

THE ALTERNATIVE DUNFORD-PETTIS PROPERTY ON PROJECTIVE TENSOR PRODUCTS

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1. INTRODUCTION

In 1953 A. Grothendieck introduced the property known as Dunford-Pettis property [18]. A Banach space X has the Dunford-Pettis property (DPP in the sequel) if whenever (x_n) and (ρ_n) are weakly null sequences in X and X^* , respectively, we have $\rho_n(x_n) \rightarrow 0$. It is due to Grothendieck that every $C(K)$ -space satisfies the DPP. Historically, were Dunford and Pettis who first proved that $L^1(\mu)$ satisfies DPP. Since its introduction, the DPP has been intensively studied and developed in many classes of Banach spaces.

In the last twenty years the problem of determine when the projective tensor product of two Banach spaces satisfies the Dunford-Pettis property has focussed the attention of several researchers.

Since the DPP is inherited by complemented subspaces, it follows that X and Y satisfy the DPP whenever $X \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y$ has this property. However, M. Talagrand showed in [26] that this necessary condition is not always sufficient by finding a Banach space X such that X^* has the Schur property and $X^* \hat{\otimes}_\pi L^1[0, 1]$ does not satisfy the DPP. In 1987, R. Ryan proved that $X \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y$ satisfy the DPP and does not contain a subspace isomorphic to ℓ_1 if and only if X and Y have both properties.

In [4], the authors showed that, for infinite compact Hausdorff spaces K_1 and K_2 , the projective tensor product of $C(K_1)$ and $C(K_2)$ has the DPP if and only if K_1 and K_2 are scattered, equivalently, $C(K_1)$ and $C(K_2)$ do not contain ℓ_1 . This result was generalised to the more general setting of C^* -algebras and JB^* -triples, by showing that the projective tensor product of two Banach spaces X and Y satisfies the DPP and property (V) of Pelczynski if and only if X and Y have both properties and do not contain ℓ_1 . As a consequence it is shown that the projective tensor product of two infinite dimensional C^* -algebras or JB^* -triples E and F (see definition below) satisfies the DPP if and only if E and F satisfy the DPP and do not contain ℓ_1 [3].

First author partially supported by I+D MCYT project no. MTM2005-02541, and Junta de Andalucía grant FQM 0199 and second author partially supported by I+D MCYT project no. MTM2004-01308.

In 1997, W. Freedman introduced a strictly weaker version of the DPP, called the *alternative Dunford-Pettis* property (see [15]). A Banach space X has the alternative Dunford-Pettis property (DP1 in the sequel) if whenever $x_n \rightarrow x$ weakly in X , with $\|x_n\| = \|x\| = 1$, and $\rho_n \rightarrow 0$ weakly in X^* , we have $\rho_n(x_n) \rightarrow 0$. Freedman showed in the same paper that DPP and DP1 are equivalent for von Neumann algebras. L. J. Bunce and the first author of the present note prove in [7] that the same result remains true for general C*-algebras. In the setting of JBW*-triples, it was shown in [1] that a JBW*-triple W has the DP1 if and only if it satisfies the DPP or the Kadec-Klee property (KKP in the sequel).

Recently, F. Cabello, D. Pérez-García and the second author of the present note prove in [9] that when the projective tensor product of two infinite dimensional $C(K)$ fails the DPP it also fails a weaker property by showing that it contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 .

The main goal of this note is to study the DP1 on projective tensor products of C*-algebras and JB*-triples. The main difference between DPP and DP1 is that DPP is an isomorphic property (that is, it is preserved by isomorphisms) while the DP1 is an *isometric* property (preserved by surjective linear isometries and not, in general, by isomorphisms) (see [15, Example 1.6]). In the case of DP1, this will add the difficulty of working with isometric conditions on the projective tensor product of two Banach spaces.

In Section 2, we generalise some results obtained in [9] by replacing the $C(K)$ spaces with more general Banach spaces. More concretely, if E and F are Banach spaces such that E contains c_0 and F contains a $C(K)$ space containing ℓ_1 , then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 . As a consequence, we show that the projective tensor product of two C*-algebras or JB*-triples contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 whenever it fails the DPP.

In Section 3, we completely describe those C*-algebras whose projective tensor product satisfies the DP1. The main tool to solve this problem is Theorem 3.5 where we prove that if E and F are two Banach spaces such that E contains an isometric copy of c_0 and F contains an isometric copy of $C[0, 1]$, then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ does not have DP1. This result allows us to show that if E and F are JB*-triples such that E is not reflexive and F contains ℓ_1 , then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ does not have DP1. As a consequence, Corollary 3.7 shows that the projective tensor product of two infinite dimensional C*-algebras A and B satisfies DP1 if and only if A and B have DP1 and contain no copy of ℓ_1 , equivalently, $A \hat{\otimes}_\pi B$ satisfies DPP.

Notation: Let X be a Banach space. Through the paper we denote by X^* the dual space of X . If Y is another Banach space, $L(X, Y)$ (respectively, $K(X, Y)$) will stand for the Banach space of all bounded linear operators (respectively, compact linear operators) from X to Y . We usually write $L(X)$

and $K(X)$ instead of $L(X, X)$ and $K(X, X)$, respectively. The projective tensor product of X and Y will be denoted by $X \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y$.

A *JB*-triple* is a complex Banach space E equipped with a continuous triple product

$$\{., ., .\} : E \otimes E \otimes E \rightarrow E$$

$$(x, y, z) \mapsto \{x, y, z\}$$

which is bilinear and symmetric in the outer variables and conjugate linear in the middle one and satisfies:

(a) (*Jordan Identity*)

$$L(x, y) \{a, b, c\} = \{L(x, y)a, b, c\} - \{a, L(y, x)b, c\} + \{a, b, L(x, y)c\},$$

for all $x, y, a, b, c \in E$, where $L(x, y) : E \rightarrow E$ is the linear mapping given by $L(x, y)z = \{x, y, z\}$;

(b) The map $L(x, x)$ is an hermitian operator with non-negative spectrum for all $x \in E$;

(c) $\|\{x, x, x\}\| = \|x\|^3$ for all $x \in E$.

Every C*-algebra is a JB*-triple with respect to

$$\{x, y, z\} = 2^{-1}(xy^*z + zy^*x),$$

every JB*-algebra is a JB*-triple with triple product

$$\{a, b, c\} = (a \circ b^*) \circ c + (c \circ b^*) \circ a - (a \circ c) \circ b^*,$$

and the Banach space $B(H, K)$ of all bounded linear operators between two complex Hilbert spaces H, K is also an example of a JB*-triple with respect to $\{R, S, T\} = 2^{-1}(RS^*T + TS^*R)$.

A subspace I of a JB*-triple E is called a *triple ideal* if $\{E, E, I\} + \{E, I, E\} \subset I$. If I satisfies that $\{I, E, I\} \subset I$, then I called an *inner ideal* of E .

A JBW*-triple is a JB*-triple which is also a dual Banach space. The bidual of a JB*-triple E is a JBW*-triple with a triple product extending the one on E (compare [14]).

Every JB*-triple is a Jordan triple. Therefore, given a tripotent e (i.e. $\{e, e, e\} = e$) in a JB*-triple E , there exists a decomposition of E in terms of the eigenvalues of $L(e, e)$:

$$E = E_0(e) \oplus E_1(e) \oplus E_2(e)$$

where $E_k(e) = \{x \in E : L(e, e)x = \frac{k}{2}x\}$ for $k = 0, 1, 2$. $E_k(e)$ is called the Peirce k -space of e . The following rules are satisfied:

- (1) $\{E_i(e), E_j(e), E_k(e)\} \subseteq E_{i-j+k}(e)$, where $i, j, k = 0, 1, 2$ and $E_l(e) = 0$ for $l \neq 0, 1, 2$.
- (2) $\{E_0(e), E_2(e), E\} = \{E_2(e), E_0(e), E\} = 0$.

The projection $P_k(e)$ of E onto $E_k(e)$ is called the Peirce k -projection of e . These projections are given by

$$\begin{aligned} P_2(e) &= Q(e)^2; \\ P_1(e) &= 2(L(e, e) - Q(e)^2); \\ P_0(e) &= Id_E - 2L(e, e) + Q(e)^2, \end{aligned}$$

where $Q(e)$ is the conjugate linear operator on E defined by

$$Q(e)(x) := \{e, x, e\}.$$

Let E be a JB*-triple. A tripotent $e \in E$ is called *minimal* if $E_2(e)$ coincides with $\mathbb{C}e$. Two tripotents $e, f \in E$ are called orthogonal whenever $L(e, f) = 0$ (equivalently, $L(f, e) = 0$).

2. COMPLEMENTED COPIES OF ℓ_2 IN THE PROJECTIVE TENSOR PRODUCT OF BANACH SPACES

As we said in the introduction, in this section we extend some of the results in [9] to a wider class of Banach spaces, which in particular includes C^* -algebras and non reflexive JB*-triples.

We start by recalling some known notions. Given X and $1 \leq p \leq \infty$, we say that a (finite or infinite) sequence $(x_n)_n \subset X$ is strongly p -summable if $(\|x_n\|)_n \in \ell_p$. In that case we define its *strong p -summing norm* by

$$\|(x_n)_n\|_p = \left(\sum_n \|x_n\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}}.$$

Analogously we say that $(x_n)_n$ is weakly p -summable if, for every $x^* \in X^*$, $(\langle x^*, x_n \rangle)_n \in \ell_p$. In that case we define the *weak p -summing norm* of $(x_n)_n$ by

$$\|(x_n)_n\|_p^\omega = \sup \left\{ \left(\sum_n \langle x^*, x_n \rangle^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} : x^* \in B_{X^*} \right\}.$$

We recall that, if $1 \leq p < +\infty$, an operator $T : X \rightarrow Y$ is called p -summing if it takes weakly p -summable sequences to strong p -summable sequences, that is, if there exists a constant $K > 0$ such that, for every p -weak summing sequence $(x_n)_n \subset X$

$$(1) \quad \left(\sum_n \|T(x_n)\|^p \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq K \|(x_n)_n\|_p^\omega$$

In that case, we define the p -summing norm of T by $\pi_p(T) = \min\{K : K \text{ verifies (1)}\}$.

The following result is proved in [9].

Lemma 2.1. *Let $(b_n) \subset C(K_2)$ be a bounded sequence (for instance, $\|b_n\| \leq C$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$) and let $(e_n) \subset C(K_1)$ be a sequence such that $\|(e_n)_n\|_1^\omega \leq 1$. Then, the sequence $(e_n \otimes b_n) \subset C(K_1) \hat{\otimes}_\pi C(K_2)$ verifies that*

$$\|(e_n \otimes b_n)_n\|_2^w \leq \sqrt{2}C. \square$$

We state now our first result, which gives sufficient conditions for the projective tensor product to have a complemented copy of ℓ_2 .

Theorem 2.2. *Let E, F be Banach spaces such that E contains c_0 and F contains a $C(K)$ space G containing ℓ_1 . Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 .*

Proof. The proof is a generalization of [9, Theorem 1]. Let $(x_n)_n \subset E$ be a sequence equivalent to the canonical basis of c_0 , and let $(x_n^*)_n \subset E^*$ be a sequence biorthogonal to $(x_n)_n$. Since G contains a copy of ℓ_1 , [13, Corollary 4.16] allows us to consider a surjective operator $q : G \rightarrow \ell_2$. By Grothendieck's theorem q is 2-summing, hence, according to [13, Theorem 4.15], q can be extended to a quotient $\tilde{q} : F \rightarrow \ell_2$. Let $(b_n)_n \subset G \subset F$ be a bounded sequence such that $\tilde{q}(b_n) = q(b_n) = e_n$, where (e_n) is the canonical basis in ℓ_2 . According to Lemma 2.1 the sequence $(x_n \otimes b_n)_n$ is 2-weak summing when considered in $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi G$. Therefore, since the natural operator $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi G \rightarrow E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ is continuous, $(x_n \otimes b_n)$ is also 2-weak summing when considered in $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$. Therefore (see for example [13, Proposition 2.2]) we can define an operator

$$\theta : \ell_2 \rightarrow E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$$

by

$$\theta(e_n) = x_n \otimes b_n.$$

Defined this way θ is bounded by K_G times a bound for the sequence $(b_n)_n$, where K_G is Grothendieck's constant.

We also define an operator

$$\varphi : E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F \rightarrow \ell_2$$

by

$$\varphi(a \otimes b) = (x_n^*(a)q(b)_n)_n.$$

It is easy to see that φ is well defined, continuous, and that $\varphi \circ \theta$ is the identity map on ℓ_2 , which finishes the proof. \square

REMARK 2.3. *Let us recall that, given $\lambda > 1$, a Banach space X is said to be an $\mathcal{L}_{\infty, \lambda}$ space if every finite dimensional subspace $Y \subset X$ is contained in a finite dimensional space $Z \subset X$ for which there exists an isomorphism $v : Z \rightarrow \ell_\infty^{\dim Z}$ such that $\|v\| \|v^{-1}\| < \lambda$. We say that X is an \mathcal{L}_∞ space if it is an $\mathcal{L}_{\infty, \lambda}$ space for some $\lambda > 1$. $L_\infty(\mu)$ and $C(K)$ spaces are the basic examples of \mathcal{L}_∞ -spaces. Clearly, our previous Theorem remains true if G is any \mathcal{L}_∞ space.*

It has been recently shown in [3] that the projective tensor product of two JB*-triples fails the DPP if and only if at least one of them contains ℓ_1 . As an application of our previous result we prove that in that case, actually there is a complemented copy of ℓ_2 in the projective tensor product. We recall first some known results.

Let x be an element in a complex JB*-triple E , and denote by $E(x)$ the JB*-subtriple of E generated by x . It is known that there exists a locally compact subset S_x of $(0, +\infty)$ such that $S_x \cup \{0\}$ is compact and $E(x)$ is JB*-triple isomorphic to the C*-algebra $C_0(S_x)$, via a triple isomorphism Ψ , which satisfies $\Psi(x)(t) = t$ ($t \in S_x$) (cf. [21, 4.8], [22, 1.15] and [16]). The subset S_x is called the *triple spectrum* of x .

It is well known that for every infinite dimensional C*-algebra A there exists an infinite sequence (x_n) in A^+ satisfying $x_n x_m = x_m x_n = 0$ and $\|x_n\| = 1$, for all $n \neq m$ (compare [20, 4.6.13]). Since the subtriple generated by a single element x in a complex JB*-triple E is isomorphic as JB*-triple (and hence isometric as Banach space) to a C*-algebra, we can conclude, from [11, Theorem 6] and [6, Proposition 4.5], that for every non-reflexive complex JB*-triple, E , there exists an infinite sequence (x_n) in E satisfying $L(x_n, x_m) = L(x_m, x_n) = 0$ and $\|x_n\| = 1$, for all $n \neq m$. It is well known that (x_n) is equivalent to the basis of c_0 (compare, for example, [19, §4]). Therefore, we have:

Corollary 2.4. *Let E, F be JB*-triples such that E is not reflexive and F contains ℓ_1 . Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 . \square*

The corresponding result in the setting of C*-algebras follows immediately from the above Corollary.

Corollary 2.5. *Let A, B be two infinite dimensional C*-algebras such that B contains ℓ_1 . Then $A \hat{\otimes}_\pi B$ contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 . \square*

There is also a local version of Theorem 2.2.

Theorem 2.6. *Let E, F be Banach spaces each one of them containing an isomorphic copy of \mathcal{L}_∞ spaces G, H . Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains uniformly complemented copies of the ℓ_2^n 's.*

Proof. Let us fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. There exists an n -dimensional space $X \subset G$ such that $d(X; \ell_\infty^n) \leq C$, where C is a constant independent of n . In X we consider the canonical basis $(x_m^n)_{m=1}^n$ and we consider a sequence $(x_m^{n*})_{m=1}^n \subset E^*$ biorthogonal to it.

We fix an $\epsilon > 0$ and Dvoretzky's Theorem, assures the existence of a number $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that ℓ_2^n is $(1 + \epsilon)$ -contained in ℓ_1^N . Therefore, there exists a quotient $q_n : \ell_\infty^N \rightarrow \ell_2^n$ and a constant K such that, for every $1 \leq n \leq m$ there exists $b_n^m \in \ell_\infty^N$ with $\|b_n^m\| \leq K$ and $q_n(b_n^m) = e_m$, where K is a constant independent of n and $1 \leq n \leq m$. We consider a space $Y \subset H$

verifying $d(Y, \ell_\infty^N) \leq C$, where C is again independent of N . We consider the quotient $\hat{q}_n : Y \rightarrow \ell_2^n$ induced by q_n . The 2-summing norm of \hat{q}_n is bounded by $\|q_n\|K_G C(1+\epsilon)$ (independently of n) and hence applying again [13, Theorem 4.15] \hat{q}_n can be extended to a quotient $\tilde{q}_n : F \rightarrow \ell_2^n$ with no greater norm. Now the proof proceeds as in Theorem 2.2. \square

Corollary 2.7. *Let E, F be non reflexive JB^* -triples. Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains uniformly complemented copies of the ℓ_2^n 's. In particular, the result remains true whenever E and F are infinite dimensional C^* -algebras.*

We will substantially improve this last corollary in our next result.

In [3, Remark 2.7], the authors prove the existence of JB^* -triples E, F such that $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ has DPP, $(E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F)^*$ is a Schur space and $(E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F)^{**}$ does not have DPP.

Until quite recently, the (essentially) unique example of a space X with the DPP, such that X^* does not have DPP was Stegall's example $c_0(\ell_2^n)$; $(c_0(\ell_2^n))^* = \ell_1(\ell_2^n)$ is a Schur space, but $(c_0(\ell_2^n))^{**} = \ell_\infty(\ell_2^n)$ contains a complemented copy of ℓ_2 , and therefore does not have DPP [25].

Recently it was known that the same situation happens with $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0$: that is, $(c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0)^*$ is a Schur space but $(c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0)^{**}$ does not have DPP ([17, 8]). Very recently, it was proved in [9] that $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0$ contains a complemented copy of $c_0(\ell_2^n)$.

We prove next that the above mentioned projective tensor product of JB^* -triples appearing in [3] contains a complemented copy of $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0$, and hence it also contains a complemented copy of $c_0(\ell_2^n)$. Therefore, Stegall's example remains essentially unique.

Other interesting examples of JB^* -triples are constituted by the so-called Cartan factors, C_α ($\alpha = 1, \dots, 6$), defined as follows: let H and K be complex Hilbert spaces and let $j : H \rightarrow H$ be a conjugation (conjugate linear isometry of period-2) on H , $C_1 = L(H, K)$, $C_2 = \{x \in L(H) : jx^*j = -x\}$, $C_3 = \{x \in L(H) : jx^*j = x\}$, C_4 is a complex spin factor (that is, a renormed Hilbert space, see for example [3, Page 9]), $C_5 = M_{1,2}(\mathbb{O})$, and $C_6 = H_3(\mathbb{O})$, the hermitian 3×3 matrices with entries in the eight-dimensional Cayley division algebra \mathbb{O} . The elementary JB^* -triples, K_α ($\alpha = 1, \dots, 6$), introduced in [5, page 330], can be described in the following way: $K_1 = K(H, K)$, $K_\alpha = C_\alpha \cap K(H)$, for $\alpha = 2, 3$, and $K_\alpha = C_\alpha$, for $\alpha = 4, 5, 6$.

The following result, which is needed to prove Corollary 2.9, is probably interesting by itself.

Theorem 2.8. *Let E be a non reflexive JB^* -triple not containing ℓ_1 . Then E contains a complemented copy of c_0 .*

Proof. Let A denote the weak*-closed triple ideal generated by all minimal tripotents of E^{**} , and let $K_0(E) = E \cap A$. It is known that $K_0(E)$ is an

inner ideal of E (compare [6, Corollary 3.5]). It is also known that $K_0(E)$ is a c_0 -sum of a family, $\{K_i\}_{i \in \Lambda}$, of elementary JB*-triples [6, Lemma 3.3].

It is known that a JB*-triple satisfies the RNP if and only if it is reflexive (compare [11, Theorem 6]). Now it follows from [5, Theorem 3.4] and [6, Proposition 4.5] that the triple spectrum of every element $x \in E$ is countable and there exists at least one x in E whose triple spectrum, S_x , must be infinite. Arguing as in the proof of [5, Theorem 3.4, (iv) \Rightarrow (v)] (see also the proof of [5, Proof of Lemma 3.2]), we deduce that, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, E contains a set $\{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$ of pairwise orthogonal minimal tripotents of E^{**} . In particular, we have $K_0(E) \neq \{0\}$. From [2, Lemma 3.7 and Theorem 3.8] we deduce that there exists a sequence $(e_n) \subset E$ of pairwise orthogonal tripotents of E^{**} .

Therefore, there exists an inner ideal I of E containing a sequence (e_n) of pairwise orthogonal tripotents of E^{**} . The series $\sum_n e_n$ is weak*-convergent to a tripotent $u \in I^{**}$ (compare [19]). Since for each $x \in I$, the series $\sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} P_2(e_n)(x)$ converges in the weak*-topology of I^{**} to $P_2(u)(x)$ we deduce that the mapping $P : I \rightarrow \text{Lin}\{e_n\} = c_0$, $P(x) := (P_2(e_n)(x))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a bounded linear projection of I onto c_0 . Since I is an inner ideal of E , then for each $x \in E$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we have $P_2(e_n)(x) = \{e_n, \{e_n, x, e_n\}, e_n\} \in I$ and hence $(P_2(e_n)(x))_n = (P_2(e_n)P_2(e_n)(x))_n \in c_0$. Therefore, $P : E \rightarrow c_0$ is a well-defined contractive projection of E onto c_0 . \square

The case $E = \ell_\infty$ tells us that we can not just remove the condition that E does not contain ℓ_1 in the above theorem.

The following announced corollary follows now immediately.

Corollary 2.9. *Let E and F be two infinite dimensional JB*-triples not containing ℓ_1 and satisfying the DPP. Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains a complemented subspace isomorphic to $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0$. As a consequence, $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ contains a complemented subspace isomorphic to $c_0(\ell_2^n)$.*

Proof. We just need to observe that infinite dimensional reflexive Banach spaces never have DPP. The last statement follows now from [9], where it is proved that $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi c_0$ contains a complemented copy of $c_0(\ell_2^n)$. \square

3. THE ALTERNATIVE DUNFORD-PETTIS PROPERTY ON TENSOR PRODUCTS

In this section we find sufficient conditions to assure that the projective tensor product of two Banach spaces does not have DP1. These conditions will completely determine those C*-algebras whose projective tensor product satisfies DP1. They also solve the same problem for many, but not all, cases of JB*-triples.

We develop first some necessary tools.

Let X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2 be real Banach spaces. Every bounded linear operator T from $X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2$ to $Y_1 \oplus^{\ell_1} Y_2$, can be written as a matrix

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & T_2 \\ T_3 & T_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

where $T_1 : X_1 \rightarrow Y_1$, $T_2 : X_2 \rightarrow Y_1$, $T_3 : X_1 \rightarrow Y_2$, and $T_4 : X_2 \rightarrow Y_2$ are bounded linear operators.

Lemma 3.1. *Let X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2 be Banach spaces. The law*

$$T = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & T_2 \\ T_3 & T_4 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto P(T) = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 & 0 \\ 0 & T_4 \end{pmatrix},$$

defines a contractive linear projection on $L(X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2, Y_1 \oplus^{\ell_1} Y_2)$. Moreover, $\|P(T)\| = \|T_1\| + \|T_4\|$.

Proof. Suppose first that X_1, X_2, Y_1 and Y_2 are real Banach spaces. Let $T \in L(X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2, Y_1 \oplus^{\ell_1} Y_2)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|T\| &= \sup_{\|x_i\| \leq 1} \|T(x_1, x_2)\| = \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}} \sup_{\varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} |(\varphi_1, \varphi_2)T(x_1, x_2)| \\ &= \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}} \sup_{\varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_1 T_2(x_2) + \varphi_2 T_3(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)| \\ &= \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}} \sup_{\varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} (|\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_1 T_2(x_2)| + |\varphi_2 T_3(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|) \\ &= \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}, \varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} \max\{ |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_1 T_2(x_2)| + |\varphi_2 T_3(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|, \\ &\quad |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) - \varphi_1 T_2(x_2)| + |\varphi_2 T_3(x_1) - \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)| \} \\ &\quad \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}, \varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} \max\{ |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_1 T_2(x_2) + \varphi_2 T_3(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|, \\ &\quad |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_1 T_2(x_2) - \varphi_2 T_3(x_1) - \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|, |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) - \varphi_1 T_2(x_2) \\ &\quad + \varphi_2 T_3(x_1) - \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|, |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) - \varphi_1 T_2(x_2) - \varphi_2 T_3(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)| \} \\ &= \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}, \varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} \max\{ |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)| + |\varphi_1 T_2(x_2) + \varphi_2 T_3(x_1)| \\ &\quad , |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) - \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)| + |\varphi_1 T_2(x_2) - \varphi_2 T_3(x_1)| \} \\ &\geq \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}, \varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} \max\{ |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) + \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|, |\varphi_1 T_1(x_1) - \varphi_2 T_4(x_2)| \} \\ &= \sup_{x_i \in B_{X_i}, \varphi_i \in B_{Y_i^*}} (|\varphi_1 T_1(x_1)| + |\varphi_2 T_4(x_2)|) = \|T_1\| + \|T_4\| = \|P(T)\|. \end{aligned}$$

When X_1, X_2, Y_1 and Y_2 are complex Banach spaces we can apply the formula

$$\max_{\theta \in [0, 2\pi]} \{|e^{i\theta} a + b|, |e^{i\theta} a - b|\} = |a| + |b|,$$

($a, b \in \mathbb{C}$,) instead of $|a| + |b| = \max\{|a + b|, |a - b|\}$, ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}$,) to get the statement in the complex case. \square

We need the following proposition, which might be useful also in different settings.

Proposition 3.2. *Let X_1, X_2, Y_1 and Y_2 be Banach spaces. Then $(X_1 \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y_1) \oplus^{\ell_\infty} (X_2 \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y_2)$ is complemented in $(X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2) \hat{\otimes}_\pi (Y_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} Y_2)$.*

Proof. Let p_1 and p_2 denote the contractive projections of $X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2$ and $Y_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} Y_2$ onto X_1 and Y_1 , respectively, and let $q_1 = 1 - p_1$ and $q_2 = 1 - p_2$. By [12, Proposition 3.9] we conclude that the mapping $\Pi = p_1 \otimes p_2 + q_1 \otimes q_2$ is a bounded linear projection on $(X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2) \hat{\otimes}_\pi (Y_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} Y_2)$, $\|\Pi\| \leq 2$ and

$$\|\Pi(\alpha)\| = \|p_1 \otimes p_2(\alpha) + q_1 \otimes q_2(\alpha)\| \geq \max\{\|p_1 \otimes p_2(\alpha)\|, \|q_1 \otimes q_2(\alpha)\|\}.$$

We claim that, in fact

$$\|\Pi(\alpha)\| = \|p_1 \otimes p_2(\alpha) + q_1 \otimes q_2(\alpha)\| = \max\{\|p_1 \otimes p_2(\alpha)\|, \|q_1 \otimes q_2(\alpha)\|\}.$$

Indeed, let us denote $\alpha_1 = p_1 \otimes p_2(\alpha)$ and $\alpha_2 = q_1 \otimes q_2(\alpha)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \|\alpha_1 + \alpha_2\| &= \sup_{T \in B_{L(X_1 \oplus^{\ell_\infty} X_2, Y_1^* \oplus^1 Y_2^*)}} |T(\alpha_1) + T(\alpha_2)| \\ &= \sup_{1 \geq \|T\| \geq \|T_1\| + \|T_4\|} |T_1(\alpha_1) + T_4(\alpha_2)| \leq \sup_{1 \geq \|T_1\| + \|T_4\|} |T_1(\alpha_1)| + |T_4(\alpha_2)| \\ &= \max\{\|\alpha_1\|, \|\alpha_2\|\}. \end{aligned}$$

□

Let X be a Banach space. We say that two elements $x, y \in X$ are M -orthogonal if and only if $\|\lambda x + \mu y\| = \max\{\|\lambda x\|, \|\mu y\|\}$, for all $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{K}$.

Corollary 3.3. *Let X and Y be Banach spaces. Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ and $y_1, y_2 \in Y$ be such that x_1 is M -orthogonal to x_2 and y_1 is M -orthogonal to y_2 . Then, if $\|\cdot\|_\pi$ denotes the projective tensor norm in $X \hat{\otimes}_\pi Y$, we have $\|x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi = \max\{\|x_1 \otimes y_1\|_\pi, \|x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi\}$.*

Proof. Let A, B be Banach spaces. Following the notation in [12], in this proof the projective tensor norm of an element $\alpha \in A \hat{\otimes}_\pi B$ will also be denoted by $\pi(\alpha; A, B)$. From [12, 3.2.(5)], we conclude that

$$(2) \quad \pi(\alpha; X, Y) = \inf \left\{ \pi(\alpha; M, N) : \begin{array}{l} \alpha \in M \otimes N; M \subset X \text{ and} \\ N \subset Y \text{ finite dimensional} \end{array} \right\}.$$

Let M (respectively, N) denote the linear span of x_1 and x_2 (respectively, y_1 and y_2). Clearly, $M = \mathbb{K}x_1 \oplus^\infty \mathbb{K}x_2$ and $N = \mathbb{K}y_1 \oplus^\infty \mathbb{K}y_2$. From (2) we have

$$\|x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi = \pi(x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2; X, Y) \leq \pi(x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2; M, N).$$

Now Proposition 3.2 gives that

$$\begin{aligned} \pi(x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2; M, N) &= \max\{\pi(x_1 \otimes y_1; M, N), \pi(x_2 \otimes y_2; M, N)\} \\ &= \max\{\|x_1 \otimes y_1\|_\pi, \|x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi\}, \end{aligned}$$

showing that

$$\|x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi \leq \max\{\|x_1 \otimes y_1\|_\pi, \|x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi\}.$$

To see the reverse inequality, suppose that $\max\{\|x_1 \otimes y_1\|_\pi, \|x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi\} = \|x_1 \otimes y_1\|_\pi$. Let φ be the norm-one functional in M^* given by $\varphi(\lambda x_1 + \mu x_2) = \lambda\|x_1\|$, and let $\phi \in X^*$ a Hahn-Banach extension of φ . For every $\varepsilon > 0$ we can take a norm-one functional $\psi \in Y^*$ such that $\psi(y_1) > \|y_1\| - \varepsilon$. Let $T \in L(X, Y^*)$ be the norm-one linear operator defined by $T(x)(y) := (\phi \otimes \psi)(x \otimes y) = \phi(x) \psi(y)$. Then it follows that

$$\|x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2\|_\pi \geq |T(x_1 \otimes y_1 + x_2 \otimes y_2)| = \|x_1\| (\|y_1\| - \varepsilon),$$

which gives the desired inequality. \square

REMARK 3.4. In $C[0, 1]$ we can always find a norm one operator $q : C[0, 1] \rightarrow \ell_2$ and a sequence, (y_n) , in the unit sphere of $C[0, 1]$ such that $q(y_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_n$, where $(e_n)_n \subset \ell_2$ is the canonical basis. One way to do this is the following: we consider λ to be the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. The law

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \int_0^1 f \bar{g} d\lambda, \quad f, g \in C[0, 1],$$

defines a positive sesquilinear form on $C[0, 1]$ with prehilbertian norm denoted by $\|\cdot\|_\lambda$. Then the completion H_λ of $(C[0, 1], \|\cdot\|_\lambda)$ is a Hilbert space with respect to the norm $\|\cdot\|_\lambda$. The natural inclusion $q : (C[0, 1], \|\cdot\|_\infty) \rightarrow H_\lambda$ is clearly a norm one linear operator and defining $y_n(t) := \sin(2\pi nt)$ ($t \in [0, 1]$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$) we get the desired statement.

We prove now the main result of the paper.

Theorem 3.5. Let E, F be two Banach spaces such that E contains an isometric copy of c_0 and F contains an isometric copy of $C[0, 1]$. Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ does not have DP1.

Proof. We first observe that $C[0, 1]$ contains $C\left(\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right]\right) = C\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right] \oplus_\infty C\left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right]$ isometrically and 1-complemented, with the inclusion

$$i : C\left(\left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right] \cup \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right]\right) \rightarrow C[0, 1]$$

given by

$$i(f, g)(t) = \begin{cases} f(t) & \text{if } t \in \left[0, \frac{1}{4}\right] \\ 0 & \text{if } t = \frac{1}{2} \\ g(t) & \text{if } t \in \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1\right] \\ \text{affine in } \left(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \text{ and } \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}\right) \end{cases}$$

and the natural projection

$$\pi : C[0, 1] \longrightarrow C \left(\left[0, \frac{1}{4} \right] \cup \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1 \right] \right)$$

given by the restriction, that is,

$$\pi(f)(t) = f(t).$$

We consider the function $\mathbb{1} : [0, \frac{1}{4}] \longrightarrow \mathbb{K}$ of constant value 1, and we define $y_0 = i(\mathbb{1}) \in C[0, 1]$. Reasoning as in Remark 3.4 we can also consider a sequence $(z_n)_n \subset C[\frac{3}{4}, 1]$ of norm one functions and a mapping

$$p : C \left[\frac{3}{4}, 1 \right] \longrightarrow \ell_2$$

such that $p(z_n) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}e_n$. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define $y_n = i(z_n)$. Then $\|y_n\| = 1$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows from the definitions that, for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$, y_0 is M-orthogonal to y_n . We can also consider the operator $q : C[0, 1] \longrightarrow \ell_2$ which naturally extends p , that is, $q = p \circ \pi_2$, where $\pi_2 : C[0, 1] \longrightarrow C[\frac{3}{4}, 1]$ is again the projection induced by the restriction.

We consider now the sequence $(e_n \otimes y_n)_{n \geq 1} \subset E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$. Clearly

$$\|e_n \otimes y_n\|_{E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F} = \|e_n\| \|y_n\| = 1.$$

Considering c_0 as $c_0(\mathbb{N} \cup \{0\})$, we consider the vector $e_0 \otimes y_0 \in E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$, which also has norm 1.

An application of Corollary 3.3 shows that

$$\|e_n \otimes y_n + e_0 \otimes y_0\|_{E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F} = 1.$$

It follows from Grothendieck's theorem that $q : C[0, 1] \longrightarrow \ell_2$ is 2-summing. Therefore, [13, Theorem 4.15] allows us to extend q to an operator $\tilde{q} : F \longrightarrow \ell_2$. We consider now a sequence $(x_n^*) \in E^*$ biorthogonal to the c_0 -basis $(e_n) \subset E$ and we define the operator

$$\theta : E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F \longrightarrow \ell_2$$

by

$$\theta(a \otimes b) = (x_n^*(a)\tilde{q}(b)_n)_{n \geq 1}$$

It is not difficult to see that θ is well defined and continuous (the easiest way is to consider θ as a *bilinear* operator on $E \times F$).

We consider now the sequence $(\theta^*(e_n))_n \subset (E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F)^*$, where $(e_n)_n \subset \ell_2$ denotes now the canonical basis of ℓ_2 . Clearly $(\theta^*(e_n))_n$ weakly converges to 0.

Finally, noticing that

$$\theta(e_0 \otimes y_0) = 0$$

(both because $x_n^*(e_0) = 0$ for every $n \geq 1$ and because $\tilde{q}(y_0) = q(y_0) = p(\pi_2)(y_0) = p(0) = 0$) we have

$$\theta^*(e_n)(e_n \otimes y_n + e_0 \otimes y_0) = \theta^*(e_n)(e_n \otimes y_n) + \theta^*(e_n)(e_0 \otimes y_0) =$$

$$= \theta(e_n \otimes y_n)_n + \theta(e_0 \otimes y_0)_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + 0 \not\rightarrow 0.$$

□

Next we specialize the last result for the case of JB*-triples.

Corollary 3.6. *Let E, F be JB*-triples such that E is not reflexive and F contains ℓ_1 . Then $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ does not have DP1.*

Proof. By the remarks preceding Corollary 2.4, we know that E contains an isometric copy of c_0 .

Moreover, it is known that a JB*-triple F contains a subspace isomorphic to ℓ_1 if and only there exists a norm-one element $x \in F$ such that the triple spectrum of x is not countable [5, Theorem 3.4]. Therefore, we may assume that there exists a norm-one element $x \in F$ such that S_x is not countable. We recall that $1 \in S_x$ is a locally compact subset of $(0, 1]$, $S_x \cup \{0\}$ is compact and the JB*-subtriple of F generated by x is triple isomorphic (and hence isometric) to $C_0(S_x)$ (the Banach space of all complex-valued continuous functions on S_x vanishing at 0).

It is clear that $C_0(S_x)$ is also a JB*-subtriple of $C(S_x \cup \{0\})$. Since S_x is not countable, it follows, again from [5, Theorem 3.4], that $C_0(S_x)$ and hence $C(S_x \cup \{0\})$ contains a subspace isomorphic to ℓ_1 . From [23] we conclude that $S_x \cup \{0\}$ is non scattered and thus there exists a continuous surjection $\sigma : S_x \cup \{0\} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ (compare [24, 8.5.4]).

The mapping $\Phi : C([0, 1]) \rightarrow C(S_x \cup \{0\})$ defined by $\Phi(f)(t) := f(\sigma(t))$ is an isometric linear JB*-triple embedding of $C([0, 1])$ into $C(S_x \cup \{0\})$. If we denote $\sigma(0) = a \in [0, 1]$ and $C_0([0, 1] \setminus \{a\})$ the Banach space of all complex-valued continuous functions on $[0, 1] \setminus \{a\}$ vanishing at a , it follows that $T|_{C_0([0, 1] \setminus \{a\})}$ is an isometric linear triple embedding of $C_0([0, 1] \setminus \{a\})$ into $C_0(S_x \cup \{0\})$. Since $C_0([0, a])$ or $C_0((a, 1])$ is triple isomorphic (and hence isometric) to $C_0((0, 1])$ we may always assume that there exists a isometric linear JB*-triple embedding of $C_0((0, 1])$ into $C_0(S_x \cup \{0\})$ and hence into F . Therefore, we may assume, without loss of generality, that $C_0((0, 1])$ is a JB*-subtriple of F .

The result follows now from our previous theorem. □

We have already commented that every infinite dimensional C*-algebra is not reflexive, in fact, both properties are equivalent. In [7] it is shown that the DPP and the DP1 are equivalent in every C*-algebra. Combining the above comments with Theorem 3.6 and [3, Corollary 2.5] we get the following.

Corollary 3.7. *Let A and B be infinite dimensional C*-algebras. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $A \hat{\otimes}_\pi B$ satisfies the DP1;
- (b) A and B satisfy the DPP and do not contain ℓ_1 ;
- (c) $A \hat{\otimes}_\pi B$ satisfies the DPP;

Corollary 3.8. *Let K_1 and K_2 be infinite compact Hausdorff spaces. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $C(K_1) \hat{\otimes}_\pi C(K_2)$ satisfies the DP1;
- (b) $C(K_1)$ and $C(K_2)$ satisfy the DPP and do not contain ℓ_1 ;
- (c) $C(K_1) \hat{\otimes}_\pi C(K_2)$ satisfies the DPP; □

PROBLEM 3.9. *In order to determine when the projective tensor product of two JB*-triples satisfies DP1, we need to know whether $E \hat{\otimes}_\pi F$ has DP1, when only one of them is reflexive. In particular, we do not know whether $c_0 \hat{\otimes}_\pi \ell_2$ or $C[0, 1] \hat{\otimes}_\pi \ell_2$ have DP1. In both cases we have DPP in one of the factors and the Kadec-Klee Property in the other one.*

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