

Compatible complex structures on Kalton-Peck space

Wilson A. Cuéllar

Universidade de São Paulo

joint work with professors: J. M. F. Castillo, V. Ferenczi, Y. Moreno.

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Example: The operator $J(x, y) = (-y, x)$ on $X \oplus X$ satisfies $J^2 = -Id$. The complex structure $X \oplus X^J$ is called the **complexification** of X and is denoted by $X \oplus_{\mathbb{C}} X$.

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All complex structures on ℓ_2 are \mathbb{C} -isomorphic to $\ell_2^{u_2}$, where

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These spaces admit at least two complex structures.

Twisted sums

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Let X and Y be two Banach spaces. A *twisted sum* of X and Y is a quasi-Banach space Z which contains a subspace $X' \subseteq Z$ isomorphic to X such that the quotient Z/X' is isomorphic to Y .

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Every twisted sum is equivalent to one of the type $X \oplus_{\Omega} Y$ for a quasi-linear operator $\Omega : Y \rightarrow X$.

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$Z_2 = \ell_2 \oplus_{\Omega_2} \ell_2$ is the twisted Hilbert space obtained by considering the non-trivial quasi-linear map (defined on finitely supported sequences)

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Question

Z_2 is isomorphic to its hyperplanes?

Complex structures on Z_2

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- $Z_2^{(u_2, u_2)}$, where $(u_2, u_2)(x, y) = (u_2x, u_2y)$.

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Question

Does Z_2 admit unique complex structure?

Compatible complex structures on Z_2 and its hyperplanes

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An essential element to prove this is the following result:

Theorem (V. Ferenczi, E. Galego, 2007)

Let T, u be complex structures on, respectively, an infinite dimensional Banach space X and some hyperplane H of X . Then the operator $T|_H - u$ is not strictly singular.

Compatible complex structures on Z_2 and its hyperplanes

Definition

The pair of operators (α, β)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & X \oplus_{\Omega} Y & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow \alpha & & & & \downarrow \beta & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & X & \longrightarrow & X \oplus_{\Omega} Y & \longrightarrow & Y & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

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The pair of operators (α, β) is said to be *compatible* with Ω if there exists an operator γ such that the diagram is commutative.

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Example. The pair (u_2, u_2) is compatible with Ω_2 .

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Proposition

For every operator $T : \ell_2 \rightarrow \ell_2$, and for every block subspace W of ℓ_2 , the commutator $\Omega_2 T - T \Omega_2$ is trivial on some block subspace of W .

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Sketch of the proof: Let u be a complex structure on ℓ_2 . Suppose that can be extended to U on $\ell_2 \oplus_{\Omega_2 i} H$

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Extending v to a complex structure V on ℓ_2 , we have that (u, V) is compatible with Ω_2 . Then $u - V$ is compact.

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Let (T, U) be a pair of compatible operators on Z_2 . Then $T - U$ is compact.

Sketch of the proof: Let u be a complex structure on ℓ_2 . Suppose that can be extended to U on $\ell_2 \oplus_{\Omega_2 i} H$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 \oplus_{\Omega_2 i} H & \longrightarrow & H & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow u & & \downarrow U & & \downarrow v & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 & \longrightarrow & \ell_2 \oplus_{\Omega_2 i} H & \longrightarrow & H & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

Extending v to a complex structure V on ℓ_2 , we have that (u, V) is compatible with Ω_2 . Then $u - V$ is compact.

On the other side, it follows from Ferenczi-Galego theorem that $u|_H - v$ is not strictly singular. So we get a contradiction.

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