

GENERATING REAL MAPS ON A BIORDERED SET

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If (X, \leq) and (X, \leq^*) are ordered sets, we say that (X, \leq, \leq^*) is a biordered set if

$$(1) \quad x \leq^* y \Rightarrow x \leq y .$$

$$(2) \quad y \leq x \text{ and } z \leq^* x \Rightarrow \exists y \wedge z \text{ and } y \wedge z \leq^* y ,$$

being $y \wedge z$ the infimum of $\{y, z\}$ for \leq . We denote $B(X, \mathbb{R})$ the set of bounded maps of X in \mathbb{R} . We define the maps i, s, i^*, s^* on $B(X, \mathbb{R})$, in the following way: for $a \in B(X, \mathbb{R})$ and $x \in X$,

$$ia(x) := \inf_{z \leq x} a(z) , \quad sa(x) := \sup_{z \leq x} a(z) ,$$

$$i^*a(x) := \inf_{z \leq^* x} a(z) , \quad s^*a(x) := \sup_{z \leq^* x} a(z) .$$

We can iterate the procedure obtaining many derivated maps from a : $i^*sa, ss^*a, s^*is^*sia, \dots$ If a is monotone we only obtain three different new maps.

We will denote a increasing by a_\uparrow and a decreasing by a_\downarrow .

Theorem. Suppose (X, \leq, \leq^*) is a biordered set and $a \in B(X, \mathbb{R})$ is monotone.

(1) If a_\uparrow then $ia_\downarrow, sia_\uparrow, i^*a_\uparrow$ are the only different derivated maps obtained from a using i, s, i^* and s^* . Moreover $ia_\downarrow \leq sia_\uparrow \leq i^*a_\uparrow \leq a_\uparrow$.

(2) If a_\downarrow then $sa_\uparrow, isa_\downarrow, s^*a_\downarrow$ are the only different derivated maps obtained from a using i, s, i^* and s^* . Moreover $a_\downarrow \leq s^*a_\downarrow \leq isa_\downarrow \leq sa_\uparrow$.

P r o o f: is based in the following facts:

(1) If a_\uparrow then i^*a, sia, ia are constant on $\{z \in X : z \leq^* x\}$ for every $x \in X$

(2) if a_\downarrow then s^*a, isa, sa are constant on $\{z \in X : z \leq^* x\}$ for every $x \in X$

The generation process is represented in the following diagrams:

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \begin{array}{l}
 a \uparrow \\
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 sa = a \\
 s^*a = a \\
 i^*a \uparrow \left| \begin{array}{l}
 ii^*a = ia \\
 si^*a = i^*i^*a = s^*i^*a = i^*a \\
 \end{array} \right. \\
 ia \downarrow \left| \begin{array}{l}
 iia = i^*ia = s^*ia = ia \\
 sia \uparrow \left| \begin{array}{l}
 isia = ia \\
 ssia = i^*sia = s^*sia = sia
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}
 \end{array} \\
 \\
 \begin{array}{l}
 a \downarrow \\
 \left| \begin{array}{l}
 ia = a \\
 i^*a = a \\
 s^*a \downarrow \left| \begin{array}{l}
 ss^*a = a \\
 is^*a = s^*s^*a = i^*s^*a = s^*a \\
 \end{array} \right. \\
 sa \uparrow \left| \begin{array}{l}
 ssa = s^*sa = i^*sa = sa \\
 isa \uparrow \left| \begin{array}{l}
 sisa = sa \\
 iisa = s^*isa = i^*isa = isa
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array} \right.
 \end{array}
 \end{array}
 \end{array}$$

The, above definition and results are motived by the following facts. We consider an infinite dimensional Banach space, say X . The set of all the closed infinite dimensional subspaces of X , $S(X)$, is a biordered set if we define $M \leq N \Leftrightarrow M \subset N$ and $M \leq^* N \Leftrightarrow M \subset N$ and $\dim(N/M) < \infty$.

If T is a linear and continuous operator from an infinite dimensional Banach space X into a Banach space Y , we consider the map

$$n : S(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} ; n(M) := n(TJ_M) := \|TJ_M\| ,$$

where J_M is the injection of M into X and $\|\cdot\|$ denotes the norm. Several authors have defined the following operational quantities:

$$in(T) := \inf_{M \leq X} n(TJ_M) \quad [3]$$

$$i^*n(T) := \inf_{M \leq^* X} n(TJ_M) \quad [1, 4]$$

$$sin(T) := \sup_{M \leq X} in(TJ_M) = \sup_{M \leq X, N \leq M} \inf n(TJ_N) \quad [3]$$

There are only three differents quantities: in , i^*n , sin [2].

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