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The hitchhiker's guide to ... tensors, polynomials, and everything

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Dirk Werner Freie Universität Berlin

Galway, 3 May 2018



... est omnis divisa in partes tres



## Tensor products



- Tensor products
- Polynomials on Banach spaces



- Tensor products
- Polynomials on Banach spaces
- Infinite-dimensional holomorphy



# ... est omnis divisa in partes tres

- Tensor products
- Polynomials on Banach spaces
- Infinite-dimensional holomorphy

### Ryan, Raymond A.

### The Dunford-Pettis property and projective tensor products. (English) [2010656.46057] Bull. Pol. Acad. Sci., Math. 35, No.11-12, 785-792 (1987).

The author addresses the question if the tensor product basis of two shrinking bases in Banach spaces X and Y is shrinking w.r.t. the projective tensor norm (this is known to be the case for the injective tensor norm). He proves the obvious necessary condition "Every operator from X to Y" is compact" to be sufficient, too, and shows its validity if X has the Dunford-Petits property. Moreover it is investigated under what conditions the projective tensor product of two Banach spaces fails to contain a copy of  $\ell^1$ . Reviewer: Dirk Werner (Berlin)

MSC:

- 46M05 Tensor products of topological linear spaces
- 46B22 Radon-Nikodým, Kreĭn-Milman and related properties
- 46B15 Summability and bases in normed spaces

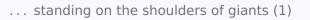
#### Keywords:

tensor product basis; shrinking bases; projective tensor norm; injective tensor norm; Dunford-Pettis property

Cited in 11 Documents









## Alexander Grothendieck





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*X*, *Y* vector spaces,  $B: X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  bilinear.



X, Y vector spaces,  $B: X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  bilinear. For  $x \in X$ ,  $y \in Y$  define  $(x \otimes y)(B) = B(x, y)$ .



*X*, *Y* vector spaces, *B*:  $X \times Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  bilinear. For  $x \in X$ ,  $y \in Y$  define  $(x \otimes y)(B) = B(x, y)$ . This is a linear form.

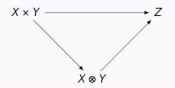


Example:  $X = L^1[0, 1] = Y$ ,  $X \otimes Y \subset L^1([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$ .



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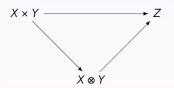
Universal property: A *bilinear* mapping on  $X \times Y$  generates a *linear* mapping on  $X \otimes Y$ :





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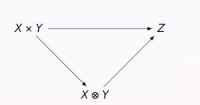
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X, Y Banach spaces,  $u \in X \otimes Y$ .



*X*, *Y* Banach spaces,  $u \in X \otimes Y$ . "Projective" norm on  $X \otimes Y$ :

 $\|u\|_{\pi} = \inf\left\{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \|x_{j}\| \|y_{j}\|: u = \sum_{j=1}^{n} x_{j} \otimes y_{j}\right\} = \sup\left\{|u(B)|: B \text{ bilinear form of norm 1}\right\}$ 



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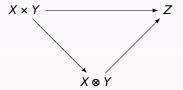


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Universal property as before for *continuous* maps:



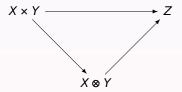


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#### Bol. Soc. Het. São Paulo 8 (1952)

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par 1. Grothendisch (São Faulo).

#### INTRODUCTION.

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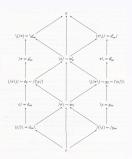
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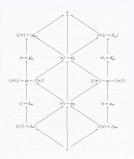
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## Théorème fondamental: $\| \cdot \|_{w_2} \leq \| \cdot \|_{\pi \setminus} \leq K_G \| \cdot \|_{w_2}$



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 $(\backslash \varepsilon) = /g_{m}$ 

#### B. S. Soc. Het. São Paulo & (1952)

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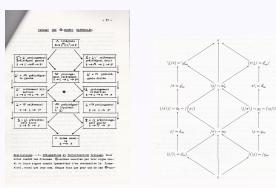
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#### INTRODUCTION.

#### 1. Gentens du trevail

Ce travail présente une théorie à peu près complète sur le sujet indiand par sen titre, à cels près que nous avons onis la ply part des démonstrations. Ba véritable raison d'être réside dans les résultate du \$3 et surtout du \$4,mts 2, 4, 5, résultate tout à fait neuveaux sur les elessiques espases L1, L2, 20, qui justifient les développemente un peu lenge des \$1.2. Les idées directrioss résultent de façon asues materelle de [4] (notamment Chap.1, \$4,486; voir [5] pour un résund de [4]). In minutes, os travail est copendant antondas et ne desando pas la teoture de [4] et [5]. On peut adme remarquer que la théorie des produits tensoriels topologiques d'espases localement convexes généraux gagas en clarté et simplicité à Stre exposée d'aberd pour les espaces de Jamach. (En effet, la lesture de [4] montrers que presque toutes les questions de la théorie générale, y compris la théorie des aspasses muléaires, se renducat en réalité à des questions sur les espaces de Banach).

Juncu'mu 55, m44 he texte me contient presque annune démony tratica. La plupari de ses énencés relèvent d'une technique asses standard, out even bien familibre par example an lectour de [4].0eg tains récultate-clefs, notesment ceux du \$2, a41, sont traités extenso dans [4] (et les démonstrutions se trouvent déjà sequisades dans [5]). Tout au plus la démonstrution de certaine résultate du § 3 (Notemment 1s th.2, corollaire 3, et 1s th.3) no se borne pas & des redites ou à une morne routine. - Par coutre, j'ai donné des dé menstrations essentiallement completes pour les résultate fontamentenz difficiles (\$5, m\*5, th.4 of \$4, m\*5). Je pense qu'à partir du \$7, a15, tons les raisonnements peuvent être sans difficulté récong truits par le lecteur attentif. à l'aide des indications détaillées



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First proof "understandable for average mathematicians" (A. Pietsch) by Joram Lindenstrauss and Olek Pełczyński (1968, matrix inequality).



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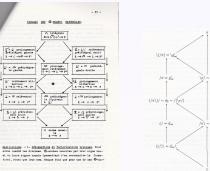
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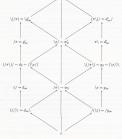
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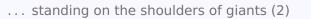
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## Stefan Banach





# Stefan Banach





STEFAN BANACH 1892 - 1945

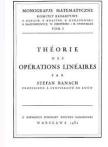


### Stefan Banach





37EFAN BANACH 1892 - 1945





Homogeneous polynomials



Über homogene Polynome in (L<sup>2</sup>) voa S. BANACH (Lwów).

#### § 1.

Wir bezichten mit E, E' zwei veltreihen, normierte und outsindige Räme. Eine für beidige  $x_1, ..., x_n$  ans E erklitte Operation  $\alpha(x_1, ..., x_n)$ , deren Werts den Raume E' angelören, nennen wir eine *relineure Operation*, falls sie steltg und additiv inheurg auf lode der Veründerlichen  $x_1, ..., x_n$ , int. Es ist bequem eine denrtige Operation mit (1)  $\alpha_1, ..., x_n$ 

(1)

zu bezeichnen.

Eine n-lineare Operation (n > 1) heiße symmetrich, wenn sich im Wert bei belbeigen Permutationen der Variablen nicht ändert. Werden in einer symmetrischen n-linearen Operation  $r_i$ . Variablen gleich  $\pi_i$ , weiterer  $\gamma$ . Variablen gleich  $\pi_i$  gesetzt  $(r_1 + \dots + r_k = n)$ , so bezeichen wir die so entstandene Operation mit

Insbesondere ist

 $a z^{n} = a z \dots z$ .

Die Operation as' nennen wir ein homogenes Polynom n-ten Grades. Wie leicht zu schen, enstchen aus verschiedenen symmetrischen n-linearen Operationen stets verschiedene homogene Polynome n-ten Grades.

Als Norm einer *n*-linearen Operation  $a x_1 \dots x_n$  erklären wir die Zahl



Über homogene Polynome in  $(L^2)$ 

S. BANACH (Lurian).

#### § 1.

Wir bezeichnen mit  $E_r E'$  zwei vektorielle, normierte und vollständige Räume. Eine für beliebige  $x_1, \ldots, x_r$  uus E erklirte Operation  $u(x_1, \ldots, x_r)$ , derem Verte dem Raume E' angehören, nennen wir eine *nellnauer Operation*, falls sie stetig und additiv inbezug auf jede der Veränderlichen  $x_1, \ldots, x_r$  ist. Es ist bequem eine derartige Operation mit

zu bezeichnen.

 $a x_1 \dots x_n$ 

Eins n-lineare Operation (n > 1) heiße symmetrich, wenn sich im Wert bei beließigen Permutations der Variablen nicht ändert. Werden in einer symmetrischen n-linearen Operation  $r_i$ Variablen gleich  $\bar{x}_i$ , weiteren , Variablen gleich  $\bar{x}_i$ , ortes nichtlicht die letzten  $r_i$  Variablen gleich  $\bar{x}_i$  gestett  $(r_1 + ... + r_n = n)$ , so bezeichen wir die so entstandene Operation mit

a z'1 ..... z'k.

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Homogeneous polynomials (2)



 $B: X \times X \rightarrow Y$  continuous bilinear

 $\rightsquigarrow P: X \rightarrow Y, x \mapsto B(x, x)$  continuous 2-homogeneous polynomial



Homogeneous polynomials (2)

## $B: X \times X \rightarrow Y$ continuous bilinear $\Rightarrow P: X \rightarrow Y, x \mapsto B(x, x)$ continuous 2-homogeneous polynomial

*B* is not uniquely determined by *P*, but it is if we require *B* to be symmetric.



Homogeneous polynomials (2)

*B*:  $X \times X \rightarrow Y$  continuous bilinear  $\Rightarrow P: X \rightarrow Y, x \rightarrow B(x, x)$  continuous 2-homogeneous polynomial

*B* is not uniquely determined by *P*, but it is if we require *B* to be symmetric.

Likewise:  $B: X \times \cdots \times X \to Y$  *m*-linear, continuous, symmetric  $\Rightarrow P: X \to Y, x \mapsto B(x, \dots, x)$  continuous *m*-homogeneous polynomial and vice versa



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Likewise:  $B: X \times \cdots \times X \to Y$  *m*-linear, continuous, symmetric  $\Rightarrow P: X \to Y, x \mapsto B(x, \dots, x)$  continuous *m*-homogeneous polynomial and vice versa

All continuous *m*-homogeneous polynomials form a Banach space,  $\mathcal{P}(^{m}X;Y)$ , under the norm  $||P|| = \sup\{||P(x)||: ||x|| \le 1\}$ .



Enter RR: Symmetric tensor products



Let  $\widehat{\otimes}_{m,\pi} X = X \widehat{\otimes}_{\pi} \cdots \widehat{\otimes}_{\pi} X.$ 

Enter RR: Symmetric tensor products



Let  $\widehat{\otimes}_{m,\pi} X = X \hat{\otimes}_{\pi} \cdots \hat{\otimes}_{\pi} X.$ 

Let  $\widehat{\otimes}_{s,m,\pi} X$  be the closed linear span of the  $x \otimes \cdots \otimes x$  ("symmetric tensor product").

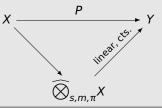
Enter RR: Symmetric tensor products



Let  $\widehat{\otimes}_{m,\pi} X = X \widehat{\otimes}_{\pi} \cdots \widehat{\otimes}_{\pi} X$ . Let  $\widehat{\otimes}_{s,m,\pi} X$  be the closed linear span of the  $x \otimes \cdots \otimes x$  ("symmetric tensor product").

## Theorem (RR 1980)

 $\widehat{\otimes}_{s,m,\pi}X$  linearises all continuous *m*-homogeneous polynomials:









Polynomial version (Aron-Berner): Extension from X to X\*\*.



Polynomial version (Aron-Berner): Extension from X to  $X^{**}$ .

• Approach by ultraproducts (RR + Mikael Lindström)



Polynomial version (Aron-Berner): Extension from X to X\*\*.

- Approach by ultraproducts (RR + Mikael Lindström)
- Study of extendible polynomials (RR + Pádraigh Kirwan)



Polynomial version (Aron-Berner): Extension from X to  $X^{**}$ .

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Aim: Geometric properties of  $\mathcal{P}(^{m}X)$ (RR + Chris Boyd, Bogdan Grecu, Barry Turett)

• Rotundity of  $\mathcal{P}(^{m}X)$ ?



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- Rotundity of  $\mathcal{P}(^{m}X)$ ?
- Smoothness?



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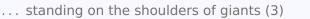
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# Harald Bohr





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#### Leopoldo Nachbin





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Bohr: Holomorphic functions of infinitely many variables; in modern terms  $f: c_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ .

Nachbin: Spaces of holomorphic mappings and functions.





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Therefore, this function is not of *bounded type* (= taking bounded sets to bounded sets).





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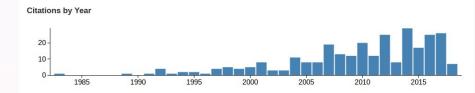
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## ... standing on the shoulders of Gulliver

I was at the mathematical school, where the master taught his pupils after a method scarcely imaginable to us in Europe. The proposition and demonstration were fairly written on a thin wafer, with ink composed of a cephalic tincture. This the student was to swallow upon a fasting stomach, and for three days following eat nothing but bread and water. As the wafer digested, the tincture mounted to his brain, bearing the proposition along with it. But the success hath not hitherto been answerable, partly by some error in the quantum or composition, and partly by the perverseness of lads, to whom this bolus is so nauseous, that they generally steal aside, and discharge it upwards before it can operate; neither have they been yet persuaded to use so long an abstinence as the prescription requires.