

# Extensions of $B(E)$ for Banach spaces $E$

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Joint work with N.J.Laustsen

# Talk Outline

Extensions of  $B(E)$  for  
Banach spaces  $E$

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Extensions of Banach  
algebras

Read's Space

Results

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- ▶ Results

# Extensions of Banach algebras

## Definition

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The extension *splits algebraically* if there is an algebra homomorphism  $\rho : B \rightarrow A$  such that  $\pi \circ \rho = \text{id}_B$ , and *splits strongly* if this map can be chosen to be continuous.

Questions about splittings (Bade, Dales, Lykova, '99):

1. For which Banach algebras is it true that every extension must split, either algebraically or strongly?
2. For which Banach algebras is it true that every extension which splits algebraically also splits strongly?

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1. For which Banach algebras is it true that every extension must split, either algebraically or strongly?
2. For which Banach algebras is it true that every extension which splits algebraically also splits strongly?
3. Is there an extension of  $B(E)$  which splits algebraically but not strongly, for some Banach space  $E$ ?

## Theorem (Johnson, '67)

*Let  $E$  be a Banach space. If  $E \cong E \oplus E$  then every homomorphism from  $B(E)$  into a Banach algebra is continuous.*

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Covers most classical Banach spaces e.g:

- ▶  $L_p(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  for  $p \in [1, \infty]$
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## Corollary (Bade, Dales, Lykova, '99)

*Let  $E$  be a Banach space. If  $E \cong E \oplus E$  then every extension of  $B(E)$  which splits algebraically also splits strongly.*

# Other Banach spaces

What about when  $E \not\cong E \oplus E$ ?

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Banach spaces with discontinuous homomorphisms from  $B(E)$ :

- ▶ Read's space  $E_{\mathcal{R}}$
- ▶ Dales-Loy-Willis' space  $E_{DLW}$  (with CH)

# Splittings of extensions of $B(E)$

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# Splittings of extensions of $B(E)$

## Question (BDL)

Is there an extension of  $B(E)$  which splits algebraically but not strongly, for some Banach space  $E$ ?

How to approach this question? Need a Banach space such that:

- ▶ There is a discontinuous homomorphism from  $B(E)$  into a Banach algebra,
- ▶ This Banach algebra is an extension of  $B(E)$ ,
- ▶ There is no continuous homomorphism that splits the extension.

## Theorem (Read, '89)

*There is a Banach space  $E_{\mathcal{R}}$  such that there is a discontinuous homomorphism from  $B(E_{\mathcal{R}})$  into a Banach algebra.*

$E_{\mathcal{R}}$  is a direct sum of quasi-reflexive, 'James-like' spaces.



## Theorem (Laustsen-S)

*There exists a continuous surjective algebra homomorphism  $\varphi$  such that the extension*

$$0 \longrightarrow W(E_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\iota} B(E_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} \tilde{\ell}_2 \longrightarrow 0$$

*splits strongly.*

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## Corollary

*The Banach algebra  $B(E_{\mathcal{R}})$  has the form*

$$B(E_{\mathcal{R}}) = W(E_{\mathcal{R}}) \oplus \rho(\ell_2) \oplus \mathbb{C}1$$

*where  $\rho: \tilde{\ell}_2 \rightarrow B(E_{\mathcal{R}})$  is the strong splitting, so that  $W(E_{\mathcal{R}})$  is complemented as a Banach space in  $B(E_{\mathcal{R}})$ .*

## Theorem (Laustsen-S)

*Let  $B$  be a unital Banach algebra containing a proper closed (two-sided) ideal  $W$  such that  $B = D \oplus \mathbb{C}1 \oplus W$  as a Banach space, where*

- (i)  $D$  is a closed subspace of  $B$ ,*
- (ii)  $D^2 \subseteq W$ ,*
- (iii)  $D \not\cong \ell_1(J)$  for any index set  $J$ .*

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## Proof.

We need to find  $W$  and  $D$  such that  $B(E_{\mathcal{R}}) = D \oplus \mathbb{C}1 \oplus W$  and such that:

- (i)  $D$  is a closed subspace of  $B(E_{\mathcal{R}})$ ,
- (ii)  $D^2 \subseteq W$ ,
- (iii)  $D \not\cong \ell_1(J)$  for any index set  $J$ .

Take  $D = \rho(\ell_2)$  and  $W = W(E_{\mathcal{R}})$ . (i) is the previous corollary. Conditions (ii) and (iii) follow since  $\rho(\ell_2) \cong \ell_2$  as Banach algebras, where  $\ell_2$  has the trivial product.  $\square$

What is the extension? We get:

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Ker } \psi \xrightarrow{\iota} \ell_1(\Gamma) \oplus \mathbb{C}1 \oplus W(E_{\mathcal{R}}) \xrightarrow{\psi} B(E_{\mathcal{R}}) \longrightarrow 0$$

where

- ▶  $\psi(f, \lambda 1, W) = q(f) + \lambda 1 + W$ .
- ▶  $q : \ell_1(\Gamma) \rightarrow \rho(\ell_2)$  is a bounded linear surjection.
- ▶  $\Gamma$  is a dense subset of the unit ball of  $\rho(\ell_2)$ .

# Further Results

## Definition

Let

$$0 \longrightarrow I \xrightarrow{\iota} A \xrightarrow{\pi} B \longrightarrow 0$$

be an extension of a Banach algebra  $B$ . The extension is *radical* if  $I \subset \text{rad } B$ , *singular* if  $I^2 = 0$ , and *admissible* if there is a continuous linear map  $Q : B \rightarrow A$  such that  $\pi \circ Q = \text{id}_B$ .



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## Proposition (Laustsen-S)

Let  $\Sigma$  be the extension of  $B(E_R)$  given by the previous theorem. Then  $\Sigma$  is singular and radical, but is not admissible.

# References

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