

STRONG IRREGULARITY OF BOUNDED BILINEAR MAPPINGS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper first we give a lower bound for the topological centres of a bounded bilinear map, and then we characterize the topological centres of certain bilinear mappings, say Banach module actions.

1. PRELIMINARIES

Suppose that $f : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ is a bounded bilinear mapping on the normed spaces \mathcal{X} , \mathcal{Y} and \mathcal{Z} and let \mathcal{X}^* and \mathcal{X}^{**} be the first and second dual of \mathcal{X} , respectively. The adjoint of f is the bounded bilinear mapping $f^* : \mathcal{Z}^* \times \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{Y}^*$ defined by

$$\langle f^*(z^*, x), y \rangle = \langle z^*, f(x, y) \rangle \quad (x \in \mathcal{X}, y \in \mathcal{Y}, z^* \in \mathcal{Z}^*).$$

Continuing this method, the higher rank adjoints of f can be verified by setting $f^{**} = (f^*)^*$ and so on.

The mapping f^r will be considered as the bounded bilinear mapping from $\mathcal{Y} \times \mathcal{X}$ into \mathcal{Z} defined by $f^r(y, x) = f(x, y)$.

The first and second topological centers of f are defined as follows, respectively:

$$Z(f) : = \{x^{**} \in \mathcal{X}^{**}; y^{**} \rightarrow f^{****}(x^{**}, y^{**}) : \mathcal{Y}^{**} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{**} \text{ is } w^* \text{-continuous}\}$$

$$Z^t(f) : = \{y^{**} \in \mathcal{Y}^{**}; x^{**} \rightarrow f^{r****}(x^{**}, y^{**}) : \mathcal{X}^{**} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}^{**} \text{ is } w^* \text{-continuous}\}.$$

When f is the product π of a Banach algebra \mathcal{A} , we usually show its topological centers by $Z(\mathcal{A}^{**})$ and $Z^t(\mathcal{A}^{**})$. It can be shown that π^{****} and π^{r****} are really the first and second Arens products of \mathcal{A}^{**} which will be denoted by \square and \diamond , respectively.

The mapping f is called (Arens) regular when $f^{****} = f^{r****}$. The Banach algebra \mathcal{A} is said to be Arens regular if its product mapping is regular.

The bilinear mapping f is said to be strongly left (resp. right) irregular if $Z(f) = \mathcal{X}$ (resp. $Z^t(f) = \mathcal{Y}$). The subject of Arens regularity of bilinear mappings are investigated in [1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8].

Key words and phrases. Arens product, bounded bilinear map, Banach module action, topological centre, second dual.

2. MAIN RESULTS

A bounded bilinear mapping $f : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ is said to be approximately unital if there exist a bounded net $\{e_\alpha\}$ in \mathcal{A} such that $\lim_\alpha g(x, e_\alpha) = x$, for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$. We commence with the following result which describes the topological centres of such a mapping.

Theorem 2.1. For every approximately unital bounded bilinear mapping $f : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ on normed spaces \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{X} , $Z(f^*) = \mathcal{X}^*$ and $Z^t(f^*) = \mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{X}}$; In which, $\mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{X}} := \{x^{**} \in \mathcal{X}^{**} : J_{\mathcal{X}^{**}}(x^{**}) = (J_{\mathcal{X}})^{**}(x^{**})\}$.

As an immediate consequence we have:

Corollary 2.2. Let $g : \mathcal{X} \times \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{X}$ be an approximately unital bounded bilinear mapping on normed spaces \mathcal{A} and \mathcal{X} , then g^* is regular if and only if \mathcal{X} is reflexive.

The next result studies the strong irregularity of π_1^{r*} and π_2^* , in which π_1 and π_2 are Banach module actions.

Theorem 2.3. Let (π_1, \mathcal{X}) and (\mathcal{X}, π_2) be approximately unital left and right Banach \mathcal{A} -modules, respectively. Then

$$Z(\pi_1^{r*}) = \mathcal{X}^* = Z(\pi_2^*), \text{ and } Z^t(\pi_1^{r*}) = \mathfrak{M}_{\mathcal{X}} = Z^t(\pi_2^*);$$

in particular, π_1^{r*} and π_2^* are left strongly irregular.

As an straightforward application of the latter theorem we have the next one which is a generalization of a result of [6].

Corollary 2.4 (See [6, Corollary 2.4]). For the multiplication π of a Banach algebra \mathcal{A} having a right (respectively, left) bounded approximate identity, π^* (respectively, π^{r*}) is left strongly regular; that is, $Z(\pi^*) = \mathcal{A}^*$ (respectively, $Z(\pi^{r*}) = \mathcal{A}^*$).

As another application of Theorem 2.3 we deduce the next result of [8], (which in turn is a generalization of [5, Proposition 4.5])

Corollary 2.5 ([8, Proposition 3.6]). Let (π_1, \mathcal{X}) and (\mathcal{X}, π_2) be approximately unital left and right Banach \mathcal{A} -modules, respectively. Then the following assertions are equivalent:

- (i) π_1^{r*} is regular;
- (ii) π_2^* is regular;
- (iii) \mathcal{X} is reflexive.

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