda : \lambda \in \Lambda\}$ of Banach spaces, we denote by $[\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda]_{c_0}$ (resp. $[\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda]_{\ell_1}$, $[\bigoplus_{\lambda \in \Lambda} X_\lambda]_{\ell_\infty}$) the c_0 -sum (resp. ℓ_1 -sum, ℓ_∞ -sum) of the family. In case Λ has just two elements, we use the simpler notation $X \oplus_\infty Y$ and $X \oplus_1 Y$.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ and $\{Y_j : j \in J\}$ be families of Banach spaces, let X be the c_0 -, ℓ_1 -, or ℓ_∞ -sum of $\{X_i\}$ and let Y be the c_0 -, ℓ_1 -, or ℓ_∞ -sum of $\{Y_j\}$. If the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$, then the pair (X_i, Y_j) also has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$ for every $i \in I, j \in J$. In other words,*

$$\eta(X, Y) \leq \eta(X_i, Y_j) \quad (i \in I, j \in J).$$

This theorem will be obtained by simply combining Propositions 2.3, 2.6, and 2.7 below. In some cases, we are able to provide partial converses.

Before providing these propositions, and therefore the proof of Theorem 2.1, we present its main consequence: universal BPB spaces have “universal” functions η . In subsequent sections, we will frequently appeal to the following result.

Corollary 2.2. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces.*

- (a) *If X is a universal BPB domain space, then there is a function $\eta_X : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that for every Banach space Y , (X, Y) has the BPBp with η_X . In other words, for every Y , $\eta(X, Y) \geq \eta_X$.*
- (b) *If Y is a universal BPB range space, then there is a function $\eta_Y : (0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$ such that for every Banach space X , (X, Y) has the BPBp with η_Y . In other words, for every X , $\eta(X, Y) \geq \eta_Y$.*

Proof. (a). Assume that (X, Y) has the BPBp for every Banach space Y , but no such universal function η_X exists. Then, for some $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists a sequence of Banach spaces $\{Y_n\}$ such that (X, Y_n) has the BPBp and $\eta(X, Y_n)(\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$. But if we consider the space $Y = [\bigoplus_{n \in \mathbb{N}} Y_n]_{c_0}$, then (X, Y) has the BPBp by the BPB universality of X , and Theorem 2.1 (actually Proposition 2.3 below) gives $\eta(X, Y_n)(\varepsilon) \geq \eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) > 0$, a contradiction.

(b). The same idea as in (a) works, with ℓ_1 -sums of domain spaces substituting c_0 -sums of range spaces. \square

We are now ready to provide the following three propositions which will give Theorem 2.1. The first is the most natural case: ℓ_1 -sums of domain spaces and c_0 - or ℓ_∞ -sums of range spaces.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ and $\{Y_j : j \in J\}$ be families of Banach spaces, $X = [\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i]_{\ell_1}$ and $Y = [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{\ell_\infty}$ or $Y = [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{c_0}$. If the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$, then (X_i, Y_j) also has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$ for every $i \in I$, $j \in J$. In other words,*

$$\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) \leq \eta(X_i, Y_j)(\varepsilon) \quad (i \in I, j \in J).$$

We observe that this result appeared in [11, Proposition 2.4], but the authors were not interested in controlling the function $\eta(\varepsilon)$, which will be of relevance to us in this paper.

Proof of Proposition 2.3. Let E_i and F_j denote the natural isometric embeddings of X_i and Y_j into X and Y , respectively, and let P_i and Q_j denote the natural norm-one projections from X and Y onto X_i and Y_j , respectively. For $T \in L(X, Y)$, we can easily see that

$$\|T\| = \sup\{\|Q_j T\| : j \in J\} = \sup\{\|T E_i\| : i \in I\}.$$

(A proof of this fact can be found in [19, Lemma 2], for instance.) Hence

$$\|T\| = \sup\{\|Q_j T E_i\| : i \in I, j \in J\}.$$

Fix $h \in I$ and $k \in J$. To show that the pair (X_h, Y_k) satisfies the BPBp with function $\eta(\varepsilon)$, suppose that $\|T(x_h)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$ for $T \in S_{L(X_h, Y_k)}$ and $x_h \in S_{X_h}$. Consider the linear operator $\tilde{T} = F_k T P_h \in L(X, Y)$. Note that $Q_j \tilde{T} = 0$ for $j \neq k$ and $Q_k \tilde{T} E_i = 0$ for $i \neq h$, while $Q_k \tilde{T} E_h = T$, $\|\tilde{T}\| = \|T\| = 1$ and $\|\tilde{T}(E_h x_h)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$.

Since the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp, there exists $(x_0, \tilde{S}) \in \Pi(X, Y)$ such that

$$\|\tilde{T} - \tilde{S}\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|x_0 - E_h(x_h)\| < \varepsilon.$$

Let $S = Q_k \tilde{S} E_h \in L(X_h, Y_k)$. Clearly $\|S\| \leq 1$ and $\|S - T\| \leq \|\tilde{S} - \tilde{T}\| < \varepsilon$. Now we want to show that S attains its norm at $P_h(x_0)$ and that $\|P_h(x_0)\| = 1$. Indeed, for $j \in J$, $j \neq k$ one has

$$\|Q_j \tilde{S} x_0\| = \|Q_j \tilde{S} x_0 - Q_j \tilde{T} x_0\| \leq \|\tilde{S} - \tilde{T}\| < \varepsilon < 1.$$

Hence $\|\tilde{S} x_0\| = 1 = \|Q_k \tilde{S} x_0\|$, which shows that $\|Q_k \tilde{S}\| = 1$ and $Q_k \tilde{S}$ attains its norm at x_0 . Similarly, for $i \in I$, $i \neq h$ we have

$$\|Q_k \tilde{S} E_i\| = \|Q_k \tilde{S} E_i - Q_k \tilde{T} E_i\| \leq \|\tilde{S} - \tilde{T}\| < \varepsilon < 1,$$

and so $\|Q_k \tilde{S}\| = 1 = \|Q_k \tilde{S} E_h\| = \|S\|$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= \|Q_k \tilde{S} x_0\| \leq \sum_{i \in I} \|Q_k \tilde{S} E_i P_i x_0\| = \|S P_h x_0\| + \sum_{i \in I, i \neq h} \|Q_k \tilde{S} E_i P_i x_0\| \\ &\leq \|P_h x_0\| + \varepsilon \sum_{i \in I, i \neq h} \|P_i x_0\| \leq \|P_h x_0\| + \sum_{i \in I, i \neq h} \|P_i x_0\| = 1, \end{aligned}$$

we have $\|P_i x_0\| = 0$ for $i \neq h$ and $\|S(P_h x_0)\| = \|P_h x_0\| = 1$. Further,

$$\|P_h x_0 - x_h\| = \|P_h(x_0 - E_h(x_h))\| \leq \|x_0 - E_h(x_h)\| < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

The next proposition gives when the converse result is possible, but only for range spaces.

Proposition 2.4. *Let X be a Banach space and let $\{Y_j : j \in J\}$ be a family of Banach spaces. Then, for both $Y = [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{c_0}$ and $Y = [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{\ell_\infty}$, one has*

$$\eta(X, Y) = \inf_{j \in J} \eta(X, Y_j).$$

Consequently, the following four conditions are equivalent:

- (i) $\inf_{j \in J} \eta(X, Y_j)(\varepsilon) > 0$ for all $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$,
- (ii) every pair (X, Y_j) has the BPBp with a common function $\eta(\varepsilon) > 0$,
- (iii) the pair $(X, [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{\ell_\infty})$ has the BPBp,
- (iv) the pair $(X, [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{c_0})$ has the BPBp.

Proof. The inequality \leq follows from Proposition 2.3. So let us prove the converse inequality. To do this, we fix $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$. Write $\eta(\varepsilon) = \inf_{j \in J} \eta(X, Y_j)$ and suppose $\eta(\varepsilon) > 0$ (otherwise there is nothing to prove), so $\eta(X, Y_j) \geq \eta(\varepsilon) > 0$. Let F_j and Q_j be as in the proof of Proposition 2.3. Suppose that $T \in S_{L(X, Y)}$ and $x_0 \in S_X$ satisfy

$$\|T x_0\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon).$$

Then there is $j_0 \in I$ such that $\|Q_{j_0} T x_0\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$. By the assumption on ε , there are an operator $S_{j_0} : X \rightarrow Y_{j_0}$ and a vector $u \in S_X$ such that

$$\|S_{j_0}\| = \|S_{j_0} u\| = 1, \quad \|S_{j_0} - Q_{j_0} T\| < \varepsilon, \quad \text{and} \quad \|x_0 - u\| < \varepsilon.$$

Define $S : X \rightarrow Y$ by

$$S = \sum_{j \neq j_0} F_j Q_j T + F_{j_0} S_{j_0}.$$

Clearly $\|S\| \leq 1$ and $\|Su\| \geq \|S_{j_0}u\| = 1$, so $(u, S) \in \Pi(X, Y)$. On the other hand,

$$\|T - S\| = \sup_{j \in J} \|Q_j(T - S)\| = \|Q_{j_0}T - S_{j_0}\| < \varepsilon.$$

We have proved that (X, Y) has the BPBp with the function $\eta(\varepsilon)$. In other words, $\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) \geq \eta(\varepsilon)$. \square

One particular case of Proposition 2.4 is that the BPBp is stable for finite ℓ_∞ -sums of range spaces.

Corollary 2.5. *Let X, Y_1, \dots, Y_m be Banach spaces and write $Y = Y_1 \oplus_\infty \dots \oplus_\infty Y_m$. Then, (X, Y) has the BPBp if and only if (X, Y_j) has the BPBp for every $j = 1, \dots, m$. As a consequence, Y_1, \dots, Y_m are universal BPB range spaces if and only if Y is.*

Note that since ℓ_1 is not a universal BPB domain space, we cannot expect an analogue of Proposition 2.4 for ℓ_1 -sums of domain spaces. Indeed, even Corollary 2.5 has no counterpart for finite ℓ_1 -sums of domain spaces. This follows from the fact that ℓ_1^2 fails to be a universal BPB domain space (Corollary 3.3 below or [17, Corollary 9]).

The second result deals with c_0 - or ℓ_∞ -sums of domain spaces.

Proposition 2.6. *Let $\{X_i : i \in I\}$ be a family of Banach spaces, $X = [\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i]_{c_0}$ or $X = [\bigoplus_{i \in I} X_i]_{\ell_\infty}$, and let Y be a Banach space. If the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$, then the pair (X_i, Y) also has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$ for every $i \in I$. In other words, $\eta(X, Y) \leq \eta(X_i, Y)$ for every $i \in I$.*

Proof. For every $i \in I$ we may write $X = X_i \oplus_\infty Z$ for a suitable Banach space Z . Thus, without loss of generality, we may assume that $X = X_1 \oplus_\infty X_2$.

For fixed $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, suppose that $\|T(x_0)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$ for some $T \in L(X_1, Y)$ with $\|T\| = 1$ and some $x_0 \in S_{X_1}$. Define a linear operator $\tilde{T} \in L(X, Y)$ by

$$\tilde{T}(x_1, x_2) = Tx_1 \quad ((x_1, x_2) \in X).$$

Observe that $\|\tilde{T}\| = 1$ and $\|\tilde{T}(x_0, 0)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$. Since the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp, there exist $\tilde{S} \in L(X, Y)$ with $\|\tilde{S}\| = 1$ and $(x'_1, x'_2) \in S_X$ such that

$$\|\tilde{S}\| = \|\tilde{S}(x'_1, x'_2)\| = 1, \quad \|\tilde{T} - \tilde{S}\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|(x'_1, x'_2) - (x_0, 0)\| < \varepsilon.$$

From the last inequality, we see that

$$(1) \quad \|x'_1 - x_0\| < \varepsilon, \quad \|x'_2\| < \varepsilon < 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \|x'_1\| = 1.$$

If we define $S \in L(X_1, Y)$ by $S(x_1) = \tilde{S}(x_1, 0)$, then $\|S\| \leq \|\tilde{S}\| = 1$ and $\|S - T\| \leq \|\tilde{T} - \tilde{S}\| < \varepsilon$. So, by (1), it suffices to show that $\|S(x'_1)\| = 1$. Indeed, using (1) again, we have that $\|\varepsilon^{-1}x'_2\| \leq 1$, so $(x'_1, \varepsilon^{-1}x'_2) \in B_X$. We can write

$$\tilde{S}(x'_1, x'_2) = (1 - \varepsilon)\tilde{S}(x'_1, 0) + \varepsilon\tilde{S}(x'_1, \varepsilon^{-1}x'_2)$$

and, since $\|\tilde{S}(x'_1, x'_2)\| = 1$, we get $\|\tilde{S}(x'_1, 0)\| = 1$. This is exactly $\|S(x'_1)\| = 1$, as desired. \square

Considered as a real Banach space, ℓ_∞^2 is not a universal BPB domain space (it is isometric to ℓ_1^2). As a consequence, we cannot expect the converse of Proposition 2.6 to be true, even for finite sums.

The third proposition deals with the remaining case of ℓ_1 -sums of range spaces.

Proposition 2.7. *Let $\{Y_j : j \in J\}$ be a family of Banach spaces, $Y = [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{\ell_1}$, and let X be a Banach space. If the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$, then the pair (X, Y_j) also has the BPBp with $\eta(\varepsilon)$ for every $j \in J$. In other words, $\eta(X, Y) \leq \eta(X, Y_j)$ for every $j \in J$.*

Proof. Arguing as in the previous proof, we may assume that $Y = Y_1 \oplus_1 Y_2$.

For $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$ fixed, suppose that $\|T(x_1)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$ for some $T \in L(X, Y_1)$ with $\|T\| = 1$ and some $x_1 \in S_X$. Define a linear operator $\tilde{T} \in L(X, Y)$ by

$$\tilde{T}(x) = (Tx, 0) \quad (x \in X).$$

Observe that $\|\tilde{T}\| = 1$ and $\|\tilde{T}(x_1)\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$. Since the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp, there exist $\tilde{S} \in L(X, Y)$ with $\|\tilde{S}\| = 1$ and $x_0 \in S_X$ such that

$$\|\tilde{S}\| = \|\tilde{S}(x_0)\| = 1, \quad \|\tilde{T} - \tilde{S}\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|x_1 - x_0\| < \varepsilon.$$

Write $\tilde{S}(x) = (S_1(x), S_2(x))$ for every $x \in X$, where $S_j \in L(X, Y_j)$ for $j = 1, 2$, and observe that

$$(2) \quad \|\tilde{S}x - \tilde{T}x\| = \|S_1x - Tx\| + \|S_2x\| < \varepsilon \quad (x \in B_X).$$

In particular,

$$\|S_1 - T\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|S_2\| < \varepsilon.$$

Now, consider $y^* = (y_1^*, y_2^*) \in Y^* \equiv Y_1^* \oplus_\infty Y_2^*$ with $\|y^*\| = 1$ such that $\operatorname{Re} y^*(\tilde{S}(x_0)) = 1$. We have that

$$1 = \operatorname{Re} y^*(\tilde{S}(x_0)) = \operatorname{Re} y_1^*(S_1x_0) + \operatorname{Re} y_2^*(S_2x_0) \leq \|S_1x_0\| + \|S_2x_0\| = \|\tilde{S}(x_0)\| = 1.$$

Therefore, we get that

$$\operatorname{Re} y_1^*(S_1x_0) = \|S_1x_0\| \quad \text{and} \quad \operatorname{Re} y_2^*(S_2x_0) = \|S_2x_0\|.$$

Finally, we define $S \in L(X, Y_1)$ by

$$Sx = S_1x + y_2^*(S_2x) \frac{S_1x_0}{\|S_1x_0\|} \quad (x \in X).$$

(Observe that $\|S_1x_0\| = 1 - \|S_2x_0\| \geq 1 - \|S_2\| > 1 - \varepsilon > 0$). Then, for $x \in B_X$ we have

$$\|Sx\| \leq \|S_1x\| + |y_2^*(S_2x)| \leq \|S_1x\| + \|S_2x\| = \|\tilde{S}(x)\| \leq 1,$$

so $\|S\| \leq 1$. Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} \|Sx_0\| &= \left\| S_1x_0 + y_2^*(S_2x_0) \frac{S_1x_0}{\|S_1x_0\|} \right\| \geq \operatorname{Re} y_1^* \left(S_1x_0 + y_2^*(S_2x_0) \frac{S_1x_0}{\|S_1x_0\|} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{Re} y_1^*(S_1x_0) + \operatorname{Re} y_2^*(S_2x_0) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Hence S attains its norm at x_0 . As $\|x_0 - x_1\| < \varepsilon$, it remains to prove that $\|S - T\| < \varepsilon$. Indeed, for $x \in B_X$, we have

$$\|Sx - Tx\| \leq \|S_1x - Tx\| + |y_2^*(S_2x)| \leq \|S_1x - Tx\| + \|S_2x\|,$$

so $\|S - T\| < \varepsilon$ by (2). \square

As ℓ_1 does not have Lindenstrauss property B, we cannot expect that a converse of Proposition 2.7 can be true in general. In fact, we don't even know whether such a converse is true for finite sums, that is, whether $(X, Y_1 \oplus_1 Y_2)$ has the BPBp whenever (X, Y_j) does for $j = 1, 2$.

Another result in the same direction is the following generalization of [10, Theorem 11] where it is proved for $X = \ell_1$.

Proposition 2.8. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces and let K be a compact Hausdorff space. If $(X, C(K, Y))$ has the BPBp with a function $\eta(\varepsilon)$, then (X, Y) has the BPBp with the same function $\eta(\varepsilon)$. In other words, $\eta(X, Y) \geq \eta(X, C(K, Y))$.*

Proof. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, consider $T \in S_{L(X, Y)}$ and $x_0 \in S_X$ satisfying

$$\|Tx_0\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon).$$

The bounded linear operator $\tilde{T} : X \rightarrow C(K, Y)$, defined by $[\tilde{T}(x)](t) = T(x)$ for all $x \in X$ and $t \in K$, satisfies $\|\tilde{T}x_0\| = \|Tx_0\| > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$. By the assumption, there exist $x_1 \in S_X$ and $\tilde{S} \in L(X, C(K, Y))$ such that

$$\|\tilde{S}\| = \|\tilde{S}(x_1)\| = 1, \quad \|\tilde{T} - \tilde{S}\| < \varepsilon, \quad \|x_0 - x_1\| < \varepsilon.$$

Moreover, there is $t_1 \in K$ such that $1 = \|\tilde{S}(x_1)\| = \|[\tilde{S}(x_1)](t_1)\|$. We can now see that the bounded linear operator $S : X \rightarrow Y$ defined by $S(x) = [\tilde{S}(x)](t_1)$ for all $x \in X$, satisfies that

$$\|S\| = \sup_{x \in B_X} \|[\tilde{S}(x)](t_1)\| = \|[\tilde{S}(x_1)](t_1)\| = \|S(x_1)\| = 1$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \|S - T\| &= \sup_{x \in B_X} \|S(x) - T(x)\| = \sup_{x \in B_X} \|[\tilde{S}(x)](t_1) - [\tilde{T}(x)](t_1)\| \\ &\leq \sup_{x \in B_X} \|\tilde{S}(x) - \tilde{T}(x)\| = \|\tilde{S} - \tilde{T}\| < \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

As we have already known that $\|x_1 - x_0\| < \varepsilon$, we obtain that (X, Y) has the BPBp with the function $\eta(\varepsilon)$. \square

Let us observe that the converse implication in the above proposition is false, as $Y = \mathbb{K}$ is a universal BPBp range space by the Bishop-Phelps-Bollobás theorem but, $C[0, 1]$ does not have even Lindenstrauss property B [22].

A more general way of stating Proposition 2.8 is that if $(X, C(K) \hat{\otimes}_\epsilon Y)$ has the BPBp with $\eta(\epsilon)$, then so does (X, Y) . We do not know what other spaces, besides $C(K)$, have this property. In an analogous way, noting that $L_1(\mu, X) = L_1(\mu) \hat{\otimes}_\pi X$, we remark that we do not know if a result similar to Proposition 2.8 can be obtained for vector valued

L_1 -spaces in the domain: that is, we do not know if the fact that $(L_1(\mu, X), Y)$ has the BPBp implies that (X, Y) does as well (where X and Y are Banach spaces and μ is a positive measure).

We finish this section with a discussion on some analogues to Propositions 2.3, 2.6, and 2.7 for norm-attaining operators. Let $X, Y, X_1, X_2, Y_1,$ and Y_2 be Banach spaces. It is proved in [19, Lemma 2] that Proposition 2.3 has a counterpart for norm attaining operators; that is, if $NA(X_1 \oplus_1 X_2, Y_1 \oplus_\infty Y_2)$ is dense in $L(X_1 \oplus_1 X_2, Y_1 \oplus_\infty Y_2)$, then $NA(X_i, Y_j)$ is dense in $NA(X_i, Y_j)$ for $i, j \in \{1, 2\}$. If we consider ℓ_1 -sums in the range space, it is possible to adapt the proof of Proposition 2.7 to this case, obtaining that if $NA(X, Y_1 \oplus_1 Y_2)$ is dense in $L(X, Y_1 \oplus_1 Y_2)$, then $NA(X, Y_j)$ is dense in $L(X, Y_j)$ for $j = 1, 2$. As far as we know, this result is new. On the other hand, if we consider ℓ_∞ -sums of domain spaces, we do not know how to adapt the proof of Proposition 2.6 to the case of norm-attaining operators. We do not know if the result is true or not; that is, we do not know whether the fact that $NA(X_1 \oplus_\infty X_2, Y)$ is dense in $L(X_1 \oplus_\infty X_2, Y)$ forces $NA(X_i, Y)$ to be dense in $L(X_i, Y)$, $i = 1, 2$.

Let us summarize this new result here (actually, we state a formally more general result) and deduce from it what we believe is an interesting consequence.

Proposition 2.9. *Let $\{Y_j : j \in J\}$ be a family of Banach spaces, $Y = [\bigoplus_{j \in J} Y_j]_{\ell_1}$, and let X be a Banach space. If $NA(X, Y)$ is dense in $L(X, Y)$, then $NA(X, Y_j)$ is dense in $L(X, Y_j)$ for every $j \in J$.*

Example 2.10. *Consider the Banach space $X = C[0, 1] \oplus_1 L_1[0, 1]$. Then, $NA(X, X)$ is not dense in $L(X, X)$. Indeed, if $NA(X, X)$ were dense in $L(X, X)$, then $NA(L_1[0, 1], X)$ would be dense in $L(L_1[0, 1], X)$ by [19, Lemma 2]. But the above proposition would imply that $NA(L_1[0, 1], C[0, 1])$ is dense in $L(L_1[0, 1], C[0, 1])$, a result which was proved to be false by W. Schachermayer [22].*

We will provide another example of this in section 4.

3. RESULTS ON DOMAIN SPACES

We have two objectives in this section. First, we will show that every Banach space of dimension greater than one can be renormed to not be a universal BPBp domain space. One should compare this result with the result by J. Bourgain [8] asserting that a Banach space has Lindenstrauss property A in every equivalent norm if and only if the space has the Radon-Nikodým property. Later in this section we will study conditions which ensure that a Banach space is a universal BPB domain space.

Theorem 3.1. *The base field $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{R}$ or \mathbb{C} is the unique Banach space which is a universal BPBp domain space in any equivalent renorming.*

The theorem is a direct result of the following lemma.

Lemma 3.2. *Let X be a Banach space containing a non-trivial L -summand (i.e. $X = X_1 \oplus_1 X_2$ for some non-trivial subspaces X_1 and X_2) and let Y be a strictly convex Banach space. If the pair (X, Y) has the BPBp, then Y is uniformly convex.*

Proof. For $j = 1, 2$, we pick $e_j \in S_{X_j}$ and $e_j^* \in S_{X^*}$ such that $e_j^*(e_j) = 1$ and $e_1^*(X_2) = 0$ and $e_2^*(X_1) = 0$ (just identify X_j^* with a subspace of X^* and extend the functional to be zero on the other subspace).

Fix $\varepsilon \in (0, 1/2)$ and recall that $\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon) > 0$ by the BPBp. Consider $y_1, y_2 \in S_Y$ such that

$$\|y_1 + y_2\| > 2 - 2\eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon).$$

We define an operator $T \in L(X, Y)$ by

$$T(x_1, x_2) = e_1^*(x_1)y_1 + e_2^*(x_2)y_2 \quad ((x_1, x_2) \in X),$$

which satisfies $\|T\| = 1$. As

$$\left\|T\left(\frac{1}{2}e_1, \frac{1}{2}e_2\right)\right\| = \frac{1}{2}\|y_1 + y_2\| > 1 - \eta(X, Y)(\varepsilon),$$

there are $(x_1, x_2) \in S_X$ and $S \in L(X, Y)$ such that

$$\|S\| = \|S(x_1, x_2)\| = 1, \quad \left\|\frac{1}{2}e_1 - x_1\right\| + \left\|\frac{1}{2}e_2 - x_2\right\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|T - S\| < \varepsilon.$$

We deduce that $\left|\frac{1}{2} - \|x_j\|\right| < \varepsilon < 1/2$, so $0 < \|x_j\| < 1$ and

$$\left\|e_j - \frac{x_j}{\|x_j\|}\right\| \leq 2\left\|\frac{1}{2}e_j - x_j\right\| + \left\|2x_j - \frac{x_j}{\|x_j\|}\right\| \leq 2\varepsilon + |1 - 2\|x_j\|| < 4\varepsilon$$

for $j = 1, 2$. If we write

$$z_1 = S\left(\frac{x_1}{\|x_1\|}, 0\right) \in B_Y \quad \text{and} \quad z_2 = S\left(0, \frac{x_2}{\|x_2\|}\right) \in B_Y,$$

we have that

$$1 = \|S(x_1, x_2)\| = \|\|x_1\|z_1 + \|x_2\|z_2\| \quad \text{and} \quad \|x_1\| + \|x_2\| = 1.$$

As Y is strictly convex, it follows that $z_1 = z_2$. Now,

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_1 - y_2\| &= \|T(e_1, 0) - T(0, e_2)\| \\ &\leq \|T(e_1, 0) - S(e_1, 0)\| + \|T(0, e_2) - S(0, e_2)\| \\ &\quad + \|S(e_1, 0) - z_1\| + \|S(0, e_2) - z_2\| \\ &< 2\|T - S\| + \left\|S(e_1, 0) - S\left(\frac{x_1}{\|x_1\|}, 0\right)\right\| + \left\|S(0, e_2) - S\left(0, \frac{x_2}{\|x_2\|}\right)\right\| \\ &\leq 2\varepsilon + \|S\| \left(\left\|e_1 - \frac{x_1}{\|x_1\|}\right\| + \left\|e_2 - \frac{x_2}{\|x_2\|}\right\| \right) < 10\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

This implies that Y is uniformly convex, as desired. \square

Proof of Theorem 3.1. If $\dim(X) > 1$, we consider any one-codimensional subspace Z of X and observe that $X \simeq \tilde{X} := \mathbb{K} \oplus_1 Z$. Now, consider any strictly convex Banach space Y which is not uniformly convex, and the above lemma gives that (\tilde{X}, Y) does not have the BPBp. \square

We next give the following particular case of Lemma 3.2, which can be deduced from arguments given in [2].

Corollary 3.3. *Let Y be a strictly convex Banach space. If (ℓ_1^2, Y) has the BPBp, then Y is uniformly convex.*

A nice consequence of the above corollary is the following example.

Example 3.4. *There exists a reflexive Banach space X such that the pair (X, X) fails the BPBp. Indeed, let Y be a reflexive strictly convex space which is not uniformly convex and consider the reflexive space $X = \ell_1^2 \oplus_1 Y$. If the pair (X, X) had the BPBp, then so would (ℓ_1^2, Y) by Theorem 2.1, a contradiction with Corollary 3.3.*

Our next goal is to give some necessary conditions for a Banach space to be a universal BPB domain space. Let us recall that if a Banach space X has Lindenstrauss property A, then the following hold [18]: (1) if X is isomorphic to a strictly convex space, then S_X is the closed convex hull of its extreme points, and (2) if X is isomorphic to a locally uniformly convex space, then S_X is the closed convex hull of its strongly exposed points. These results have been strengthened to the case of universal BPBp domain spaces in [17, Theorem 8 and Corollary 9] but with the additional hypothesis that there is a common function η giving the BPBp for all range spaces. Thanks to Corollary 2.2, this hypothesis is unnecessary.

Corollary 3.5. *Let X be a universal BPB domain space. Then,*

- (a) *in the real case, there is no face of S_X which contains a non-empty relatively open subset of S_X ;*
- (b) *if X is isomorphic to a strictly convex Banach space, then the set of all extreme points of B_X is dense in S_X ;*
- (c) *if X is superreflexive, then the set of all strongly exposed points of B_X is dense in S_X .*

In particular, if X is a real 2-dimensional Banach space which is a universal BPB domain space, then X is uniformly convex.

We don't know if a universal BPB domain space has to be uniformly convex. Nevertheless, we can improve Corollary 3.5.(c) to get a slightly stronger result. To do this, we follow Lindenstrauss [18] to say that a family $\{x_\alpha\}_\alpha \subset S_X$ is *uniformly strongly exposed* (with respect to a family $\{f_\alpha\}_\alpha \subset S_{X^*}$) if there is a function $\varepsilon \in (0, 1) \mapsto \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$ having the following properties:

- (i) $f_\alpha(x_\alpha) = 1$ for every α , and
- (ii) for any $x \in B_X$, $\operatorname{Re} f_\alpha(x) > 1 - \delta(\varepsilon)$ implies $\|x - x_\alpha\| < \varepsilon$.

In a uniformly convex Banach space, the unit sphere is a uniformly strongly exposed family (actually, this property characterizes uniform convexity). Here is our new result.

Corollary 3.6. *Let X be a superreflexive universal BPB domain space. Then for every $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$ there exists an ε_0 -dense uniformly strongly exposed family. In particular, the set of all strongly exposed points of B_X is dense in S_X .*

Proof. We write $\|\cdot\|$ for the given norm of X and consider an equivalent norm $|||\cdot|||$ on X for which the Banach space $(X, |||\cdot|||)$ is uniformly convex. We may assume that

$\| \|x\| \| \leq \|x\|$ for all $x \in X$ (see [14, Theorem 9.14], for instance). For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we define an equivalent norm on X by

$$\|x\|_m := \left(\|x\|^2 + \frac{1}{m} \| \|x\| \|^2 \right)^{1/2} \quad (x \in X).$$

We observe that $X_m = (X, \|\cdot\|_m)$ is uniformly convex, so we may consider the function $\varepsilon \mapsto \delta_m(\varepsilon)$ (from the uniform convexity of X_m) which gives that S_{X_m} is a uniformly strongly exposed family (with respect to $S_{X_m^*}$). That is, for every $y \in S_{X_m}$ there is $y^* \in S_{X_m^*}$ such that $y^*(y) = 1$ and

$$(3) \quad \text{if } z \in B_{X_m} \text{ is such that } \operatorname{Re} y^*(z) > 1 - \delta_m(\varepsilon), \text{ then } \|z - y\|_m < \varepsilon.$$

Let $I_m : (X, \|\cdot\|) \rightarrow (X_m, \|\cdot\|_m)$ be the formal identity operator and write

$$T_m = \frac{I_m}{\|I_m\|} \quad \text{and} \quad a_m = \frac{\sqrt{m+1}}{\sqrt{m}}$$

for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Since

$$1 \leq \|I_m\| \leq a_m \quad \text{and} \quad a_m^{-1} \leq \|I_m^{-1}\| \leq 1,$$

it follows that

$$a_m^{-1} \leq \|T_m^{-1}\| \leq a_m.$$

Therefore, if $S \in L(X, X_m)$ satisfies $\|T_m - S\| < a_m^{-1} \leq \|T_m^{-1}\|^{-1}$, then S is invertible (see [15, Corollary 18.12]) and

$$\|T_m^{-1} - S^{-1}\| \leq \frac{\|T_m^{-1}\|^2 \|T_m - S\|}{1 - \|T_m^{-1}\| \|T_m - S\|} \leq \frac{a_m^2 \|T_m - S\|}{1 - a_m \|T_m - S\|},$$

(see [14, Lemma 15.11] where it is done for the case $X_m = X$, but the general case easily follows). Then

$$(4) \quad \|S^{-1}\| \leq \|T_m^{-1}\| + \|T_m^{-1} - S^{-1}\| \leq a_m + \frac{a_m^2 \|T_m - S\|}{1 - a_m \|T_m - S\|} = \frac{a_m}{1 - a_m \|T_m - S\|}.$$

Finally, let $\varepsilon \mapsto \eta_X(\varepsilon) > 0$ be the universal BPBp function for X given by Corollary 2.2.

We need to show that for every fixed $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$, there exists a function $\varepsilon \mapsto \delta_{\varepsilon_0}(\varepsilon) > 0$ satisfying the following conditions: For each $x_0 \in S_X$ there exist $x_1 \in S_X$ and $x_1^* \in S_{X^*}$ such that

- (i) $\|x_1 - x_0\| < \varepsilon_0$,
- (ii) $x_1^*(x_1) = 1$, and
- (iii) for every $\varepsilon > 0$, if $x \in B_X$ satisfies $\operatorname{Re} x_1^*(x) > 1 - \delta_{\varepsilon_0}(\varepsilon)$, then $\|x_1 - x\| < \varepsilon$.

Indeed, fix $\varepsilon_0 \in (0, 1)$ and choose $m \in \mathbb{N}$ satisfying

$$a_m^{-1} = \frac{\sqrt{m}}{\sqrt{1+m}} > 1 - \eta_X(\varepsilon_0) \quad \text{and} \quad a_m^{-1} > \varepsilon_0.$$

Consider $\delta_{\varepsilon_0}(\varepsilon) = \delta_m \left(\frac{1 - a_m \varepsilon_0}{a_m} \varepsilon \right)$ ($\varepsilon > 0$) for this m . Observe that the operator $T_m \in L(X, X_m)$ satisfies $\|T_m\| = 1$ and

$$\|T_m x_0\|_m = \frac{\|x_0\|_m}{\|I_m\|} \geq \|x_0\| a_m^{-1} > 1 - \eta_X(\varepsilon_0).$$

Hence, by the BPB property of (X, X_m) , there exist both an operator $S \in L(X, X_m)$ with $\|S\| = 1$ and $x_1 \in S_X$ such that

$$\|x_0 - x_1\| < \varepsilon_0, \quad \|S(x_1)\|_m = 1, \quad \text{and} \quad \|T_m - S\| < \varepsilon_0.$$

Now, for $y = Sx_1 \in S_{X_m}$, let $y^* \in S_{X_m^*}$ be the functional satisfying (3) (i.e. y^* strongly exposed Sx_1 with the function $\delta_m(\cdot)$). So $y^*(Sx_1) = 1$ and for $x \in B_X$ and $\varepsilon' > 0$,

$$\operatorname{Re} y^*(Sx) > 1 - \delta_m(\varepsilon') \quad \text{implies} \quad \|Sx - Sx_1\| < \varepsilon'.$$

Consider $x_1 \in S_X$ (which satisfies $\|x_1 - x_0\| < \varepsilon_0$) and $x_1^* = S^*(y^*) \in X^*$ (which satisfies $x_1^*(x_1) = 1$ and $\|x_1^*\| = 1$). Suppose that for some $\varepsilon > 0$, $x \in B_X$ satisfies $\operatorname{Re} x_1^*(x) > 1 - \delta_{\varepsilon_0}(\varepsilon)$. Then

$$\operatorname{Re} y^*(Sx) = \operatorname{Re} x_1^*(x) > 1 - \delta_{\varepsilon_0}(\varepsilon) = 1 - \delta_m\left(\frac{1 - a_m\varepsilon_0}{a_m}\varepsilon\right),$$

so $\|Sx - Sx_1\| < \frac{1 - a_m\varepsilon_0}{a_m}\varepsilon$. On the other hand, as $\|T_m - S\| < \varepsilon_0 < a_m^{-1} \leq \|T_m^{-1}\|^{-1}$, it follows that S is invertible and we get from (4) that $\|S^{-1}\| \leq \frac{a_m}{1 - a_m\|T_m - S\|}$. Therefore

$$\|x - x_1\| \leq \|S^{-1}\| \|Sx - Sx_1\| < \|S^{-1}\| \frac{1 - a_m\varepsilon_0}{a_m}\varepsilon \leq \frac{a_m}{1 - a_m\|T_m - S\|} \frac{1 - a_m\varepsilon_0}{a_m}\varepsilon < \varepsilon. \quad \square$$

One can ask whether it is actually possible to deduce uniform convexity from the above corollary. This is not the case, even in the finite dimensional case. To see this, just consider a three dimensional space X in which the set M of strongly exposed points is dense but not the all of S_X . (For instance, we may modify the Euclidean sphere in such a way that there are two diametrically opposite small line segments and the rest of the points are still strongly exposed.) Now, for every $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, consider the set of those points in S_X whose distance to $S_X \setminus M$ is greater than or equal to $\varepsilon_0/2$ (which is contained in M). Then this set is a closed subset of S_X consisting of strongly exposed points, and so it is uniformly strongly exposed by compactness. On the other hand, it is clearly ε_0 -dense.

4. RESULTS ON RANGE SPACES

Our main goal here is to give an example of a Banach space having Lindenstrauss property B which is not a universal BPB range space. We recall that, as a particular case of [2, Theorem 2.2], finite-dimensional real polyhedral spaces are universal BPB range spaces since they have property β (we will not introduce the definition of property β here since we are not going to work with it).

We are now able to present the main example of the section.

Example 4.1. For $k \in \mathbb{N}$, consider $Y_k = \mathbb{R}^2$ endowed with the norm

$$\|(x, y)\| = \max\{|x|, |y| + \frac{1}{k}|x|\} \quad (x, y \in \mathbb{R}).$$

Observe that B_{Y_k} is the absolutely convex hull of the set $\{(0, 1), (1, 1 - \frac{1}{k}), (-1, 1 - \frac{1}{k})\}$, so Y_k is polyhedral and, therefore, it is a universal BPB range space by [2, Theorem 2.2]. Then, we have that

$$\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \eta(\ell_1^2, Y_k)(\varepsilon) = 0$$

for every $\varepsilon \in (0, 1/2)$. Therefore, if we consider

$$\mathcal{Y} = \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} Y_k \right]_{c_0}, \quad \mathcal{Z} = \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} Y_k \right]_{\ell_1} \quad \text{and} \quad \mathcal{W} = \left[\bigoplus_{i=1}^{\infty} Y_k \right]_{\ell_\infty},$$

then none of the pairs (ℓ_1^2, \mathcal{Y}) , (ℓ_1^2, \mathcal{Z}) and (ℓ_1^2, \mathcal{W}) has the BPBp.

Proof. Define $T_k \in L(\ell_1^2, Y_k)$ by

$$T_k(e_1) = (-1, 1 - \frac{1}{k}) \quad \text{and} \quad T_k(e_2) = (1, 1 - \frac{1}{k}).$$

Clearly $\|T_k\| = 1$ and $T_k(\frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2) = (0, 1 - \frac{1}{k})$. Hence, $\|T_k(\frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2)\| = 1 - \frac{1}{k}$. Assume that for some $1/2 > \varepsilon > 0$ we have

$$\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \eta(\ell_1^2, Y_k)(\varepsilon) > 0$$

and take $\eta(\varepsilon)$ such that $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \eta(\ell_1^2, Y_k)(\varepsilon) > \eta(\varepsilon) > 0$. Then, for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $1 - \frac{1}{k} > 1 - \eta(\varepsilon)$, we can find $S_k \in L(\ell_1^2, Y_k)$ with $\|S_k\| = 1$ and $u_k \in S_{\ell_1^2}$ such that

$$\|S_k u_k\| = 1, \quad \|T_k - S_k\| < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \|u_k - (\frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2)\| < \varepsilon.$$

Now, as $\|u_k - (\frac{1}{2}e_1 + \frac{1}{2}e_2)\| < 1/2$, we have that u_k lies in the interior of the interval $[e_1, e_2] \subset S_{\ell_1^2}$ and that $\|S_k(u_k)\| = 1$. It follows that the entire interval $[S_k(e_1), S_k(e_2)]$ lies in the unit sphere of Y_k , and so $\|S_k(e_1) - S_k(e_2)\| \leq 1$. Since $\|T_k - S_k\| < \varepsilon$, we get that

$$\|T_k(e_1) - S_k(e_2)\| \leq \|T_k(e_1) - S_k(e_1)\| + \|S_k(e_1) - S_k(e_2)\| < \varepsilon + 1 < 3/2.$$

On the other hand, since $\|T_k(e_1) - T_k(e_2)\| = 2$,

$$\|T_k(e_1) - S_k(e_2)\| \geq \|T_k(e_1) - T_k(e_2)\| - \|T_k(e_2) - S_k(e_2)\| > 2 - \varepsilon > 3/2,$$

a contradiction.

Finally, the last assertion is a direct consequence of Propositions 2.3 (for the c_0 - and ℓ_∞ -sums) and 2.7 (for the ℓ_1 -sum). \square

Here is the main consequence of the example above.

Theorem 4.2. *Lindenstrauss property B does not imply being a universal BPB range space.*

Proof. Just consider \mathcal{Y} in the above example. Then \mathcal{Y} has Lindenstrauss property B as a sum of Y_k 's, each of which has it, and this property is stable under c_0 -sums (see [4, Proposition 3]). However, \mathcal{Y} is not a universal BPB range space since (ℓ_1^2, \mathcal{Y}) does not have BPBp. \square

In [4], a property called quasi- β was introduced as a weakening of property β which still implies property B. The above argument shows that property quasi- β does not implies being a universal BPB range space:

Corollary 4.3. *Property quasi- β does not imply being a universal BPB range space.*

Proof. As in the theorem above, consider the space \mathcal{Y} of Example 4.1. Then, \mathcal{Y} has property quasi- β since it is a c_0 -sum of spaces with property β and we may use [4, Proposition 4]. \square

We now list more consequences of Example 4.1, showing first that there is no infinite counterpart to Corollary 2.5.

Corollary 4.4. *The BPBp is not stable under infinite c_0 - or ℓ_∞ -sums of the range space. Even more, being a universal BPB range space is not stable under infinite c_0 - or ℓ_∞ -sums.*

It is shown in [16] that if Y is a real strictly convex Banach space which is not uniformly convex, then (c_0, Y) fails to have the BPBp. We are now able to show the same for some non-strictly convex spaces.

Corollary 4.5. *Let \mathcal{Y} , \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{W} be the spaces of Example 4.1. Then none of \mathcal{Y} , \mathcal{Z} and \mathcal{W} is strictly convex and, in the real case, none of the pairs (c_0, \mathcal{Y}) , (c_0, \mathcal{Z}) , (c_0, \mathcal{W}) has the BPBp.*

Proof. Notice that c_0 and $\ell_1^2 \oplus_\infty c_0$ are isometric, so we consider $\ell_1^2 \oplus_\infty c_0$. If $(\ell_1^2 \oplus_\infty c_0, \mathcal{Y})$ has the BPBp, then from Proposition 2.6, (ℓ_1^2, \mathcal{Y}) has the BPBp, contradicting Example 4.1. The same argument works for (c_0, \mathcal{Z}) . \square

Finally, we have the following negative results on the stability of the so-called AHSP. Recall that a Banach space Y has the *Approximate Hyperplane Series Property (AHSP)* [2] if it satisfies a geometrical condition which is equivalent to the fact that (ℓ_1, Y) has the BPBp.

Corollary 4.6. *The AHSP is not stable under infinite c_0 -, ℓ_1 - or ℓ_∞ -sums.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{Y} = [\bigoplus_{i=1}^\infty Y_k]_{c_0}$ be the space given in Example 4.1. As $\ell_1 \equiv \ell_1^2 \oplus_1 \ell_1$, it follows from Proposition 2.4 that (ℓ_1, \mathcal{Y}) does not have the BPBp, from which we deduce that \mathcal{Y} does not have the AHSP [2]. On the other hand, all the Y_k have the AHSP since they are finite-dimensional [2]. For the ℓ_1 -sum and the ℓ_∞ -sum, the argument is the same considering $\mathcal{Z} = [\bigoplus_{i=1}^\infty Y_k]_{\ell_1}$ and $\mathcal{W} = [\bigoplus_{i=1}^\infty Y_k]_{\ell_\infty}$. \square

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