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On intersections of ranges of projections of norm one in Banach spaces

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ON INTERSECTIONS OF RANGES OF PROJECTIONS OF NORM ONE IN BANACH SPACES

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ABSTRACT. In this short note we are interested in studying Banach spaces in which the range of a projection of norm one whose kernel is of finite dimension, is the intersection of ranges of finitely many projections of norm one, whose kernels are of dimension one. We show that for certain class of Banach spaces X , the natural duality between X and X^{**} can be exploited when the range of the projection is of finite codimension. We show that if X^* is isometric to $L^1(\mu)$, then any central subspace of finite codimension, is an intersection of central subspaces of codimension one. These results extend a recent result of Bandyopadhyay and Dutta [2] proved for continuous function spaces and unifies some earlier work of Baronti and Papini, [4], [3].

1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a real Banach space. Study of properties of ranges of projections of norm one has always been a central theme in theory of geometry of Banach spaces. The current study is motivated by some results of Blatter and Cheney [5], Baronti and Papini, [4], [3] and the more recent work of Bandyopadhyay and Dutta [2]. In these papers for classical Banach spaces like the space $C(K)$ of continuous functions and the space of integrable functions $L^1(\mu)$, the authors give explicit description of projections of norm one whose kernel is of dimension one and show that the any projection of norm one whose kernel is of finite dimension is the intersection of ranges of finitely many projections of norm one, whose kernels are of dimension one. Even though proofs of some of these results use specific properties of sequence spaces c_0 , ℓ^1 and ℓ^∞ , it turns out that the basic duality that exists between abstract L -spaces and M -spaces and certain types of projections

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in them can be exploited to obtain similar conclusions . We refer to the monograph by Lacey, [9] for basic material on abstract L and M spaces and Banach spaces X whose dual is isometric to $L^1(\mu)$ for some positive measure μ (the so called L^1 -predual spaces). Lacey's book also has detailed study of ranges of projections of norm one on these spaces. In particular we note that the range of a projection of norm one in any of these classes is again a space in the same class. See also the work of Kamińska et al [8] for the study of ranges of norm one projections in Lorentz sequence space $d(\omega, 1)$ and some subspaces of Musielak-Orlicz sequence spaces equipped with the Luxembourg norm. It should be noted that there are examples of finite dimensional spaces in which the only projections of norm one are the ones with one dimensional range, see [6]. Examples from [4] show that the intersection of ranges of two projections of norm one, with kernels of dimension one, need not be the range of a projection of norm one.

We next state the three theorems from the work of [4], [3] and a relevant portion of Theorem 1.1 in [2] that has motivated this work. We recall that $\ell^\infty = \ell^1 \oplus_1 c_0^\perp$, so that any $f \in \ell^\infty$ can be written as $f = h + g$ for $h \in \ell^1$ and $g \in c_0^\perp$ with $\|f\| = \|h\| + \|g\|$.

Theorem 1. *Let $Y \subset \ell^\infty$ be a subspace of codimension n . Then Y is the range of a projection of norm one if and only if there exists n different indices t_1, \dots, t_n and a basis f_1, \dots, f_n in Y^\perp so that $f_i = h_i + g_i$ for $h_i \in \ell^1$, $g_i \in c_0^\perp$, for $1 \leq i \leq n$,*

$$\|f_i\| \leq 2|(h_i)_{t_i}| \text{ and } Y = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ker(f_i).$$

Theorem 2. *Let $Y \subset c_0$ be a subspace of codimension n . Then Y is the range of a projection of norm one if and only if there exists n different indices t_1, \dots, t_n and a basis f_1, \dots, f_n in Y^\perp so that for $1 \leq i \leq n$,*

$$\|f_i\| \leq 2|(f_i)_{t_i}| \text{ and } Y = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ker(f_i).$$

Theorem 3. *Let K be a compact Hausdorff space. Let $Y \subset C(K)$ be a subspace of codimension n . Then Y is the range of a projection of norm one if and only if there exists n distinct isolated points t_1, \dots, t_n in K and a basis μ_1, \dots, μ_n in Y^\perp so that for $1 \leq i \leq n$,*

$$\|\mu_i\| \leq 2|\mu_i(t_i)| \text{ and } Y = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ker(\mu_i).$$

Remark 4. *Thus the spaces c_0 , ℓ^∞ and $C(K)$ have the property, a) : for any projection of norm one with finite dimensional kernel, the range is an intersection of ranges of projections of norm one with kernels of dimension one. Also of interest is property, b) : finite intersections of ranges of projections of norm one with one dimensional kernel is again the range of a projection of norm one.*

Thus even though one can not expect explicit description of such projections in general, one can still investigate spaces that have properties a) and (or) b). We will be formulating our results for property a) . It is clear from the example in [4] that , investigation of property b) in general will require more information on the nature of the projections.

We now recall some concepts from M -structure theory from [7]. We always embed X in its bidual X^{**} under the canonical embedding.

A projection $P : X \rightarrow X$ is said to be a M (L)-projection if $\|x\| = \max\{\|P(x)\|, \|x - P(x)\|\}$ ($\|x\| = \|P(x)\| + \|x - P(x)\|$) for all x . The range of such a projection is called a M (L)-summand. These projections behave well w. r. t projections of norm one. We recall from [7] Proposition I.1.2 that a M projection is a unique norm one projection onto its range and uniqueness of a L -projection is similarly determined by the kernel.

A closed subspace $Y \subset X$ is said to be a M -ideal, if there is a L -projection $P : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ such that $\ker(P) = Y^\perp$. This notion has particularly rich geometric significance when X is a M -ideal in its bidual. For any discrete set Γ , $c_0(\Gamma)$ is a M -ideal in its bidual $\ell^\infty(\Gamma)$. See Corollary III.3.7 in [7] for several topological properties of these spaces. This property is in particular preserved by subspaces and quotients. Also when X is a M -ideal in its bidual, the canonical projection $Q : X^{***} \rightarrow X^*$ defined by $Q(\Lambda) = \Lambda|X^*$ is a L -projection and one says, X^* is a L -embedded space.

We show that for a Banach space X that is a M -ideal in its bidual, any projection of norm one with weak*-closed range whose kernel is finite dimensional or reflexive, is the biadjoint of a similar projection in X . For any Banach space X if in X^{**} the range of any projection of norm one with finite codimensional kernel and weak*-closed range can be written as intersection of biadjoints of similar projections with kernels of dimension one, then similar result is true for X .

We show that these properties determine $c_0(\Gamma)$ among preduals of L^1 . We consider the property of being a central subspace of a Banach space (see [1]), which is weaker than being the range of a projection of norm one. As an application of Theorem 1.1 of [2] we show that any central subspace of finite codimension in a L^1 -predual space, is an intersection of central hyperplanes. We also show that every central subspace in $c_0(\Gamma)$ and with an additional condition in ℓ^1 , is always the range of a projection of norm one.

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2. MAIN RESULTS

We first address the natural duality that exists between X and X^{**} . We recall that for any projection $P : X \rightarrow X$ with $\|P\| = 1$, $P^* : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ is a projection with $\|P^*\| = 1$ and if $Q : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ is a weak*-continuous projection (this is equivalent to the range and kernel being weak*-closed) with $\|Q\| = 1$, then there exists a projection $P : X \rightarrow X$ such that $P^* = Q$. Further $P^{**} : X^{**} \rightarrow X^{**}$ is a projection of norm one and $P^{**} = P$ on X . We call P^{**} , the biadjoint of P . In general ranges of projections of norm one in dual spaces need not be weak*-closed. It is known that P is a $L(M)$ -projection if and only if P^* is a $M(L)$ -projection.

We next prove a theorem for Banach spaces which are M -ideals in their bidual, which is the abstract idea behind various results of Baronti and Papini [4], [3]. We recall that c_0 is a M -ideal in its bidual ℓ^∞ .

Theorem 5. *Let X be a M -ideal in its bidual. Let $P : X^{**} \rightarrow X^{**}$ be a projection of norm one such that kernel of P is finite dimensional and range of P is a weak*-closed subspace. Then there is a projection $Q : X \rightarrow X$ of norm one, such that $Q^{**} = P$. Thus weak*-closed subspaces of X^{**} of finite co-dimension that are ranges of projections of norm one, can be completely described in terms of similar objects from X .*

Proof. Since the range and kernel of P are weak*-closed subspaces, we get that P is weak*-continuous. Thus there is a projection $R : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ of

norm one such that $R^* = P$. Since $\ker(R)^\perp = P(X^{**})$, and $X^{**}|_{\ker(R)^\perp} = \ker(P)^*$ is finite dimensional, we get that $\ker(R)$ is finite dimensional and hence weak*-closed. Since X^* is a L -embedded space, it follows from Proposition IV.1.5 in [7] that $R(X^*)$ is a L -embedded space. Now by Proposition IV.1.10 in [7] we get that $R(X^*)$ is weak*-closed. Therefore R is weak*-continuous. Thus there exists a projection $Q : X \rightarrow X$ such that $Q^{**} = P$. \square

Since for any projection $P : X \rightarrow X$, $\ker(P^*) = P(X)^\perp$, P has finite dimensional kernel if and only if P^* has. The following corollary is now easy to prove.

Corollary 6. *Let X be a M -ideal in its bidual, let $Q : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ be a projection of norm one such that $\ker(Q)$ is finite dimensional, then there exists a projection of norm one, $R : X \rightarrow X$ such that $R^* = Q$. Thus finite codimensional subspaces in X^* that are ranges of projections of norm one can be completely described in terms of similar objects in X .*

Remark 7. *This explains the c_0 - ℓ^1 duality that is evident in the results (Theorem 5.5, [4]) of Baronti and Papini and explains the nature of the projection in the main Theorem of Baronti, [3], where the $(c_0)^\perp$ component is zero. We conjecture that as in the main theorem of [3], finite codimensional subspaces of X^{**} that are determined only from functionals in X^\perp can not be the range of a projection of norm one.*

Remark 8. *In the above proof we have used the fact that finite dimensional subspaces are always weak*-closed. Another such class of subspaces are reflexive subspaces. Recall that $Y \subset X$ is said to be factor reflexive if the quotient space $X|Y$ is reflexive. Arguments similar to the ones given during the proof of Theorem 5 show that if X is a M -ideal in its bidual and $Y \subset X^{**}$ is a weak*-closed factor reflexive subspace, then any projection $P : X^{**} \rightarrow Y$ of norm one, is the biadjoint of a projection of norm one in X .*

Remark 9. *In the case of ℓ^∞ , we recall that any complemented reflexive subspace is finite dimensional, thus we need to consider only subspaces of finite codimension.*

We now formulate abstract version of the result from [4] and [3].

Theorem 10. *Let X be a M -ideal in its bidual. Suppose the range of every projection of norm one with finite dimensional kernel in X can be written as an intersection of ranges of projections of norm one with kernel of dimension one. Then the range of every projection of norm one, that has weak*-closed range and finite dimensional kernel in X^{**} can be written as an intersection of ranges of projections of norm one with kernel of dimension one that are biadjoints of projections in X . Converse statement holds for any Banach space X .*

Proof. Let X be a M -ideal in its bidual.

Let $P : X^{**} \rightarrow X^{**}$ be a projection of norm one with weak*-closed range and finite dimensional kernel.

From Theorem 5 we have that there is a norm one projection $Q : X \rightarrow X$ with finite dimensional kernel such that $Q^{**} = P$. By hypothesis there exists finitely many projections $Q_i : X \rightarrow X$ such that $\|Q_i\| = 1$ for each i and $\ker(Q_i)$ is of dimension one and $Q(X) = \cap Q_i(X)$. Clearly Q_i^{**} 's have the required properties. To verify that $P(X^{**}) = \cap Q_i^{**}(X^{**})$ we note that since the operators involved are weak*-continuous and as X is weak*-dense in X^{**} , it is enough to check the equation at elements of X . Let $x \in X$, $P(x) = Q^{**}(x) = Q(x) = Q_i(x_i) = Q_i^{**}(x_i)$ for each i and for some $x_i \in X$. Thus $P(x) \in \cap Q_i^{**}(X^{**})$. The other direction is similarly seen.

Conversely let X be any Banach space. Let $P : X \rightarrow X$ be a projection of norm one with finite dimensional kernel. $P^{**} : X^{**} \rightarrow X^{**}$ is such that $\|P^{**}\| = 1$, it has weak*-closed range and finite dimensional kernel. Since $X^{***} = X^* \oplus X^\perp$ by hypothesis there exists finite set of $x_i^* \in X^*$ and $\tau_i \in X^\perp$ such that $P^{**}(X^{**}) = \cap \ker(x_i^* + \tau_i)$. Now since $P^{**}(X^{**})$ is of finite codimension and P^{**} is weak*-continuous, we have that $P^{**}(X^{**})^\perp \subset X^*$. Therefore $x_i^* + \tau_i \in P^{**}(X^{**}) \subset X^*$. Thus $\tau_i = 0$ for all i . It is now easy to see that $P(X) = \cap \ker(x_i^*)$. \square

Remark 11. *When $C(K)$ is a dual space or the second dual of a Banach space X , it seems to be difficult to interpret the conditions in Theorem 1.1 of [2] in terms of X , excepting in the case of $\ell^\infty(\Gamma)$. For a L^1 -predual X , we have that X^{**} is isometric to $C(K)$ for some compact set K . We do not know if in X , the range of a projection of norm one with finite dimensional*

kernel is an intersection of ranges of projections of norm one with kernels of dimension one?

Our next set of results show that the properties considered here determine $c_0(\Gamma)$ among L^1 -preduals.

Theorem 12. *Let X be a L^1 -predual space. Suppose every weak*-closed subspace of codimension one of X^{**} that is the range of a projection of norm one is also the range of a biadjoint projection of norm one. Then X is isometric to $c_0(\Gamma)$.*

Proof. After identifying an extreme point and its negative, in the unit ball of X^* , let Γ denote the set of extreme points of the unit ball. For any $f \in \Gamma$, since X is a L^1 predual, $\text{span}\{f\}$ is a L -summand, i.e, $X^* = \text{span}\{f\} \oplus_1 N$, for some closed subspace N . Therefore if $Y = \ker(f)$ then Y is a M -ideal and $X^{**} = Y^{**} \oplus_\infty N^\perp$. By hypothesis, there is a projection of norm one $P : X \rightarrow X$ with $\ker(P)$ one dimensional and $P^{**}(X^{**}) = N^\perp$. Since P^{**} is a projection of norm one, it now follows from our remarks in the Introduction about the uniqueness of ranges of M -projections that P^{**} and hence P is a M -projection. Clearly one can choose a $x_f \in X$ with $f(x_f) = 1 = \|x_f\|$ such that $X = \text{span}\{x_f\} \oplus_\infty \ker(f)$. Using the uniqueness of the range of a M -projection, it is easy to see that the unit vectors, $\{x_f\}_{f \in \Gamma}$ are pair-wise independent.

Now consider the c_0 -direct sum $Y = \bigoplus_{c_0} \text{span}\{x_f\}$ over Γ . Clearly Y is a M -ideal in X . If it a proper M -ideal, Y^\perp will be a non-trivial weak*-closed L -summand in X^* . Therefore there is a $f_0 \in \Gamma$ and Y^\perp . This contradicts the fact that $f_0(x_{f_0}) = 1$.

Thus X is isometric to $c_0(\Gamma)$. □

The interest in the study of ranges of projections of norm one stems from the fact that several geometric properties of the domain space are passed on to the range space. Some times simple geometric conditions on a subspace can achieve the same effect without the subspace actually being the range of a projection of norm one. We next recall one such notion studied in [1].

Definition 13. A closed subspace $Y \subset X$ is said to be a central subspace if for any finite set $\{y_i\}_{1 \leq i \leq n} \subset Y$ and $x_0 \in X$, there exists a $y_0 \in Y$ such that $\|y_0 - y_i\| \leq \|x_0 - y_i\|$ for $1 \leq i \leq n$.

It is easy to see that this is equivalent to every finite collection of balls with centres from Y that intersect in X , also intersect in Y . From Lindenstrauss' characterization of L^1 -preduals in terms of, every collection of 4 pairwise intersecting balls having non-empty intersection (see [11] page 58), it follows that if $Y \subset X$ is a central subspace and X is a L^1 -predual implies that Y is a L^1 -predual. This notion is weaker than that of an existence set considered in [10] where the inequalities in the definition should hold for all $y \in Y$. Thus the following result extends Theorem 2.3 in [10].

Proposition 14. Let $Y \subset c_0(\Gamma)$ be a central subspace. Then Y is the range of a projection of norm one.

Proof. From our remarks above we have that Y is a L^1 -predual.

If X is finite dimensional, then Y is isometric to $\ell^\infty(k)$ and it is well known that Y is one-complemented in any superspace.

Since Y is a L^1 -predual, Y^{**} has the property that it is the range of a projection in any superspace (see [11], Chapter 3). Thus for the inclusion $Y^{**} \subset \ell^\infty(\Gamma)$ there is a projection $P : \ell^\infty(\Gamma) \rightarrow Y^{**}$ such that $\|P\| = 1$. But this implies there is a projection $Q : \ell^1(\Gamma) \rightarrow \ell^1(\Gamma)$ such that $\ker(Q) = Y^\perp$ and $\|Q\| = 1$. As Q is weak*-continuous we get that Y is the range of a projection of norm one. □

The following theorem can be proved using arguments similar to the ones given earlier.

Theorem 15. Suppose X is a L^1 -predual space such that every central subspace of co-dimension one, is the range of a projection of norm one. Then X is isometric to $c_0(\Gamma)$ for some discrete set Γ .

Proof. As before let Γ denote the set of extreme points after identifying f and $-f$. Let $f \in \Gamma$. Since $X^* = \text{span}\{f\} \oplus_1 N$ for a closed subspace N and as $X^* = L^1(\mu)$, one has that N is also an abstract L -space. Therefore $\ker(f)$ is a L^1 -predual. It follows from Theorem 3.3 in [1] that $\ker(f)$

is a central subspace of X . Therefore by hypothesis there is a projection $P : X \rightarrow \ker(f)$ with $\|P\| = 1$. As $\ker(f)$ is also a M -ideal we get from Corollary I.1.3 from [7] that P is a M -projection. Arguments similar to the once given before now give that X is isometric to $c_0(\Gamma)$. \square

We next show that certain central subspaces of ℓ^1 are ranges of projections of norm one.

Proposition 16. *Let $Y \subset \ell^1$ be a central subspace that is isometric to the range of a projection of norm one in some dual space. Then Y is the range of a projection of norm one in ℓ^1 .*

Proof. Let X be a Banach space and $P : X^* \rightarrow X^*$ be a projection of norm one, such that Y is isometric to $\text{Range}(P)$. We will show that Y is an existence set. It would then follow from Theorem 2.4 in [10] that Y is the range of a projection of norm one. Let $\alpha \in \ell^1$. Consider the balls $\{B(y, \|y - \alpha\|)\}_{y \in Y}$. Since Y is a central subspace, any finite collection of balls from this family has non-empty intersection in Y . Ignoring the embedding of Y in X^* , consider the family of closed balls in X^* , $\{B_X^*(y, \|y - \alpha\|)\}_{y \in Y}$. Since these balls are now weak*-compact such that any finite subcollection has non-empty intersection we have that they intersect in Y and as Y is the range of a projection of norm one, there is a y_0 such that $\|y - y_0\| \leq \|y - \alpha\|$ for all $y \in Y$. Thus Y is an existence set. \square

Remark 17. *In particular we have that any weak*-closed (w. r. t any predual of ℓ^1) central subspace of ℓ^1 is the range of a projection of norm one. We do not know if a central subspace of ℓ^1 is always the range of a projection of norm one.*

We now give an application of Theorem 1.1 from [2].

Theorem 18. *Let X be a L^1 -predual space. Any central subspace of finite codimension is the intersection of hyperplanes that are central subspaces.*

Proof. Let $Y \subset X$ be a central subspace and $Y = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ker(f_i)$ for $f_i \in X^*$. We denote by \hat{f}_i the canonical image of f_i in X^{***} . As before $Y^{\perp\perp} = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ker(\hat{f}_i)$. We have that $Y^{\perp\perp} \subset X^{**}$ and X^{**} is isometric to $C(K)$ for some compact extremally disconnected space K (see [9] Section 11). As noted before, Y is also a L^1 -predual space and thus $Y^{**} = Y^{\perp\perp}$ is

isometric to $C(K')$ for some compact extremally disconnected space K' . It follows from Corollary 2 in Section 11 of [9] that $Y^{\perp\perp}$ is the range of a projection of norm one in X^{**} . It now follows from Theorem 1.1 of [2] that for $1 \leq i \leq n$, there exists a projection of norm one, $P_i : C(K) \rightarrow \ker(\hat{f}_i)$. This in particular implies that $\ker(f_i)$ is a L^1 -predual space.

We now show that $\ker(f_i)$ is a central subspace of X . Let $y_1, \dots, y_k \in \ker(f_i)$, $x \in X$ and $\epsilon > 0$. By the principle of local reflexivity applied to the subspace $\text{span}\{y_1, \dots, y_k, P_i(x)\} \subset \ker(\hat{f}_i)$, there is an operator $T : \ker(\hat{f}_i) \rightarrow \ker(f_i)$, $\|T\| \leq 1 + \epsilon$ such that $T(y_j) = y_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Thus for $1 \leq j \leq k$,

$$\|T(P_i(x)) - y_j\| = \|T(P_i(x) - y_j)\| \leq (1 + \epsilon)\|P_i(x) - y_j\| = \|P_i(x - y_j)\| \leq (1 + \epsilon)\|x - y_j\|.$$

As $\ker(f_i)$ is a L^1 -predual space, by Lemma 4.2 in [11] it follows that there is a $y \in \ker(f_i)$ such that $\|y - y_j\| \leq \|x - y_j\|$ for $1 \leq j \leq k$. Therefore $\ker(f_i)$ is a central subspace. \square

Corollary 19. *Let X be a L^1 -predual space. Let $Y \subset X$ be a central subspace of codimension n . For any $1 \leq k < n$ there is a central subspace Z of codimension k with $Y \subset Z \subset X$.*

Proof. It follows from the above theorem that $Y^{\perp\perp} = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq n} \ker(\hat{f}_i)$ where \hat{f}_i 's satisfy the condition ii) in the (c) part of Theorem 1.1 in [2]. Now by Theorem 1.1 of [2] again, for any $1 \leq k < n$, $\bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq k} \ker(\hat{f}_i)$ is the range of a projection of norm one in X^{**} . Thus $Z = \bigcap_{1 \leq i \leq k} \ker(f_i)$ is a central subspace and $Y \subset Z \subset X$. \square

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