

Topologically flat Banach modules

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Abstract: Several necessary conditions of topological flatness of Banach modules are given in this paper. The main result of the paper is as follows: a Banach module over relatively amenable Banach algebra which is topologically flat as Banach space is topologically flat as Banach module. Finally, we provide few examples of topologically flat modules among classical modules of analysis.

Keywords: Banach module, topological flatness, amenability, \mathcal{L}_1^g -space, \mathcal{L}_∞^g -space.

1 Introduction

Amenability, injectivity, and flatness have always been deeply interconnected subjects of Banach homology. We shall demonstrate a crucial role of relative amenability in topological Banach homology. In some cases, we shall even give a complete characterization of topologically flat Banach modules as \mathcal{L}_1^g -spaces. Note that by result of Retherford the latter spaces are exactly topologically flat Banach spaces [17].

In what follows, we present some parts in a parallel fashion by listing the respective options in order, enclosed and separate like this: $\langle \dots / \dots \rangle$. For example, a real number x is called $\langle \text{positive} / \text{non-negative} \rangle$ if $\langle x > 0 / x \geq 0 \rangle$. We use $:=$ symbol to denote equality by definition.

All Banach spaces are defined over complex field. Let E be a Banach space. By B_E we denote the closed unit ball of E . Symbol $\text{cl}_E(S)$ stands for the closure of the set S in E . If F is another Banach space, then a bounded linear operator $T : E \rightarrow F$ is called $\langle \text{isometric} / c\text{-topologically injective} \rangle$ if $\langle \|T(x)\| = \|x\| / c\|T(x)\| \geq \|x\| \rangle$ for all $x \in E$. Similarly, T is called $\langle \text{strictly coisometric} / \text{strictly } c\text{-topologically surjective} \rangle$ if $\langle T(B_E) = B_F / cT(B_E) \supset B_F \rangle$. In some cases the constant c is omitted. We use symbol \bigoplus_p for ℓ_p -sum of Banach spaces, and $\widehat{\otimes}$ for the projective tensor product of Banach spaces. In this paper we shall often encounter so called \mathcal{L}_p^g -spaces, which are a slight refinement of \mathcal{L}_p -spaces defined by Lindenstrauss and Pelczynski in their pioneering work [10]. We say that E is an $\mathcal{L}_{p,C}^g$ -space if for any $\epsilon > 0$ and any finite dimensional subspace F of E there exists a finite dimensional ℓ_p -space G and two bounded linear operators $S : F \rightarrow G$, $T : G \rightarrow E$ such that $TS|_F = 1_F$ and $\|T\| \|S\| \leq C + \epsilon$. If E is an $\mathcal{L}_{p,C}^g$ -space for some $C \geq 1$ we simply say, that E is an \mathcal{L}_p^g -space.

Further, by A we denote a not necessarily unital Banach algebra with contractive bilinear multiplication operator. By A_+ we denote the standard unitization of A as a Banach algebra. Symbol A_\times denotes conditional unitization, that is $A_\times = A$ if A is unital and $A_\times = A_+$ otherwise. The symbol $A_\#$ stands for the unitization of operator algebra A . We say that an approximate identity $(e_\nu)_{\nu \in N}$ of A is c -bounded if norms of its elements are bounded by c . If an approximate identity is 1-bounded it is called contractive.

We shall consider only Banach modules with a contractive outer action, denoted by “.”. A Banach A -module X is called $\langle \text{annihilator} / \text{essential} \rangle$ if $\langle A \cdot X = \{0\} / X_{ess} := \text{cl}_X(\text{span}(A \cdot X)) = X \rangle$. A continuous morphisms of A -modules is called an A -morphisms. An A -morphism ξ is called $\langle c\text{-retraction} / c\text{-coretraction} / c\text{-isomorphism} \rangle$ if it has $\langle \text{a right inverse} / \text{a left inverse} / \text{the inverse} \rangle$ A -morphism η such that $\|\xi\| \|\eta\| \leq c$.

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By **Ban** we denote the category of Banach spaces with bounded operators in the role of morphisms. If one takes only contractive operators in the role of morphisms, one gets the category **Ban**₁. The symbol $A - \mathbf{mod}$ stands for the category of left Banach A -modules with A -morphisms. By $A - \mathbf{mod}_1$ we denote the subcategory of $A - \mathbf{mod}$ with the same objects, but contractive morphisms only. Respective categories of right modules are denoted by $\mathbf{mod} - A$ and $\mathbf{mod}_1 - A$. Note that for $A = \{0\}$ the category $A - \mathbf{mod}$ is naturally isomorphic to **Ban**. Monomorphisms of all aforementioned categories are characterized as injective operators, epimorphisms as operators with dense range. By $\widehat{\otimes}_A$ we denote the functor of projective module tensor product and by Hom the usual morphism functor.

In this paper we shall discuss three versions of Banach homology. The essential trait of these theories is that they deal only with complexes composed of admissible morphisms. By choosing different classes of admissible morphisms we get different types of Banach homology. We say that a monomorphism ξ is \langle metrically / c -topologically / c -relatively \rangle admissible if it \langle is isometric / is c -topologically injective / admits a left inverse operator of norm at most c \rangle . Now we can give our main definitions.

Definition 1.1. *A Banach A -module J is \langle metrically / C -topologically / C -relatively \rangle injective if the functor $\langle \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{mod}_1 - A}(-, J) / \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{mod} - A}(-, J) / \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbf{mod} - A}(-, J) \rangle$ maps \langle metrically / c -topologically / c -relatively \rangle admissible monomorphisms to \langle strictly coisometric / strictly cC -topologically surjective / strictly cC -topologically surjective \rangle operators.*

We shall say that a Banach module is \langle topologically / relatively \rangle injective if it is \langle C -topologically / C -relatively \rangle injective for some $C > 0$.

Definition 1.2. *A Banach A -module F is \langle metrically / C -topologically / C -relatively \rangle flat if the functor $-\widehat{\otimes}_A F$ maps \langle metrically / c -topologically / c -relatively \rangle admissible monomorphisms to \langle isometric / cC -topologically injective / cC -topologically injective \rangle operators.*

We shall say that a Banach module is \langle topologically / relatively \rangle flat if it is \langle C -topologically / C -relatively \rangle flat for some $C > 0$.

Sometimes we omit constants and simply say, for example, topologically injective module, instead of C -topologically injective. Originally, a slightly different form of these definitions was given by Graven for metric theory [4], by White for topological theory [18] and by Helemskii for relative theory [6]. An overview of basics in these theories is given in [12]. Below we shall list some relevant results from that paper.

These three Banach homology theories are closely related. For example, every metrically injective module is topologically injective, and every topologically injective module is relatively injective. The same inclusions hold for flatness. Flatness and injectivity are interconnected thanks to the following criteria: a Banach module is C -flat iff its dual module is C -injective. A typical example of \langle metrically / 1-topologically / 1-relatively \rangle injective module is $\langle \mathcal{B}(A_\times, \ell_\infty(\Lambda)) / \mathcal{B}(A_\times, \ell_\infty(\Lambda)) / \mathcal{B}(A_\times, E) \rangle$ for \langle some set Λ / some set Λ / some Banach space E \rangle . In particular, the right A -module A_\times^* is metrically, topologically and relatively injective. Several categorical operations preserve injectivity and flatness. For example,

- (i) a \bigoplus_∞ -sum of \langle metrically / C -topologically \rangle injective modules is again \langle metrically / C -topologically \rangle injective;
- (ii) a c -retract of C -topologically injective module is cC -topologically injective. The same two statements are valid for flat modules too;

- (iii) a \bigoplus_1 -sum of $\langle \text{metrically} / C\text{-topologically} \rangle$ flat modules is again $\langle \text{metrically} / C\text{-topologically} \rangle$ flat.

As a simple corollary we get that 1-topologically $\langle \text{injective} / \text{flat} \rangle$ modules are metrically $\langle \text{injective} / \text{flat} \rangle$. Next two propositions from [12] are not folklore, and for readers' convenience are cited here.

Proposition 1.3. *Let F be a non zero annihilator A -module. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) F is $\langle \text{metrically} / C\text{-topologically} \rangle$ flat A -module;
- (ii) $\langle A = \{0\} / A \text{ has a right } (C-1)\text{-bounded approximate identity} \rangle$ and F is a $\langle \text{metrically} / C\text{-topologically} \rangle$ flat Banach space, that is $\langle F \underset{\text{Ban}_1}{\cong} L_1(\Omega, \mu) \text{ for some measure space } (\Omega, \Sigma, \mu) / F \text{ is an } \mathcal{L}_{1,C}^g\text{-space} \rangle$.

Proposition 1.4. *Let A be a Banach algebra which is topologically isomorphic as Banach space to some \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. Then any topologically $\langle \text{projective} / \text{injective} / \text{flat} \rangle$ A -module is an $\langle \mathcal{L}_1^g\text{-space} / \mathcal{L}_\infty^g\text{-space} / \mathcal{L}_1^g\text{-space} \rangle$.*

2 Main results

We start with a technical result on the structure of dual Banach modules.

Proposition 2.1. *Let B be a unital Banach algebra, A be its subalgebra with two-sided bounded approximate identity $(e_\nu)_{\nu \in N}$ and X be a left Banach B -module. Denote $c_1 = \sup_{\nu \in N} \|e_\nu\|$, $c_2 = \sup_{\nu \in N} \|e_B - e_\nu\|$ and $X_{ess} = \text{cl}_X(\text{span}(A \cdot X))$. Then*

- (i) X^* is $c_2(c_1 + 1)$ -isomorphic as a right A -module to $X_{ess}^* \bigoplus_\infty (X/X_{ess})^*$;
- (ii) $\langle X_{ess}^* / (X/X_{ess})^* \rangle$ is a $\langle c_1\text{-retract} / c_2\text{-retract} \rangle$ of A -module of X^* ;
- (iii) if X is an $\mathcal{L}_{1,C}^g$ -space, then $\langle X_{ess} / X/X_{ess} \rangle$ is an $\langle \mathcal{L}_{1,c_1 C}^g\text{-space} / \mathcal{L}_{1,c_2 C}^g\text{-space} \rangle$.

Proof. (i) Define the natural embedding $\rho : X_{ess} \rightarrow X : x \mapsto x$ and the quotient map $\pi : X \rightarrow X/X_{ess} : x \mapsto x + X_{ess}$. Let \mathfrak{F} be the section filter on N and let \mathfrak{U} be an ultrafilter dominating \mathfrak{F} . For a fixed $f \in X^*$ and $x \in X$ we have $|f(x - e_\nu \cdot x)| \leq \|f\| \|e_B - e_\nu\| \|x\| \leq c_2 \|f\| \|x\|$ i.e. $(f(x - e_\nu \cdot x))_{\nu \in N}$ is a bounded net of complex numbers. Therefore we have a well defined limit $\lim_{\mathfrak{U}} f(x - e_\nu \cdot x)$ along ultrafilter \mathfrak{U} . Since $(e_\nu)_{\nu \in N}$ is a two-sided approximate identity for A and \mathfrak{U} contains the section filter then for all $x \in X_{ess}$ we have $\lim_{\mathfrak{U}} f(x - e_\nu \cdot x) = \lim_{\nu} f(x - e_\nu \cdot x) = 0$. Therefore for each $f \in X^*$ we have a well defined map $\tau(f) : X/X_{ess} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : x + X_{ess} \mapsto \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} f(x - e_\nu \cdot x)$. Clearly this is a linear functional, and from inequalities above we see that its norm is bounded by $c_2 \|f\|$. Now it is routine to check that $\tau : X^* \rightarrow (X/X_{ess})^* : f \mapsto \tau(f)$ is an A -morphism with norm not greater than c_2 . Similarly, one can show that $\sigma : X_{ess}^* \rightarrow X^* : h \mapsto (x \mapsto \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} h(e_\nu \cdot x))$ is an A -morphism with norm not greater than c_1 . It is easy to check that $\tau\pi^* = 1_{(X/X_{ess})^*}$, $\rho^*\sigma = 1_{X_{ess}^*}$ and $\pi^*\tau + \sigma\rho^* = 1_{X^*}$. From this equalities, one can see, that the maps

$$\xi : X^* \rightarrow X_{ess}^* \bigoplus_\infty (X/X_{ess})^* : f \mapsto \rho^*(f) \oplus_\infty \tau(f),$$

$$\eta : X_{ess}^* \bigoplus_\infty (X/X_{ess})^* \rightarrow X^* : h \oplus_\infty g \mapsto \pi^*(h) + \sigma(g)$$

are isomorphism of right A -modules with $\|\xi\| \leq c_2$ and $\|\eta\| \leq c_1 + 1$. Hence, X^* is $c_2(c_1 + 1)$ -isomorphic in $\mathbf{mod} - A$ to $X_{ess}^* \bigoplus_{\infty} (X/X_{ess})^*$.

(ii) Both results immediately follow from equalities $\rho^*\sigma = 1_{X_{ess}^*}$, $\tau\pi^* = 1_{(X/X_{ess})^*}$ and estimates $\|\rho^*\|\|\sigma\| \leq c_1$, $\|\tau\|\|\pi^*\| \leq c_2$.

(iii) Now consider case when X is an $\mathcal{L}_{1,C}^g$ -space. Then X^* is an $\mathcal{L}_{\infty,C}^g$ -space [3, corollary 23.2.1(1)]. As $\langle X_{ess}^* / (X/X_{ess})^* \rangle$ is $\langle c_1$ -complemented / c_2 -complemented \rangle in X^* it is an $\langle \mathcal{L}_{\infty,c_1C}^g$ -space / $\mathcal{L}_{\infty,c_2C}^g$ -space \rangle by [3, corollary 23.2.1(1)]. Again we apply [3, corollary 23.2.1(1)] to conclude that $\langle X_{ess} / X/X_{ess} \rangle$ is an $\langle \mathcal{L}_{1,c_1C}^g$ -space / \mathcal{L}_{1,c_2C}^g -space \rangle . \square

Proposition 2.2. *Let A be a Banach algebra with two-sided c -bounded approximate identity and F be a left A -module. Then*

- (i) *if F is C -topologically flat A -module, then F_{ess} is $(1+c)C$ -topologically flat A -module and F/F_{ess} is an $\mathcal{L}_{1,(1+c)C}^g$ -space;*
- (ii) *if F_{ess} is C_1 -topologically flat A -module and F/F_{ess} is an \mathcal{L}_{1,C_1}^g -space, then F is $(1+c)^2 \max(C_1, C_2)$ -topologically flat A -module;*
- (iii) *F is topologically flat A -module iff F_{ess} is topologically flat A -module and F/F_{ess} is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space.*

Proof. We regard A as closed subalgebra of unital Banach algebra $B := A_+$. Then F is unital left B -module. Using notation of proposition 2.1 we may say that $c_1 = c$ and $c_2 = 1 + c$, so the right A -modules F_{ess}^* and $(F/F_{ess})^*$ are $(1+c)$ -retracts of F^* .

(i) From assumption we have that F^* is C -topologically injective. Therefore its retracts F_{ess}^* and F/F_{ess}^* are $(1+c)C$ -topologically injective, and F_{ess} and F/F_{ess} are $(1+c)C$ -topologically flat. It remains to note that F/F_{ess} is an annihilator A -module, so by proposition 1.3 it is an $\mathcal{L}_{1,(1+c)C}^g$ -space.

(ii) Again, from assumption we have that right A -modules F_{ess}^* and $(F/F_{ess})^*$ are C_1 - and C_2 -topologically injective respectively. So their \bigoplus_{∞} -sum is $\max(C_1, C_2)$ -topologically injective. By proposition 2.1 this sum is $(1+c)^2$ -isomorphic to F^* in $\mathbf{mod} - A$. Therefore F^* is $(1+c)^2 \max(C_1, C_2)$ -topologically injective A -module, which means that F is $(1+c)^2 \max(C_1, C_2)$ -topologically flat.

(iii) The result immediately follows from paragraphs (i) and (ii). \square

Before proceeding to the key proposition of the paper we shall recall one of the numerous equivalent definitions of relatively amenable Banach algebra: a Banach algebra A is called relatively c -amenable if there exists a so-called approximate diagonal $(d_{\nu})_{\nu \in N} \subset A \widehat{\otimes} A$ bounded in norm by c with the properties:

$$\lim_{\nu} (a \cdot d_{\nu} - d_{\nu} \cdot a) = 0, \quad \lim_{\nu} a \Pi_A(d_{\nu}) = \lim_{\nu} \Pi_A(d_{\nu}) a = a$$

where $\Pi_A : A \widehat{\otimes} A \rightarrow A : a \widehat{\otimes} b \mapsto ab$. A Banach algebra A is called relatively amenable if it is c -relatively amenable for some $c > 0$.

Proposition 2.3. *Let A be a relatively $\langle 1$ -amenable / c -amenable \rangle Banach algebra and F be an essential Banach A -module which is an $\langle L_1$ -space / $\mathcal{L}_{1,C}^g$ -space \rangle . Then F is a \langle metrically / c^2C -topologically \rangle flat A -module.*

Proof. Consider morphism of A -modules $\pi_F : A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F) \rightarrow F : a \widehat{\otimes} \delta_x \mapsto a \cdot x$. We shall show that its adjoint is a coretraction. Let $(d_\nu)_{\nu \in N}$ be an approximate diagonal for A with norm bound at most c . Recall, that $(\Pi_A(d_\nu))_{\nu \in N}$ is a two-sided \langle contractive / c -bounded \rangle approximate identity for A . Since F is essential left A -module, then $\lim_\nu \Pi_A(d_\nu) \cdot x = x$ for all $x \in F$ [7, proposition 0.3.15]. As the consequence $c\pi_F(B_{A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F)})$ is dense in B_F . Then for all $f \in F^*$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\pi_F^*(f)\| &= \sup\{|f(\pi_F(u))| : u \in B_{A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F)}\} = \sup\{|f(x)| : x \in \text{cl}_F(\pi_F(B_{A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F)}))\} \\ &\geq \sup\{c^{-1}|f(x)| : x \in B_F\} = c^{-1}\|f\|. \end{aligned}$$

This means, that π_F^* is c -topologically injective. By assumption F is an $\langle L_1$ -space / $\mathcal{L}_{1,C}^g$ -space \rangle , then by \langle [5, theorem 1] / remark after [3, corollary 23.5(1)] \rangle the Banach space F^* is \langle metrically / C -topologically \rangle injective. Since operator π_F^* is \langle isometric / c -topologically injective \rangle , then there exists a linear operator $R : (A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^* \rightarrow F^*$ of norm \langle at most 1 / at most cC \rangle such that $R\pi_F^* = 1_{F^*}$.

Fix $h \in (A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^*$ and $x \in F$. Consider bilinear functional $M_{h,x} : A \times A \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : (a, b) \mapsto R(h \cdot a)(b \cdot x)$. Clearly, $\|M_{h,x}\| \leq \|R\|\|h\|\|x\|$. By universal property of the projective tensor product we have a bounded linear functional $m_{h,x} : A \widehat{\otimes} A \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : a \widehat{\otimes} b \mapsto R(h \cdot a)(b \cdot x)$. Note that $m_{h,x}$ is linear in h and x . Even more, for any $u \in A \widehat{\otimes} A$, $a \in A$ and $f \in F^*$ we have $m_{\pi_F^*(f),x}(u) = f(\Pi_A(u) \cdot x)$, $m_{h \cdot a,x}(u) = m_{h,x}(a \cdot u)$, $m_{h,a \cdot x}(u) = m_{h,x}(u \cdot a)$. It easily checked for elementary tensors. Then it is enough to recall that their linear span is dense in $A \widehat{\otimes} A$.

Let \mathfrak{F} be the section filter on N and let \mathfrak{U} be an ultrafilter dominating \mathfrak{F} . For any $h \in (A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^*$ and $x \in F$ we have $|m_{h,x}(d_\nu)| \leq c\|R\|\|h\|\|x\|$, i.e. $(m_{h,x}(d_\nu))_{\nu \in N}$ is a bounded net of complex numbers. Therefore we have a well defined limit $\lim_{\mathfrak{U}} m_{h,x}(d_\nu)$ along ultrafilter \mathfrak{U} . Consider linear operator $\tau : (A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^* \rightarrow F^* : h \mapsto (x \mapsto \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} m_{h,x}(d_\nu))$. From norm estimates for $m_{h,x}$ it follows that τ is bounded with $\|\tau\| \leq c\|R\|$. For all $a \in A$, $x \in F$ and $h \in (A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^*$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \tau(h \cdot a)(x) - (\tau(h) \cdot a)(x) &= \tau(h \cdot a)(x) - \tau(h)(a \cdot x) \\ &= \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} m_{h \cdot a,x}(d_\nu) - \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} m_{h,a \cdot x}(d_\nu) = \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} m_{h,x}(a \cdot d_\nu) - m_{h,x}(d_\nu \cdot a) \\ &= m_{h,x} \left(\lim_{\mathfrak{U}} (a \cdot d_\nu - d_\nu \cdot a) \right) = m_{h,x} \left(\lim_{\nu} (a \cdot d_\nu - d_\nu \cdot a) \right) = m_{h,x}(0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore τ is a morphism of right A -modules. Now for all $f \in F^*$ and $x \in F$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} (\tau(\pi_F^*(f)))(x) &= \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} m_{\pi_F^*(f),x}(d_\nu) = \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} f(\Pi_A(d_\nu) \cdot x) \\ &= \lim_{\nu} f(\Pi_A(d_\nu) \cdot x) = f \left(\lim_{\nu} \Pi_A(d_\nu) \cdot x \right) = f(x). \end{aligned}$$

So $\tau\pi_F^* = 1_{F^*}$. This means that F^* is a \langle 1-retract / c^2C -retract \rangle of $(A \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^*$ in $\langle \mathbf{mod}_1 - A / \mathbf{mod} - A \rangle$. The latter A -module is \langle metrically / 1-topologically \rangle injective, because $(A_+ \widehat{\otimes} \ell_1(B_F))^* \cong_{\mathbf{mod}_1 - A} \mathcal{B}(A_+, \ell_\infty(B_F))$, and therefore so does its retract F^* . The latter is equivalent to \langle metric / c^2C -topological \rangle flatness of F . \square

Theorem 2.4. *Let A be a relatively c -amenable Banach algebra and F be a left Banach A -module which as Banach space is an $\mathcal{L}_{1,C}^g$ -space. Then F is $(1+c)^2C \max(c^2, (1+c))$ -topologically flat A -module. In other words, a Banach module over relatively amenable algebra which is topologically injective as Banach space is topologically injective as Banach module.*

Proof. Since A is amenable it admits a two-sided c -bounded approximate identity. By proposition 2.1 the annihilator A -module F/F_{ess} is an $\mathcal{L}_{1,1+c}^g$ -space. From proposition 2.3 we get that the essential A -module F_{ess} is c^2C -topologically flat. Now the result follows from proposition 2.2. \square

We must point out here that in relative Banach homology any left Banach module over relatively amenable Banach algebra is relatively flat [8, theorem 7.1.60]. Topological theory (not to mention the metric one) is so restrictive that in some cases, as the following proposition shows, we can obtain a complete characterization of all flat modules.

Proposition 2.5. *Let A be a relatively amenable Banach algebra which as Banach space is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. Then for a Banach A -module F the following are equivalent:*

- (i) F is topologically flat A -module;
- (ii) F is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space.

Proof. The equivalence follows from proposition 1.4 and theorem 2.4. \square

3 A few examples

In this section, we shall give several examples and non-examples of topologically flat modules.

For the beginning consider the convolution algebra $A = L_1(G)$ of an amenable locally compact group G . This algebra is relatively amenable [8, proposition VII.1.86], and clearly it is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. By proposition 2.5 any Banach A -module which looks like an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space is topologically flat. Examples include finite-dimensional modules, complemented ideals of $L_1(G)$ and the measure algebra $M(G)$.

Example 3.1. *For a locally compact space S the $C_0(S)$ -module $M(S)$ is metrically flat.*

Proof. Note that the algebra $C_0(S)$ of continuous functions vanishing at infinity is relatively amenable [8, theorem 7.1.87]. Even more, it is relatively 1-amenable as any amenable C^* -algebra [15, example 2]. Also recall that the measure algebra $M(S)$ is an essential $C_0(S)$ -module isometrically isomorphic to L_1 -space (see discussion after [1, proposition 2.14]). It remains to apply proposition 2.3. \square

It may seem that the topological flatness arises only when either module or its algebra is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. This is not true as the following proposition shows.

Proposition 3.2. *Let I be a left ideal of A_\times and I has a right \langle contractive / c -bounded \rangle approximate identity. Then I is \langle metrically / c -topologically \rangle flat.*

Proof. Let \mathfrak{F} be the section filter on N and let \mathfrak{U} be an ultrafilter dominating \mathfrak{F} . It is routine to check that $\sigma : A_\times^* \rightarrow I^* : f \mapsto (a \mapsto \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} f(ae_\nu))$ is an A -morphism with norm \langle at most 1 / at most $c \rangle$. Let $\rho : I \rightarrow A_\times$ be the natural embedding, then for all $f \in A_\times^*$ and $a \in I$ holds

$$\rho^*(\sigma(f))(a) = \sigma(f)(\rho(a)) = \sigma(f)(a) = \lim_{\mathfrak{U}} f(ae_\nu) = \lim_{\nu} f(ae_\nu) = f(\lim_{\nu} ae_\nu) = f(a),$$

i.e. $\sigma : I^* \rightarrow A_\times^*$ is a \langle 1-coretraction / c -coretraction \rangle . The right A -module A_\times^* is \langle metrically / 1-topologically \rangle injective, hence its \langle 1-retract / c -retract \rangle I^* is \langle metrically / c -topologically \rangle injective. So we conclude that the A -module I is \langle metrically / c -topologically \rangle flat. \square

The aforementioned result holds true for relative Banach homology too [8, proposition 7.1.45], so to justify previous proposition we need an example of relatively flat but not topologically flat ideal.

Example 3.3. *There exists an ideal of $L_1(\mathbb{T})$ isomorphic to a Hilbert space, which is relatively flat, but not topologically flat.*

Proof. Denote $A = L_1(\mathbb{T})$. It is known, that A has a translation invariant infinite dimensional closed subspace I isomorphic to a Hilbert space [14, page 52]. By [9, proposition 1.4.7] we have that I is a two-sided ideal of A , as any translation invariant subspace of A . By [3, section 23.3] this ideal is not an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. So from proposition 2.5 we get that I is not topologically flat as A -module. We claim that it is still relatively flat. Since \mathbb{T} is a compact group, then it is amenable [13, proposition 3.12.1]. Thus A is relatively amenable [8, proposition VII.1.86], so all left ideals of A are relatively flat [8, proposition VII.1.60(I)]. In particular, I is relatively flat. \square

Here is an example where amenability is not required to get a topologically flat module.

Example 3.4. *For a locally compact group G the $L_1(G)$ -module $M(G)$ is topologically flat.*

Proof. Since $M(G)$ is an L_1 -space it is a fortiori an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. Since the $L_1(G)$ -module $M_s(G)$ of measures singular with respect to Haar measure is 1-complemented in $M(G)$, then $M_s(G)$ is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space too. Note that $M_s(G)$ is an annihilator $L_1(G)$ -module, then from proposition 1.3 we have that $M_s(G)$ is topologically flat $L_1(G)$ -module. The $L_1(G)$ -module $L_1(G)$ is also topologically flat by proposition 3.2. As $M(G) \cong_{L_1(G)\text{-mod}_1} L_1(G) \oplus_1 M_s(G)$, then $M(G)$ is topologically flat $L_1(G)$ -module too. \square

For the big source of non-examples we shall consider C^* -algebras. Intuitively it is clear that they are “far” from \mathcal{L}_1^g -spaces and there should be a lot of non-examples. We can find them even among C^* -algebras and their ideals. We start from a preparatory proposition.

Proposition 3.5. *Let A be a C^* -algebra, then A is an $\langle L_1\text{-space} / \mathcal{L}_1^g\text{-space} \rangle$ iff $\langle \dim(A) \leq 1 / A \text{ is finite dimensional} \rangle$.*

Proof. Assume A is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space, then A^{**} is complemented in some L_1 -space [3, corollary 23.2.1(2)]. Since A isometrically embeds in its second dual we may regard A as a closed subspace of some L_1 -space. Any L_1 -space is weakly sequentially complete [19, corollary III.C.14]. The property of being weakly sequentially complete is preserved by closed subspaces, therefore A is weakly sequentially complete too. By proposition 2 in [16] every weakly sequentially complete C^* -algebra is finite dimensional, hence A is finite dimensional. Conversely, if A is finite dimensional it is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space as any finite-dimensional Banach space.

Assume A is an L_1 -space and, a fortiori, an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. As was noted above A is a finite dimensional, so $A \cong_{\text{Ban}_1} \ell_1^n$ for $n = \dim(A)$. On the other hand, A is a finite dimensional C^* -algebra, so it is isometrically isomorphic to $\bigoplus_{\infty} \{\mathcal{B}(\ell_2^{n_k}) : k \in \{1, \dots, m\}\}$ for some natural numbers n_1, \dots, n_m [2, theorem III.1.1]. Assume $\dim(A) > 1$, then A contains an isometric copy of ℓ_{∞}^2 . Therefore we have an isometric embedding of ℓ_{∞}^2 into ℓ_1^n . This is impossible by theorem 1 from [11]. Therefore $\dim(A) \leq 1$. \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let I be a proper two-sided ideal of a C^* -algebra A . Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) A is \langle metrically / topologically \rangle flat I -module;
- (ii) \langle $\dim(A) = 1$, $I = \{0\}$ / A/I is finite dimensional \rangle .

Proof. We may regard I as an ideal of unitization $A_{\#}$ of A . Since I is a two-sided ideal, then it has a contractive approximate identity $(e_{\nu})_{\nu \in N}$ such that $0 \leq e_{\nu} \leq e_{A_{\#}}$ [8, proposition 4.7.79]. As the corollary $\sup_{\nu \in N} \|e_{A_{\#}} - e_{\nu}\| \leq 1$. Since I has an approximate identity we also have $A_{ess} := \text{cl}_A(\text{span}(IA)) = I$. Since I is a two sided ideal then A/I is a C^* -algebra [8, theorem 4.7.81].

Assume, A is a metrically flat I -module. Since $\sup_{\nu \in N} \|e_{A_{\#}} - e_{\nu}\| \leq 1$, then paragraph (ii) of proposition 2.1 tells us that $(A/A_{ess})^* = (A/I)^*$ is a retract of A^* in $\mathbf{mod}_1 - I$. Hence A/I is metrically flat I -module. Since this is an annihilator module, then from proposition 1.3 it follows that $I = \{0\}$ and A/I is an L_1 -space. Now from proposition 3.5 we get that $\dim(A/I) \leq 1$. Since A contains a proper ideal $I = \{0\}$, then $\dim(A) = 1$. Conversely, if $I = \{0\}$ and $\dim(A) = 1$, then we have an annihilator I -module A which is isometrically isomorphic to ℓ_1^1 . By proposition 1.3 it is metrically flat.

By proposition 2.2 the I -module A is topologically flat iff $A_{ess} = I$ and $A/A_{ess} = A/I$ are topologically flat I -modules. By proposition 3.2 the ideal I is topologically flat I -module, since I admits a contractive approximate identity. By proposition 1.3 the annihilator I -module A/I is topologically flat iff it is an \mathcal{L}_1^g -space. By proposition 3.5 this is equivalent to A/I being finite dimensional. \square

As an immediate corollary, we get that the module $\mathcal{B}(H)$ of bounded operators on an infinite dimensional separable Hilbert space H over the algebra $\mathcal{K}(H)$ of compact operators is not topologically flat. Note that it is still relatively flat since $\mathcal{K}(H)$ is relatively amenable [8, VII.1.89] and all modules over a relatively amenable Banach algebra are relatively flat [8, VII.1.60(I)].

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