Remarks on Gurariĭ Spaces

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Abstract: We present selected known results and some new observations, involving Gurariĭ spaces. A Banach space is Gurariĭ if it has certain natural extension property for almost isometric embeddings of finite-dimensional spaces. Deleting the word “almost”, we get the notion of a strong Gurariĭ space. There exists a unique (up to isometry) separable Gurariĭ space, however strong Gurariĭ spaces cannot be separable. The structure of the class of non-separable Gurariĭ spaces seems to be not very well understood. We discuss some of their properties and state some open questions. In particular, we characterize non-separable Gurariĭ spaces in terms of skeletons of separable subspaces, we construct a non-separable Gurariĭ space with a projectional resolution of the identity and we show that no strong Gurariĭ space can be weakly Lindelöf determined.

Key words: Gurariĭ space, (almost) linear isometry, universal disposition, projection, rotund renorming, complementation.


Introduction

The Gurariĭ space, constructed by Gurariĭ [7] in 1965, is the unique separable Banach space $\mathbb{G}$ satisfying the following condition: Given finite-dimensional Banach spaces $X \subseteq Y$, given $\varepsilon > 0$, given an isometric linear embedding $f : X \to \mathbb{G}$ there exists an injective linear operator $g : Y \to \mathbb{G}$ extending $f$ and satisfying $\|g\| \cdot \|g^{-1}\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$. Almost straight from this definition, it is not hard to prove that such a space is unique up to isomorphism of norm arbitrarily close to one. Surprisingly, it has been unknown for some time whether the Gurariĭ space is unique up to isometry; it was answered affirmatively by

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Lusky [17] in 1976. His proof used the method of representing matrices, explored earlier by Lazar and Lindenstrauss [14]. Very recently, Solecki and the second author [12] have found a simple and elementary proof of the uniqueness of the Gurari˘ı space. We sketch the arguments in Section 2 below.

The defining condition of a Gurari˘ı space can clearly be applied to non-separable spaces, obtaining the notion of a Gurari˘ı space. Removing $\varepsilon$ from the definition, one gets the notion of a strong Gurari˘ı space. Besides their existence, not much is known about the structure of strong Gurari˘ı spaces. Few years ago, the second author found, assuming the continuum hypothesis, a unique Banach space $V$ of density continuum and satisfying the following stronger property: every isometric embedding $f : S \to V$ from a subspace of an arbitrary fixed separable space $T$ can be extended to an isometric embedding $g : T \to V$. In fact, this is a special case of a general theory of Fraïssé-Jónsson limits. Recently, the authors of [3] developed the idea of “generating” Banach spaces by using pushouts, finding strong Gurari˘ı spaces of arbitrarily large density above the continuum.

In this note we survey the basic properties of the separable Gurari˘ı space, we explain the pushout constructions, and we characterize Gurari˘ı spaces in terms of skeletons of separable spaces. We also show that Banach spaces constructed by pushout iterations from finite-dimensional spaces are not universal for spaces of density $\aleph_1$. More specifically, we show that every copy of $c_0$ is complemented in such spaces. Finally, we state some questions regarding the structure of Gurari˘ı spaces.

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Section 1 contains the basic definitions and an overview of the Pushout Lemma, crucial for the existence of Gurarii spaces. Section 2 has a survey character. We introduce Gurarii spaces, describe two natural constructions, and sketch the proof of their isometric uniqueness. We also provide a proof of the result of Wojtaszczyk [20] on 1-complemented subspaces of the Gurarii space. Section 3 studies non-separable Gurarii spaces. We characterize them in terms of skeletons of separable subspaces. As an application, we observe that no Gurarii space is complemented in a $C(K)$ space and we prove that every Banach space embeds isometrically into a Gurarii space of the same density. We also show that there exists a Gurarii space of density $\aleph_1$ and with a projectional resolution of the identity. Section 4 deals with a natural generalization of the notion of a strong Gurarii space, when the class of finite-dimensional spaces is replaced by a larger class $\mathcal{K}$. The property is then called “universal disposition for $\mathcal{K}$”. We review the “pushout construction” which is the main tool in [3] for constructing spaces of universal disposition for various classes. Section 5 addresses the structure of strong Gurarii spaces. Using the fact that the Gurarii space is not 1-injective for finite-dimensional spaces, we observe that strong Gurarii spaces cannot contain skeletons of 1-complemented separable subspaces; in particular no weakly compactly generated space can be a strong Gurarii space. We finally show, using some arguments from [2] that strong Gurarii spaces constructed by pushout iterations in [3] have the property that every copy of $c_0$ is complemented. Section 7 contains some concluding remarks and some open questions.

1. Preliminaries

We shall use standard notions concerning Banach spaces and linear operators (all linear operator are, by default, bounded). We shall consider real Banach spaces, although the result are valid for the complex case, without any significant changes.

The following well-known notion will be used throughout this paper. Let $X, Y$ be Banach spaces, $\varepsilon > 0$. A linear operator $f: X \to Y$ is an $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding if

$$(1 + \varepsilon)^{-1} \cdot \|x\| \leq \|f(x)\| \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \cdot \|x\|.$$  

holds for every $x \in X \setminus \{0\}$. If the above condition holds with strict inequalities, we shall say that $f$ is a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding. An operator $f$ is an isometric embedding iff it is an $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding with $\varepsilon = 0$. A bijective ($\varepsilon$-)isometric embedding is called an ($\varepsilon$-)isometry. (The word “isometry”
always means “linear isometry”. Two Banach spaces are **linearly isometric** if there exists a linear isometry between. Two Banach spaces are **almost linearly isometric** if for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \) there exists a linear \( \varepsilon \)-isometry between them. Two norms on the same Banach space are **\( \varepsilon \)-equivalent** if the identity is an \( \varepsilon \)-isometry.

We shall need the following simple and standard fact on extending equivalent norms.

**Lemma 1.1.** Let \( E \subseteq F \) be Banach spaces, \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and let \( \| \cdot \|_E \) be a norm on \( E \) that is \( \varepsilon \)-equivalent to the original norm of \( E \) (inherited from \( F \)). Then there exists a norm \( \| \cdot \|_F \) that extends \( \| \cdot \|_E \) and is \( \varepsilon \)-equivalent to the original norm of \( F \).

**Proof.** Let \( \| \cdot \| \) be the original norm of \( F \) and let \( S = \{ \varphi \in E^* : \| \varphi \|_E = 1 \} \) be the dual sphere in \( E^* \) with respect to \( \| \cdot \|_E \). Then \( \| \varphi \| \leq 1 + \varepsilon \) for every \( \varphi \in S \). Given \( y \in F \), define

\[
|y|_F = \sup \{ \psi(y) : \psi \in S \text{ and } \| \psi \| \leq 1 + \varepsilon \}.
\]

It is clear that \( \| \cdot \|_F \) extends \( \| \cdot \|_E \) and is \( \varepsilon \)-equivalent \( \| \cdot \| \).

We finish this section with the rather well-known, important category-theoretic property of Banach spaces, crucial for the existence of Gurarii spaces.

**Lemma 1.2.** (The Pushout Lemma) Let \( Z,X,Y \) be Banach spaces, let \( i : Z \rightarrow X \) be an isometric embedding and let \( f : Z \rightarrow Y \) be an \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding, where \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Then there exist a Banach space \( W \), an isometric embedding \( j : Y \rightarrow W \) and an \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( g : X \rightarrow W \) for which the diagram

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{j} & W \\
\downarrow{f} & & \downarrow{g} \\
Z & \xrightarrow{i} & X
\end{array}
\]

commutes. Furthermore, if \( X, Y \) are finite-dimensional then so is \( W \).

**Proof.** For simplicity, let us assume that \( i \) is the inclusion \( Z \subseteq X \). Define \( W = (X \oplus Y)/\Delta \), where \( X \oplus Y \) is endowed with the \( \ell_1 \) norm and

\[
\Delta = \{ (z, -f(z)) : z \in Z \}.
\]
Let $g$ and $j$ be the quotients of the canonical embeddings, i.e. $g(x) = \langle x, 0 \rangle + \Delta$ and $j(y) = \langle 0, y \rangle + \Delta$ for $x \in X$, $y \in Y$. Observe that
\[\|g(x)\| = \inf_{z \in Z} \left(\|x + z\|_X + \| - f(z)\|_Y\right) \leq \|x\|_X.\]
Similarly,
\[\|j(y)\| = \inf_{z \in Z} \left(\|z\|_X + \|y - f(z)\|_Y\right) \leq \|y\|_Y.\]
It remains to estimate $\|g(x)\|$ and $\|j(y)\|$ from below.

Fix $x \in X$. Given $z \in Z$, we have
\[\|x + z\|_X + \| - f(z)\|_Y \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^{-1}(\|x + z\|_X + \| - z\|_X) \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^{-1}\|x\|_X.\]
It follows that $\|g(x)\| \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^{-1}\|x\|_X$.

Now fix $y \in Y$. Given $z \in Z$, we have
\[\|z\|_X + \|y - f(z)\|_Y \geq (1 + \varepsilon)^{-1}(\|f(z)\|_Y + \|y - f(z)\|_Y) \geq \|y\|_Y.\]
Thus $\|j(y)\| \geq \|y\|_Y$. This completes the proof.

Note that Lemma 1.1 can be viewed as a special case of the Pushout Lemma.

We shall use several times the “isometric” version of the Pushout Lemma: Namely, if $f$ in the statement above is an isometric embedding then so is $g$. Note also that the lemma above is valid when “$\varepsilon$-isometric embedding” is replaced by “linear operator of norm $\leq 1 + \varepsilon$”. The proof is the same (see [3] for more details).

A word of explanation on the name “Pushout Lemma” is in place. Namely, the commutative square from the lemma is usually called an amalgamation of $X$ and $Y$ or, more precisely, of $i$ and $f$. It turns out however that the amalgamation constructed in the proof is the pushout of $i$ and $f$ in the category of Banach spaces with bounded linear operators. Specifically, given arbitrary bounded linear operators $T: X \to V$, $S: Y \to V$ such that $T \circ i = S \circ f$, there exists a unique linear operator $h: W \to V$ satisfying $h \circ g = T$ and $h \circ j = S$. Finally, the norm of $h$ does not exceed $\max(\|T\|, \|S\|)$.

Recall that a space $Y \subseteq X$ is complemented (more precisely: $k$-complemented) in $X$ if there exists a projection $P: X \to X$ of norm $\leq k$ and such that $Y = \text{im} P$. Officially, $P$ is a projection if $P^2 = P$, however we shall say that a linear operator $P: X \to Y$ is a projection if $Y \subseteq X$ and $P \upharpoonright Y = \text{id}_Y$. It is clear that both definitions lead to the same concept.

Coming back to the previous remarks, the following property of a pushout deserves some attention:
Lemma 1.3. (cf. [3]) Under the assumptions of the Pushout Lemma, if \( f \) is a linear operator of norm \( \leq 1 \) and \( i[Z] \) is \( k \)-complemented in \( X \) then \( j[Y] \) is \( k \)-complemented in \( W \).

Furthermore, if \( i \) and \( f \) are inclusions then every bounded projection from \( X \) onto \( Z \) extends to a projection from \( W \) onto \( Y \), preserving the norm.

Proof. Let \( P : X \to Z \) be such that \( P \circ i = \text{id}_Z \) and \( \|P\| \leq k \). Define \( T = f \circ P \) and \( S = \text{id}_Y \). Then \( \|T\| \leq k \|f\| \leq k \), \( T \circ i = S \circ f \), therefore by the property of the pushout, there exists a unique operator \( h : W \to Z \) of norm \( \leq k \), such that \( h \circ g = T \) and \( h \circ j = S = \text{id}_Y \). In particular, \( j \circ h \) gives a projection onto \( j[Y] \subseteq W \). Finally, if \( i \) and \( f \) are inclusions then \( h \circ g = T \) translates to \( h \mid X = P \).

Recall that a finite-dimensional Banach space \( X \) is polyhedral if its unit ball is a polyhedron. In other words, there exist functionals \( \varphi_0, \varphi_1, \ldots, \varphi_{m-1} \in X^* \) such that

\[
\|x\| = \max_{i<m} |\varphi_i(x)|
\]

for every \( x \in X \). An infinite-dimensional Banach space is called polyhedral if each of its finite-dimensional subspaces is polyhedral. Typical examples of polyhedral Banach spaces are \( \ell_1(n) \) and \( \ell_\infty(n) \), the \( n \)-dimensional variants of \( \ell_1 \) and \( \ell_\infty \), respectively. The spaces \( \ell_\infty(n) \) play a special role, due to the following two facts.

Proposition 1.4. A finite-dimensional Banach space is polyhedral if and only if it embeds isometrically into \( \ell_\infty(n) \) for some \( n \in \mathbb{N} \).

Proof. Let the norm of \( X \) be of the form

\[
\|x\| = \max_{i<n} |\varphi_i(x)|,
\]

where \( \varphi_0, \ldots, \varphi_{n-1} \in X^* \). Define \( e : X \to \ell_\infty(n) \) by \( e(x)(i) = \varphi_i(x) \). It is clear that \( e \) is an isometric embedding.

Conversely, it is obvious that \( \ell_\infty(n) \) is polyhedral, and every subspace of a polyhedral space is polyhedral.

Recall that a Banach space \( X \) is 1-injective if, given a pair of Banach spaces \( E \subseteq F \), every bounded linear operator \( T : E \to X \) extends to a linear operator \( \tilde{T} : F \to X \) so that \( \|\tilde{T}\| = \|T\| \) holds.
Proposition 1.5. For every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the space $\ell_\infty(n)$ is 1-injective.

Proof. Fix $T$ and define $T_i(x) = T(x)(i)$ for $x \in E$. By the Hahn-Banach Theorem, each $T_i$ extends to a linear functional $\bar{T}_i$, preserving the norm. Define $\bar{T}(x)(i) = \bar{T}_i(x)$ for $x \in F$. It is clear that $\bar{T}$ extends $T$ and $\|\bar{T}\| = \|T\|$.

The proof of the following fact is an easy exercise, noticing that the norm of the pushout space is the convex hull of two polyhedra.

Lemma 1.6. Let $i: Z \to X$, $j: Z \to Y$ be two isometric embeddings of finite-dimensional polyhedral spaces. Then there exist a polyhedral space $W$ and isometric embeddings $i': X \to W$ and $j': Y \to W$ such that the square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
Y & \xrightarrow{j'} & W \\
\downarrow{j} & & \downarrow{i'} \\
Z & \xrightarrow{i} & X
\end{array}
$$

is commutative. Furthermore, $W$ can be taken to be the space coming from the Pushout Lemma.

2. The separable Gurari\u010ci space

This section has a survey character. We introduce the definition of a Gurari\u010ci space, show its existence, uniqueness and basic properties.

We start with some general definitions, originally due to Gurari\u010ci [7].

Definition 2.1. Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a class of Banach spaces. A Banach space $X$ is of (almost) universal disposition for $\mathcal{R}$ if for every pair of spaces $S \subseteq T$, both in $\mathcal{R}$, for every isometric embedding $f: S \to X$ (and for every $\varepsilon > 0$), there exists an $(\varepsilon)$-isometric embedding $g: T \to X$ such that $g \restriction S = f$. If this holds, we shall write briefly “$X$ is (almost) UD($\mathcal{R}$)”. We shall write UD(fin-dim) and UD(sep) for “universal disposition for finite-dimensional spaces” and “universal disposition for separable spaces”, respectively.

Definition 2.2. A Banach space is Gurari\u010ci if it is of almost universal disposition for finite-dimensional spaces. A strong Gurari\u010ci space is a Banach space of universal disposition for finite-dimensional spaces.
The starting point of our study is the following result.

**Theorem 2.3.** (Gurarii [7]) There exists a separable Gurarii space.

We shall present two constructions in Subsection 2.3.

2.1. **Isometric uniqueness.** A standard back-and-forth argument shows that every two separable Gurarii spaces are almost isometric. Below we sketch the arguments showing isometric uniqueness.

The following lemmas come from [12]. The proof of the first one is a bit technical, yet completely elementary. The second lemma follows directly from the first one, applying the definition of a Gurarii space.

**Lemma 2.4.** Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding of Banach spaces, $\varepsilon > 0$. Then there exist a Banach space $Z$ and isometric embeddings $g : Y \rightarrow Z$, $h : X \rightarrow Z$, such that $\|g \circ f - h\| < \varepsilon$.

**Lemma 2.5.** Let $G$ be a Gurarii space. Then for every pair $X, Y$ of finite-dimensional Banach spaces such that $X \subseteq G$, for every $\varepsilon > 0$, for every $\delta > 0$, for every strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding $f : X \rightarrow Y$ there exists a $\delta$-isometric embedding $j : Y \rightarrow G$ such that $\|jf(x) - x\| < \varepsilon \|x\|$ for every non-zero $x \in X$.

**Theorem 2.6.** (Lusky [17]) Every two separable Gurarii spaces are linearly isometric.

**Proof.** Let $E$ and $F$ be two separable Gurarii spaces. Define inductively two sequences of linear operators $f_n : X_n \rightarrow Y_n$ and $g_n : Y_n \rightarrow X_{n+1}$ satisfying the following conditions.

(i) $X_n \subseteq E$ and $Y_n \subseteq F$ are finite-dimensional spaces.

(ii) $f_n$ and $g_n$ are $2^{-n}$-isometric embeddings.

(iii) $\|g_n f_n(x) - x\| < 2^{-n}\|x\|$ for every $x \in X_n \setminus \{0\}$.

(iv) $\|f_{n+1} g_n(y) - y\| < 2^{-n}\|y\|$ for every $y \in Y_n \setminus \{0\}$.

We start with $X_0 = 0$ and we take $Y_0$ to be any finite-dimensional subspace of $F$. We find $g_0$ by using Lemma 2.5. Having defined $f_n$ and $g_n$, we use Lemma 2.5 both for $E$ and $F$ to find first $f_{n+1}$ and next $g_{n+1}$. Note that we have some freedom to choose the subspaces $X_{n+1}$ and $Y_{n+1}$. Thus, the inductive construction can be carried out so that $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} X_n$ is dense in $E$ and $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} Y_n$ is dense in $F$. 

Given \( x \in X_n \), using (iv) and (ii), we have
\[
\|f_n(x) - f_n g_n f_n(x)\| < 2^{-n\|f_n(x)\|} \leq 2^{-n+1}.
\]

Similarly, using (ii) and (iii), we get
\[
\|f_n(x) - f_n g_n f_n(x)\| \leq \|f_n+1\| \cdot \|x - g_n f_n(x)\| < 2^{-n+1}.
\]
Thus \( \|f_n(x) - f_n+1(x)\| < 2^{-n+2} \). It follows that the sequence \( \{f_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) is pointwise convergent. Its limit extends uniquely to an isometry \( f_\infty : E \to F \).

The same arguments show that \( \{g_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) pointwise converges to an isometry \( g_\infty : F \to E \). Finally, (iii) and (iv) show that \( g_\infty \circ f_\infty = \text{id}_E \) and \( f_\infty \circ g_\infty = \text{id}_F \).

From now on, we can speak about the Gurari˘ı space, the unique separable space of almost universal disposition for finite-dimensional spaces. This space will always be denoted by \( G \).

The proof above is actually a simplified version of that in [12], where it is shown that for every strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometry \( f \) between finite-dimensional subspaces of \( G \) there exists a bijective isometry \( h : G \to G \) such that \( \|f - h\| < \varepsilon \).

2.2. A CRITERION FOR BEING GURARI˘I. Note that there are continuum many isometric types of finite-dimensional Banach spaces. Thus, to check that a given Banach space is Gurari˘ı, one needs to show the existence of suitable extensions of continuum many isometric embeddings. Of course, this can be relaxed. One way to do it is to consider a natural countable subcategory of the category of all finite-dimensional Banach spaces.

We need to introduce some notation. Every finite-dimensional Banach space \( E \) is isometric to \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with some norm \( \| \cdot \| \). We shall say that \( E \) is rational if it is isometric to \( \langle \mathbb{R}^n, \| \cdot \| \rangle \), such that the unit sphere is a polyhedron whose all vertices have rational coordinates. Equivalently, \( E \) is rational if, up to isometry, \( E = \mathbb{R}^n \) with a “maximum norm” \( \| \cdot \| \) induced by finitely many functionals \( \varphi_0, \ldots, \varphi_{m-1} \) such that \( \varphi_i[\mathbb{Q}^n] \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \) for every \( i < m \). More precisely,
\[
\|x\| = \max_{i < m} |\varphi_i(x)|
\]
for \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \). Typical examples of rational Banach spaces are \( \ell_1(n) \) and \( \ell_\infty(n) \), the \( n \)-dimensional variants of \( \ell_1 \) and \( \ell_\infty \), respectively. On the other hand, for \( 1 < p < \infty, n > 1 \), the spaces \( \ell_p(n) \) are not rational. Of course, every rational Banach space is polyhedral.
It is clear that there are (up to isometry) only countably many rational Banach spaces and for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \), every finite-dimensional space has an \( \varepsilon \)-isometry onto some rational Banach space.

A pair of Banach spaces \( (E,F) \) will be called rational if \( E \subseteq F \) and, up to isometry, \( F = \mathbb{R}^n \) with a rational norm, and \( E \cap \mathbb{Q}^n \) is dense in \( E \). Note that if \( (E,F) \) is a rational pair then both \( E \) and \( F \) are rational Banach spaces. It is clear that there are, up to isometry, only countably many rational pairs of Banach spaces.

**Theorem 2.7.** Let \( X \) be a Banach space. Then \( X \) is Gurari˘ı if and only if it satisfies the following condition.

(G) Given \( \varepsilon > 0 \), given a rational pair of spaces \( (E,F) \), for every strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( f: E \to X \) there exists an \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( g: F \to X \) such that

\[
\| g \upharpoonright E - f \| \leq \varepsilon.
\]

Furthermore, in condition (G) it suffices to consider \( \varepsilon \) from a given set \( T \subseteq (0, +\infty) \) with \( \inf T = 0 \).

**Proof.** Every Gurari˘ı space satisfies (G), almost by definition. Assume \( X \) satisfies (G). Fix two finite-dimensional spaces \( E \subseteq F \) and fix an isometric embedding \( f: E \to X \). Fix \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Fix a linear basis \( B = \{ e_0, \ldots, e_m \} \) in \( F \) so that \( B \cap E = \{ e_0, \ldots, e_k \} \) is a basis of \( E \) (so \( E \) is \( k \)-dimensional and \( F \) is \( m \)-dimensional). Choose \( \delta > 0 \) small enough. In particular, \( \delta \) should have the property that for every linear operators \( h, g: F \to X \), if \( \max_{i<k} \| h(e_i) - g(e_i) \| < \delta \) then \( \| h - g \| < \varepsilon/3 \). In fact, \( \delta \) depends on the norm of \( F \) only; a good estimation is \( \varepsilon/(3M) \), where

\[
M = \sup \left\{ \sum_{i<m} |\lambda_i| : \left\| \sum_{i<m} \lambda_i e_i \right\| = 1 \right\}.
\]

Now choose a \( \delta \)-equivalent norm \( \| \cdot \|' \) on \( F \) such that \( E \subseteq F \) becomes a rational pair (in particular, the basis \( B \) gives a natural coordinate system in which all \( e_i \)s have rational coordinates). The operator \( f \) becomes a \( \delta \)-isometric embedding, therefore by (G) there exists a \( \delta \)-isometric embedding \( g: F \to X \) such that \( \| f - g \upharpoonright E \|' < \delta \).

Now let \( h: F \to X \) be the unique linear operator satisfying \( h(e_i) = f(e_i) \) for \( i < k \) and \( h(e_i) = g(e_i) \) for \( k \leq i < m \). Then \( h \upharpoonright B \) is \( \delta \)-close to \( g \upharpoonright B \) with respect to the original norm, therefore \( \| h - g \| < \varepsilon/3 \). Clearly, \( h \upharpoonright E = f \). If
δ is small enough, we can be sure that \( g \) is an \( \varepsilon/3 \)-isometric embedding with respect to the original norm of \( F \). Finally, assuming that \( \varepsilon < 1 \), a standard calculation shows that \( h \) is an \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding, being \((\varepsilon/3)\)-close to \( g \).

The “furthermore” part obviously follows from the arguments above. □

Note that, for a given separable Banach space \( X \), the criterion stated above can be applied by “testing” countably many almost isometric embeddings, namely, only those that map rational vectors to a fixed countable dense subset of \( X \). More precisely, given a dense set \( D \subseteq X \), every strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( f: \mathbb{R}^n \to X \) (where \( \mathbb{R}^n \) is endowed with some rational norm) can be approximated by strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embeddings \( g: \mathbb{R}^n \to X \) satisfying \( g[\mathbb{Q}^n] \subseteq D \).

Theorem 2.7 together with Lemma 2.4 provide another natural criterion for being Gurari˘ ı.

THEOREM 2.8. A Banach space \( X \) is Gurari˘ ı if and only if it satisfies the following condition.

\( \text{(F)} \) Given \( \varepsilon, \delta > 0 \), given a rational pair of spaces \( \langle E, F \rangle \), for every strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( f: E \to X \) there exists a \( \delta \)-isometric embedding \( g: F \to X \) such that \( \| f - g \|_E < \varepsilon \).

Proof. It is clear that (F) implies (G) and, by Theorem 2.7 this implies that \( X \) is Gurari˘ ı. It remains to show that every Gurari˘ ı space satisfies (F). For this aim, fix a rational pair \( \langle E, F \rangle \) and a strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( f: E \to X \). Let \( Y = f[E] \). By Lemma 2.4, there are a finite-dimensional space \( Z \) and isometric embeddings \( i: E \to Z \) and \( j: Y \to Z \) such that \( \| j \circ f - i \| < \varepsilon \).

Using the Pushout Lemma, we can extend \( Z \) so that it also contains \( F \). Since \( X \) is Gurari˘ ı, there exists a \( \delta \)-isometric embedding \( h: Z \to X \) extending \( j^{-1} \).

Finally, \( g = h \mid F \) is as required. □

2.3. TWO CONSTRUCTIONS. There are several ways to see the existence of the Gurari˘ ı space \( G \). Actually, in Theorem 4.2 below, we shall show the existence of strong Gurari˘ ı spaces; in view of Theorem 3.4 below, such spaces contain many isometric copies of the Gurari˘ ı space. However, this is a rather indirect way of showing the existence of \( G \). A direct way is to construct a certain chain of finite-dimensional spaces. The crucial point is the Pushout Lemma.
Theorem 2.9. (Gurari˘ı [7], Gevorkjan [6]) The Gurari˘ı space exists and is isometrically universal for all separable Banach spaces.

Proof. Fix a separable Banach space $X$ and fix a countable dense set $D \subseteq X$. Fix a rational pair of Banach spaces $E \subseteq F$, fix a linear basis $B$ in $E$ consisting of vectors with rational coordinates, and fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Furthermore, fix a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding $f : E \to X$ such that $f[B] \subseteq D$. Using the Pushout Lemma, we can find a separable Banach space $X' \supseteq X$ such that $f$ extends to a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding $g : F \to X'$. Note that there are only countably many pairs of rational Banach spaces and almost isometric embeddings as described above. Thus, there exists a separable Banach space $G(X) \supseteq X$ such that, given a rational pair $E \subseteq F$, for every $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding $f : E \to X$ there exists an $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding $g : F \to X'$ such that $g \mid E$ is arbitrarily close to $f$.

Repeat this construction infinitely many times. Namely, let

$$G = \text{cl}\left( \bigcup_{n \in \omega} X_n \right),$$

where $X_0 = X$ and $X_{n+1} = G(X_n)$ for $n \in \omega$. Clearly, $G$ is a separable Banach space. By Theorem 2.7, $G$ is the Gurari˘ı space.

Since the space $X$ was chosen arbitrarily, this also shows that the Gurari˘ı space contains an isometric copy of every separable Banach space.

Next we show how to construct the Gurari˘ı space as a “random” or “generic” Banach space. Uncountable variants, forcing the universe of set theory to be extended, have been recently studied by Lopez-Abad and Todorcevic [16]. Our idea is similar in spirit to that of Gurari˘ı from [7], however it does not use any topological structure on spaces of norms.

Recall that $c_{00}$ denotes the linear subspace of $\mathbb{R}^\omega$ consisting of all vectors with finite support. In other words, $x \in c_{00}$ iff $x \in \mathbb{R}^\omega$ and $x(n) = 0$ for all but finitely many $n \in \omega$. Given a finite set $S \subseteq \omega$, we shall identify the vector space $\mathbb{R}^S$ with the suitable subset of $c_{00}$, namely, $\mathbb{R}^S = \{ x \in c_{00} : x(n) = 0$ for every $n \in \omega \setminus S \}$.

Let $\mathbb{P}$ be the following partially ordered set. An element of $\mathbb{P}$ is a pair $p = (S_p, \| \cdot \|_p)$, where $S_p \subseteq \omega$ is a finite set and $\| \cdot \|_p$ is a norm on $\mathbb{R}^{S_p} \subseteq c_{00}$. We define $p \leq q$ iff $S_p \subseteq S_q$ and $\| \cdot \|_q$ extends $\| \cdot \|_p$. Clearly, $\leq$ is a partial order. Suppose

$$p_0 < p_1 < p_2 < \cdots$$
is a sequence in $\mathbb{P}$ such that the chain of sets $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} S_{p_n} = \omega$. Then $c_{00}$ naturally becomes a normed space. Let $X$ be the completion of $c_{00}$ endowed with this norm. We shall call it the limit of $\{p_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ and write $X = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n$. It is rather clear that every separable Banach space is of the form $\lim_{n \to \infty} p_n$ for some sequence $\{p_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ in $\mathbb{P}$. We are going to show that for a "typical" sequence in $\mathbb{P}$, its limit is the Gurari˘ı space.

Given a partially ordered set $\mathbb{P}$, recall that a subset $D \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ is cofinal if for every $p \in \mathbb{P}$ there exists $d \in D$ with $p \leq d$. Below is a variant of the well-known Rasiowa-Sikorski Lemma, which is actually an abstract version of the Baire Category Theorem.

**Lemma 2.10.** Let $\mathbb{P}$ be a partially ordered set and let $D$ be a countable family of cofinal subsets of $\mathbb{P}$. Then there exists a sequence

$$p_0 \leq p_1 \leq p_2 \leq \cdots$$

such that for each $D \in D$ the set $\{n \in \omega : p_n \in D\}$ is infinite.

**Proof.** Let $D = \{D_n : n \in \omega\}$ so that for each $D \in D$ the set $\{n \in \omega : D_n = D\}$ is infinite. Using the fact that each $D_n$ is cofinal, construct inductively $\{p_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ so that $p_n \in D_n$ for $n \in \omega$. $\blacksquare$

A sequence $\{p_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ satisfying the assertion of the lemma above is often called $D$-generic.

We now define a countable family of open cofinal sets which is good enough for producing the Gurari˘ı space. Namely, fix a rational pair of spaces $\langle E, F \rangle$, fix a positive integer $n$ and fix a rational embedding $f : E \to c_{00}$, that is, an injective linear operator mapping vectors with rational coordinates to $c_{00} \cap \mathbb{Q}^\omega$. The point is that there are only countably many possibilities for $E$ and $f$.

Define $D_{E,F,f,n}$ to be the set of all $p \in \mathbb{P}$ such that $n \in S_p$ and $p$ satisfies the following implication:

If $f$ is a $(1/n)$-isometric embedding into $\langle \mathbb{R}^S_p, || \cdot ||_p \rangle$, then there exists a $(1/n)$-isometric embedding $g : F \to (\mathbb{R}^S_p, || \cdot ||_p)$ such that $g \restriction E = f$.

**Claim 2.11.** The set $D_{E,F,f,n}$ is cofinal in $\mathbb{P}$.

**Proof.** Fix $p \in \mathbb{P}$. Suppose that $f$ is a $(1/n)$-isometric embedding into $\langle \mathbb{R}^S_p, || \cdot ||_p \rangle$ (otherwise clearly $p \in D_{E,F,f,n}$). Using the Pushout Lemma, find a finite-dimensional Banach space $W$ extending $\langle \mathbb{R}^S_p, || \cdot ||_p \rangle$ and a $(1/n)$-isometric embedding $g : F \to W$ such that $g \restriction F = f$. We may assume that
Let $q = \langle T, \| \cdot \|_W \rangle \in P$. Clearly, $p \leq q$. Finally, $q \in D_{E,F,f,n}$ because $f$ is a $(1/n)$-isometric embedding into $\langle \mathbb{R}^T, \| \cdot \|_W \rangle$ and $g$ extends $f$.

Let $D$ consist of all sets of the form $D_{E,F,f,n}$ as above. Then $D$ is countable, therefore applying Lemma 2.10 we obtain a $D$-generic sequence $\{p_n\}_{n \in \omega}$.

**Theorem 2.12.** Let $D$ be as above and let $\{p_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ be a $D$-generic sequence. Then the space $\lim_{n \to \infty} p_n$ is Gurari˘ı.

**Proof.** Let $X = \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n$. Notice that $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} S_{p_n} = \omega$. Fix a positive integer $k$, fix a rational pair of spaces $\langle E, F \rangle$ and fix a $1/(k + 1)$-isometric embedding $f : E \to X$. We can modify $f$ in such a way that it remains to be a $(1/k)$-isometric embedding, while at the same time $f[E] \subseteq c_0$, and it maps rational vectors into $c_0 \cap Q^\omega$. Now $D_{E,F,f,k} \in D$ therefore there exists $n \in \omega$ such that $p_n \in D_{E,F,f,k}$ and $\mathbb{R}^{S_{p_n}}$ contains the range of $f$. By the definition of $D_{E,F,f,k}$, $f$ extends to a $(1/k)$-isometric embedding $g : F \to X$. By Theorem 2.7, this shows that $X$ is Gurari˘ı.

Let us remark that some modifications of the poset $P$ still give the Gurari˘ı space. For instance, we can consider only polyhedral norms for $\| \cdot \|_p$, because the Pushout Lemma holds for this class. We shall use this observation later.

### 2.4. Schauder bases and Lindenstrauss spaces.

We now present the proof that the Gurari˘ı space has a monotone Schauder basis. This fact has already been noticed by Gurari˘ı in [7].

Recall that a **Schauder basis** in a separable Banach space $X$ is a sequence $\{e_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ of non-zero vectors of $X$, such that for every $x \in X$ there exist uniquely determined scalars $\{\lambda_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ satisfying

$$x = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n e_n.$$ 

The series above is supposed to converge in the norm. Given a Schauder basis $\{e_n\}_{n \in \omega}$, one always has the associated **canonical projections**

$$P_N \left( \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n e_n \right) = \sum_{n < N} \lambda_n e_n.$$ 

Note that each $P_N$ is a projection and $P_N P_M = P_{\min(N,M)}$ for every $N, M \in \mathbb{N}$. By the Banach-Steinhaus principle, $\sup_{N \in \mathbb{N}} \| P_N \| < +\infty$. The basis is
monotone if \( \|P_N\| \leq 1 \) for each \( N \in \mathbb{N} \). We shall consider monotone Schauder bases only. It turns out that the existence of a monotone Schauder basis can be deduced from the canonical projections:

**Proposition 2.13. (Mazur)** Let \( X \) be a Banach space and let \( \{P_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) be a sequence of norm one projections such that \( P_0 = 0 \), \( \dim(P_{n+1}X/P_nX) \leq 1 \) for each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), and \( P_nP_m = P_{\min(n,m)} \) for every \( n,m \in \mathbb{N} \). Then there exists a monotone Schauder basis \( \{e_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) in \( X \) such that \( \{P_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) is the sequence of canonical projections associated to \( \{e_n\}_{n \in \omega} \).

**Proof.** Let us first prove that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n x = x \) for every \( x \in X \). For this aim, fix \( x \in S_X \) and \( \varepsilon > 0 \). Find \( n_0 \) such that \( \|x - y\| < \varepsilon/2 \) for some \( y \in P_{n_0}X \). Given \( n > n_0 \), we have

\[
\|P_n x - x\| \leq \|P_n x - y\| + \|y - x\| < \|P_n(x - y)\| + \varepsilon/2 < \varepsilon.
\]

Now let \( \varphi_n \) be such that \( P_{n+1}x - P_n x = \varphi_n(x) e_n \) for some \( e_n \in S_X \). Here we use the fact that \( P_{n+1}X = P_n X \oplus \mathbb{R} e_n \) for some \( e_n \in \ker P_n \cap S_X \). Finally, given \( x \in X \), we have

\[
x = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n x = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{n < N} (P_{n+1} - P_n) x = \lim_{N \to \infty} \sum_{n < N} \varphi_n(x) e_n.
\]

Finally, if \( 0 = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \lambda_n e_n \) then, by easy induction, we show that \( \lambda_n = 0 \) for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). This shows that \( \{e_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) is a Schauder basis. Clearly, \( P_n \)'s are the canonical projections, therefore the basis is monotone.

We now recall an important class of Banach spaces, containing the Gurari˘ı space:

**Definition 2.14.** A Banach space \( X \) is called a Lindenstrauss space if \( X^* \) is linearly isometric to \( L_1(\mu) \) for some measure \( \mu \).

It turns out that among separable Banach spaces the class of Lindenstrauss spaces coincides with \( \pi_1^\infty \) spaces of Michael & Pelczyński [18]: A Banach space \( X \) is \( \pi_1^\infty \) if it contains a directed family \( \mathcal{F} \) such that \( \bigcup \mathcal{F} \) is dense in \( X \) and each \( F \in \mathcal{F} \) is linearly isometric to some \( \ell_\infty(n) \). Recall that a family \( \mathcal{F} \) is directed if for every \( A, B \in \mathcal{F} \) there is \( C \in \mathcal{F} \) such that \( A \cup B \subseteq C \). The following characterization combines results of Michael & Pelczyński [18] and Lazar & Lindenstrauss [15].
Theorem 2.15. For a separable Banach space $X$, the following conditions are equivalent:

(a) $X$ is Lindenstrauss.
(b) $X$ is $\pi_1^\infty$.
(c) $X$ is the completion of the union of a chain $E_1 \subseteq E_2 \subseteq \cdots$, where each $E_n$ is linearly isometric to $\ell_\infty(n)$. (The chain is finite in case $X$ is finite-dimensional.)

The implication (b) $\implies$ (c), due to Michael & Pelczyński, follows from an interesting geometric property of $\ell_\infty(n)$ spaces: Given $E \subseteq \ell_\infty(l)$ isometric to $\ell_\infty(k)$ for some $k < l$, there exists a space $F$ isometric to $\ell_\infty(k+1)$ and such that $E \subseteq F \subseteq \ell_\infty(l)$ (see [18, Lemma 3.2]).

The basic infinite-dimensional example of a Lindenstrauss space is $c_0$; other examples are $C(K)$ spaces with $K$ compact metric.

Theorem 2.15 combined with Proposition 2.13 gives the following

Corollary 2.16. (Gurariǐ [8], Michael & Pelczyński [18]) Every separable Lindenstrauss space has a monotone Schauder basis.

Theorem 2.17. (Gurariǐ [7]) The Gurariǐ space is Lindenstrauss.

Proof. Let $\mathbb{P}$ be the partially ordered set defined before Theorem 2.12. Define $\mathbb{P}_0$ to be the set of all $p \in \mathbb{P}$ such that the norm $\| \cdot \|_p$ is polyhedral. It is easy to verify that, with the same family $\mathcal{D}$ of cofinal sets, the limit of a $\mathcal{D}$-generic sequence is Gurariǐ. In fact, the only difference is in using the polyhedral variant of the Pushout Lemma, namely, Lemma 1.6. Now add to the family $\mathcal{D}$ the following set:

$$E = \{ p \in \mathbb{P}_0 : \langle \mathbb{R}^S, \| \cdot \|_p \rangle \text{ is linearly isometric to some } \ell_\infty(n) \}.$$  

Since all the norms $\| \cdot \|_p$ are polyhedral, the set $E$ is cofinal in $\mathbb{P}_0$. The limit of a ($\mathcal{D} \cup \{ E \}$)-generic sequence is necessarily a $\pi_1^\infty$ space; since such a sequence is also $\mathcal{D}$-generic, its limit is the Gurariǐ space.

It has been proved by Lazar & Lindenstrauss [14] that if $X$ is a separable space such that $X^*$ is isometric to a non-separable $L_1(\mu)$ space then $X$ contains an isometric copy of $C(2^\mathbb{N})$, where $2^\mathbb{N}$ is the Cantor set. In particular, such a space $X$ contains an isometric copy of every separable Banach space. This gives another (rather indirect) proof of isometric universality of the Gurariǐ space.
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Theorem 2.18. (Wojtaszczyk [20]) Every separable Lindenstrauss space is isometric to a 1-complemented subspace of \( G \).

Proof. Fix a separable Lindenstrauss space \( X \) and let \( \{X_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) be a chain of spaces such that \( X_0 = \{0\} \), \( \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} X_n \) is dense in \( X \), and each \( X_n \) is linearly isometric to \( \ell_\infty(n) \) (see Theorem 2.15). In case \( X \) is finite-dimensional, we put \( X_n = X = \ell_\infty(\dim X) \).

Let us look back at the simple proof of Lemma 2.10, where a \( D \)-generic sequence was constructed in the poset \( P \) defined just before Theorem 2.12 and \( D \) is the same countable collection of cofinal sets. For convenience, we shall write \( U(p) \) for the Banach space \( \langle \mathbb{R}^S, \| \cdot \|_p \rangle \), where \( p \in P \).

We claim that there exists a \( D \)-cofinal sequence \( \{p_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) together with isometric embeddings \( i_n: X_n \to U(p_n) \) and norm one operators \( P_n: U(p_n) \to X_n \) such that \( P_n \circ i_n = \text{id}_{X_n} \), and \( P_{n+1} \) extends \( P_n \) for each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Recall that \( D \) was enumerated as \( \{D_n\}_{n \in \omega} \), so that each \( D_n \in D \) occurs infinitely many times. Suppose \( p_n, i_n \) and \( P_n \) have been defined. Using the Pushout Lemma, find \( q \geq p_n \) and an isometric embedding \( j: X_{n+1} \to U(q) \) extending \( i_n \). The property of the pushout gives a norm one projection \( Q: U(q) \to X_{n+1} \) extending \( P_n \) (see Lemma 1.3).

Now, using the fact that \( D_{n+1} \) is cofinal, find \( p_{n+1} \in D_{n+1} \) so that \( p_{n+1} \geq q \). Finally, \( i_{n+1} = j_i \), treated as an embedding into \( U(p_{n+1}) \) and \( P_{n+1} \) is any extension of \( Q \) preserving the norm, which exists because \( X_{n+1} \) is linearly isometric to some \( \ell_\infty(m) \).

This finishes the inductive construction. By Theorem 2.12, we know that \( \lim_{n \to \infty} p_n = G \) and taking the pointwise limits of \( i_n \) and \( P_n \) we obtain an isometric embedding \( i: X \to G \) and a norm one operator \( P: G \to X \) such that \( P \circ i = \text{id}_X \). This shows that \( i[X] \) is 1-complemented in \( G \).  

3. Non-separable Gurarii spaces

In this section we give a characterization of Gurarii spaces in terms of skeletons.

Let \( X \) be a Banach space. A family \( F \) of closed linear subspaces of \( X \) will be called a skeleton in \( X \) if the following conditions are satisfied.

1. Each \( F \in F \) is separable.
2. \( \bigcup F = X \).
3. \( F \) is directed, i.e. for every \( F_0, F_1 \in F \) there is \( G \in F \) such that \( F_0 \cup F_1 \subseteq G \).
(4) \( \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n \in \omega} F_n) \in \mathcal{F} \), whenever \( \{F_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) is a countable chain in \( \mathcal{F} \).

The notion of a skeleton makes sense for non-separable Banach spaces, since \( \mathcal{F} = \{X\} \) is a skeleton if \( X \) is separable. Actually, notice that if \( \mathcal{F} \) is a skeleton in \( X \) then for every separable subset \( S \subseteq X \) there exists \( F \in \mathcal{F} \) satisfying \( S \subseteq F \). The significance of skeletons lies in the following well-known property.

**Proposition 3.1.** Let \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( \mathcal{G} \) be skeletons in a fixed Banach space \( X \). Then \( \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} \) is again a skeleton in \( X \).

**Proof.** It is clear that \( \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} \) satisfies (1) and (4). In order to prove (2) and (3) it suffices to show that for every separable subspace \( S \subseteq X \) there exists \( H \in \mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} \) such that \( S \subseteq H \).

Fix a separable set \( S \subseteq X \). By the remark above, there exists \( F_0 \in \mathcal{F} \) such that \( S \subseteq F_0 \). Similarly, there exists \( G_0 \in \mathcal{G} \) such that \( F_0 \subseteq G_0 \). By induction, we construct two increasing sequences \( \{F_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) and \( \{G_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) in \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( \mathcal{G} \) respectively, so that \( F_n \subseteq G_n \subseteq F_{n+1} \) holds for every \( n \in \omega \). Finally, notice that \( H = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n \in \omega} F_n) = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n \in \omega} G_n) \) belongs to both \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( \mathcal{G} \).

We now turn to the announced characterization of Gurarii spaces in terms of skeletons.

**Lemma 3.2.** Let \( X \) be a Gurarii space and let \( S \subseteq X \) be a countable set. Then there exists a subspace \( Y \subseteq X \) linearly isometric to \( \mathcal{G} \) and such that \( S \subseteq Y \).

**Proof.** This is a standard closing-off argument. The criterion for being Gurarii (Theorem 2.7) actually requires checking countably many almost isometric embeddings. The first step is to show that given a separable subspace \( Z \subseteq X \) there exists a separable space \( E(Z) \) (not uniquely determined) such that \( Z \subseteq E(Z) \subseteq X \) and the following condition is satisfied.

\((\dagger)\) For every rational pair of spaces \( \langle E, F \rangle \), for every \( \varepsilon > 0 \), for every strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( f: E \to Z \) there exists a strict \( \varepsilon \)-isometric embedding \( g: F \to E(Z) \) such that \( \|f - g \restriction E\| < \varepsilon \).

Once we have proved this, we construct a chain of separable spaces \( Z_0 \subseteq Z_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq X \) such that \( S \subseteq Z_0 \), and \( Z_{n+1} = E(Z_n) \) for every \( n \in \mathbb{N} \). Then, using Theorem 2.7, we conclude that the space \( Y = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n \in \omega} Z_n) \) is Gurarii, because of condition \((\dagger)\). It remains to show the existence of \( E(Z) \) satisfying \((\dagger)\).
Remarks on Gurari˘ı spaces

Fix $Z$ and fix a countable dense subset $D$ of $Z$. Let $\mathcal{A}$ consist of all quadruples of the form $(E, F, f, \varepsilon)$, where $E \subseteq F$ is a rational pair of (finite-dimensional) spaces, $\varepsilon > 0$ is a rational number, and $f: E \to Z$ is a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding such that $f[B] \subseteq D$, where $B$ is a fixed linear basis of $E$ consisting of vectors with rational coordinates. These assumptions ensure us that $\mathcal{A}$ is countable.

Using the fact that $X$ is Gurari˘ı, given $q = (E, F, f, \varepsilon)$, we know that there exists a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding $g: F \to X$ such that $\|f - g\| < \varepsilon$. Denote by $R_q$ the range of $g$. Finally, take $E(Z)$ to be the closure of the union $Z \cup \bigcup_{q \in \mathcal{A}} R_q$. It is clear that (†) is satisfied.

Lemma 3.3. Let $\{X_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ be a chain of subspaces of a Banach space $X$ such that $X = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n \in \omega} X_n)$ and each $X_n$ is linearly isometric to $\mathcal{G}$. Then $X$ is linearly isometric to the Gurari˘ı space $\mathcal{G}$.

Proof. Fix finite-dimensional spaces $E \subseteq F$ and an isometric embedding $f: E \to X$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Choose a linear map $g: E \to X$ that is $\varepsilon$-close to $f$ so that it is a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding and $g[E] \subseteq X_n$ for some $n \in \omega$. Now, using the property of the Gurari˘ı space $X_n$, there exists an extension $h: F \to X_n$ of $g$, that is also a strict $\varepsilon$-isometric embedding. Finally, $h \upharpoonright E$ is $\varepsilon$-close to $f$. By Theorem 2.7, this shows that $X$ is Gurari˘ı.

Theorem 3.4. Let $X$ be a Banach space. The following properties are equivalent.

(a) $X$ is a Gurari˘ı space.

(b) $X$ has a skeleton consisting of subspaces isometric to the Gurari˘ı space $\mathcal{G}$.

(c) There exists a directed family $\mathcal{G}$ of spaces isometric to $\mathcal{G}$, such that $\bigcup \mathcal{G} = X$.

Proof. (a) $\implies$ (c) Let $\mathcal{G}$ be the family of all subspaces of $X$ that are isometric to $\mathcal{G}$. By Lemma 3.2, $\bigcup \mathcal{G} = X$ and $\mathcal{G}$ is directed. In fact, this follows from a stronger property of $\mathcal{G}$: every separable subset is covered by an element of $\mathcal{G}$.

(c) $\implies$ (b) Let $\mathcal{G}$ be as in (c) and let $\mathcal{F}$ be the family of all subspaces of $X$ that are isometric to $\mathcal{G}$. We claim that $\mathcal{F}$ is a skeleton. Condition (1) is obvious, (2) follows from the property of $\mathcal{G}$ and (4) follows from Lemma 3.3. In order to show (3), it suffices to prove that every countable subset of $X$ is
covered by an element of $\mathcal{F}$. Fix $D = \{d_n: n \in \omega\} \subseteq X$ and, using directedness, construct inductively $G_0 \subseteq G_1 \subseteq \cdots$ in $\mathcal{G}$ so that $d_n \in G_n$. Then $F = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{n \in \omega} G_n)$ is an element of $\mathcal{F}$ and $D \subseteq F$.

(b) $\implies$ (a) Fix two finite-dimensional spaces $A \subseteq B$ and an isometric embedding $f: A \to X$. Then $f[A]$ is finite-dimensional, therefore there exists $F \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $f[A] \subseteq F$. Since $F$ is the Gurarii space, given any $\varepsilon > 0$, $f$ can be extended to an $\varepsilon$-isometry $g: B \to F$.

The following corollary improves [3, Thm. 6.1], where the same was shown for Banach spaces of universal disposition for separable spaces.

**Corollary 3.5.** No complemented subspace of a $C(K)$ space (or, more generally, an $M$-space) can be Gurarii.

**Proof.** Suppose $X \subseteq C(K)$ is a Gurarii space and $P: C(K) \to X$ is a projection. Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a skeleton in $C(K)$ consisting of spaces of continuous functions over some metric compacta. By Theorem 3.4, $X$ has a skeleton $\mathcal{G}$ such that each $G \in \mathcal{G}$ is isometric to the Gurarii space $\mathcal{G}$.

A standard closing-off argument (see the proof of [3, Thm. 6.1]) shows that there are $F \in \mathcal{F}$ and $G \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $PF = G$. The final contradiction comes from [3, Cor. 5.4], saying that the Gurarii space is not complemented in any $C(K)$ space.

The arguments above can be repeated when $C(K)$ spaces are replaced by M-spaces (see the comments in Sections 5, 6 of [3]).

It should be noted that Corollary 3.5 can actually be derived from [3, Thm. 6.1], using another result from [3] saying that ultraproducts of Gurarii spaces are UD(sep), while ultraproducts of $C(K)$ spaces are again $C(K)$ spaces. However, our argument using skeletons is elementary and perhaps more illustrative.

**Theorem 3.6.** Every Banach space embeds isometrically into a Gurarii space of the same density.

**Proof.** We use induction on the density of the space. The statement is true for separable spaces, so fix a cardinal $\kappa > \aleph_0$ and suppose the statement holds for Banach spaces of density $< \kappa$.

Fix a Banach space $X$ of density $\kappa$. Then $X$ is the completion of the union of a chain $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha < \kappa}$ starting from a separable space $X_0$ and such that $\text{dens}(X_\alpha) < \kappa$ for every $\alpha < \kappa$. We may assume that this chain is continuous, i.e., $X_\delta$ is the closure of $\bigcup_{\xi < \delta} X_\xi$, whenever $\delta$ is a limit ordinal. We construct
a sequence of isometric embeddings \( f_\alpha: X_\alpha \to G_\alpha \), where each \( G_\alpha \) is a Gurari\u0107 space of density \( < \kappa \), and \( G_\alpha \subseteq G_\beta \), \( f_\beta \upharpoonright G_\alpha = f_\alpha \) whenever \( \alpha < \beta \).

Suppose \( G_\alpha \) and \( f_\alpha \) have been constructed for \( \alpha < \eta \). If \( \eta \) is a limit ordinal, we take \( G_\eta \) to be the completion of \( \bigcup_{\xi < \eta} G_\xi \). By Theorem 3.4, we know that \( G_\eta \) is a Gurari\u0107 space. The embedding \( f_\eta \) is uniquely determined.

Now suppose \( \eta = \beta + 1 \). Using the Pushout Lemma, we find a space \( W \supseteq G_\beta \) so that \( f_\beta \) extends to an isometric embedding \( j: X_{\beta+1} \to W \). Note that \( \text{dens} (W) < \kappa \). Using the inductive hypothesis, there exists a Gurari\u0107 space \( G_{\beta+1} \supseteq W \) such that \( \text{dens} (G_{\beta+1}) = \text{dens} (W) \). We define \( f_{\beta+1} = j \).

Finally, the sequence \( \{ f_\alpha \}_{\alpha < \kappa} \) determines an isometric embedding of \( X \) into \( G = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} G_\alpha) \). Clearly, \( \text{dens} (G) = \kappa \) and \( G \) is Gurari\u0107 by Theorem 3.4.

It seems that there are many non-isomorphic Gurari\u0107 spaces of density \( \aleph_1 \). We show that some of them have many projections. Recall that a projectional resolution of the identity (briefly: PRI) in a Banach space is a transfinite sequence of norm one projections \( \{ P_\alpha \}_{\alpha < \omega_1} \) whose images are separable, form a continuous chain covering the space, and \( P_\alpha P_\beta = P_{\min\{\alpha, \beta\}} \) holds for every \( \alpha, \beta < \omega_1 \). The notion of a PRI is usually defined for arbitrary non-separable Banach spaces, see [4] and [5] for more information. It seems that PRI is the main tool for proving certain properties of a non-separable Banach space by transfinite induction. For example, every Banach space of density \( \aleph_1 \) with a PRI admits a bounded one-to-one linear operator into \( c_0(\omega_1) \) (see, e.g., [10, Cor. 17.5]).

**Theorem 3.7.** There exists a Gurari\u0107 space \( E \) of density \( \aleph_1 \) that has a projectional resolution of the identity.

**Proof.** First of all, there exists a norm one projection \( Q: G \to G \) such that \( \ker Q \) is non-trivial. This follows immediately from the proof of Theorem 2.18, where we can at the first step ensure that the embedding of \( G \) into \( G \) is not the identity.

We now construct a continuous chain of separable spaces \( \{ G_\alpha \}_{\alpha < \omega_1} \) with the following properties.

(i) Each \( G_\alpha \) is linearly isometric to \( G \).

(ii) For each \( \alpha < \omega_1 \) there exists a projection \( Q_\alpha^{\alpha+1}: G_{\alpha+1} \to G_\alpha \), isometric to \( Q \).
Property (ii) ensures us that the chain is strictly increasing and its union
\( G_{\omega_1} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_1} G_\alpha \) is indeed of density \( \aleph_1 \).

By Theorem 3.4, \( G_{\omega_1} \) is a Gurari˘ı space and by [13] (see also [10, Thm.
17.5]) it has a projectional resolution of the identity. 

Note that there are Banach spaces of density \( \aleph_1 \), not embeddable into any
Banach space with a PRI (e.g., spaces with uncomplemented copies of \( c_0 \),
see Section 6 below). Thus, by Theorems 3.6 and 3.7, there are at least two
non-isomorphic Gurari˘ı spaces of density \( \aleph_1 \).

4. Spaces of universal disposition for larger classes

In this section we discuss spaces of UD(\( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \)), where \( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \) is the class of
Banach spaces of density \( < \kappa \). If \( \kappa = \aleph_0 \), let \( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \) be the class of all finite-
dimensional Banach spaces.

Recall that a Banach space is isometrically universal for a class \( \mathcal{R} \) of spaces,
if it contains an isometric copy of every space from \( \mathcal{R} \). The following general
fact is well-known, we state it for the sake of completeness. A special case
(for \( \kappa = \aleph_0 \)) is contained in [7].

**Proposition 4.1.** Assume \( \kappa \) is an infinite regular cardinal.

(0) Let \( U \) be a Banach space of UD(\( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \)). Then for every pair of spaces
\( X \subseteq Y \) such that \( \text{dens}(X) < \kappa \) and \( \text{dens}(Y) \leq \kappa \), every isometric
embedding \( f: X \to U \) extends to an isometric embedding \( g: Y \to U \).

(1) Every Banach space of UD(\( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \)) is isometrically universal for the class
of Banach spaces of density \( \leq \kappa \).

(2) Let \( U, V \) be two Banach spaces of UD(\( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \)) and of density \( \kappa \). Then
every linear isometry \( f: X \to Y \) such that \( X \subseteq U, Y \subseteq V \) and \( X,Y \in \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \), extends to a bijective linear isometry \( h: U \to V \). In particular, \( U \)
and \( V \) are linearly isometric.

**Proof.** Let \( U \) be a Banach space of UD(\( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \)) and fix Banach spaces \( X \subseteq Y \) as in (0). Fix an isometric embedding \( f: X \to U \). Choose a continuous chain
\( \{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha < \kappa} \) of closed subspaces of \( Y \) so that \( X_0 = X, X_\alpha \in \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \) and \( \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} X_\alpha \) is dense in \( Y \). Recall that a “continuous chain” means that \( X_\delta \) is the closure
of \( \bigcup_{\xi < \delta} X_\xi \) for every limit ordinal \( \delta < \kappa \). Using the definition of universal
disposition, construct inductively a sequence of linear isometric embeddings
\( f_\alpha: X_\alpha \to U \) so that \( f_0 = f \) and \( f_\beta \upharpoonright X_\alpha = f_\alpha \) whenever \( \alpha < \beta \). At limit steps
we use the continuity of the chain. The unique map \( f_\kappa : X \to U \) satisfying \( f_\kappa \upharpoonright X_\alpha = f_\alpha \) for \( \alpha < \kappa \) is an isometric embedding extending \( f \). This shows both (0) and (1), since we may take \( X = 0 \).

The proof of (2) is a standard back-and-forth argument. Namely, let \( \{ U_\alpha \}_{\alpha < \kappa} \) and \( \{ V_\alpha \}_{\alpha < \kappa} \) be continuous chains of closed subspaces of \( U \) and \( V \) respectively, such that \( U_\alpha, V_\alpha \) are of density \( < \kappa \) for \( \alpha < \kappa \) and \( U = \overline{\bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} U_\alpha} \), \( V = \overline{\bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} V_\alpha} \) (note that the closure is irrelevant if \( \kappa > \aleph_0 \)). Furthermore, we assume that \( U_0 = X \) and \( V_0 = Y \). Construct inductively isometric embeddings \( f_\xi : U_\alpha(\xi) \to V_\beta(\xi) \) and \( g_\xi : V_\beta(\xi) \to U_\alpha(\xi + 1) \) so that \( f_0 = f \), \( g_\xi \circ f_\xi \) is the inclusion \( U_\alpha(\xi) \subseteq U_\alpha(\xi + 1) \), and \( f_\xi + 1 \circ g_\xi \) is the inclusion \( V_\beta(\xi) \subseteq V_\beta(\xi + 1) \) for each \( \xi < \kappa \). The limit steps make no trouble because of the continuity of both chains. The regularity of \( \kappa \) is used for the fact that every subspace of \( U \) (or \( V \), respectively) of density \( < \kappa \) is contained in some \( U_\alpha \) (or \( V_\beta \), respectively). The “limit” operators \( f_\kappa : U \to V \) and \( g_\kappa : V \to U \) are bijective linear isometries because \( f_\kappa \circ g_\kappa = \text{id}_V \) and \( g_\kappa \circ f_\kappa = \text{id}_U \). Finally, note that \( f_\kappa \) extends \( f \), which completes the proof of (2).

Given cardinal numbers \( \mu, \kappa \), by \( \mu^{< \kappa} \) we denote the supremum of all cardinals \( \mu^\lambda \) where \( \lambda < \kappa \). The next result is a special case of more general constructions, known in model theory (see, e.g., Jónsson [9]). For Banach spaces this can be found in [3] and [11].

**Theorem 4.2.** Let \( \mu \) be a cardinal and let \( \kappa \) be an uncountable cardinal. Let \( X \) be a Banach space of density \( \leq \mu \). Then there exists a Banach space \( Y \supseteq X \) of density \( \mu^{< \kappa} \) that is of universal disposition for spaces of density \( < \kappa \).

**Proof.** The space \( Y \) will be constructed by using The Pushout Lemma. So, we need to compute how many “possibilities” we have. The idea is that we first want to extend \( X \) to a bigger Banach space \( Z(X) \) such that every isometric embedding \( f : E \to F \) with \( E \subseteq X \) and \( F \) of density \( < \kappa \) is realized in \( Z(X) \), that is, there exists an isometric embedding \( g : F \to Z(X) \) such that \( g(f(x)) = x \) for \( x \in E \).

Given an isometric embedding \( f : E \to F \) such that \( E \subseteq X \), let \( P(X, f) \) be the resulting Banach space of the pushout of \( f \) and the inclusion \( E \subseteq X \). Clearly, the density of \( P(X, f) \) is the maximum of dens \( (X) \) and dens \( (F) \).

Observe that there are at most \( \mu^{< \kappa} \) closed subspaces of \( X \) of density \( < \kappa \). This follows from the fact that the cardinality of \( X \) is \( \leq \mu^{\aleph_0} \). Now, given two spaces \( E \) and \( F \) of density \( \lambda < \kappa \), the cardinality of the set of all isometric
embeddings of $E$ into $F$ cannot exceed $\lambda^\lambda = 2^\lambda \leq \mu^\lambda$. Finally, note that there are at most $2^{<\kappa}$ isometric types of Banach spaces of density $<\kappa$. Here we use the fact that $\kappa$ is uncountable and therefore $2^{<\kappa} > \kappa$.

It follows that there is a family $\mathcal{F}$ of cardinality $\leq \mu^{<\kappa}$ consisting of isometric embeddings $f: E \to F$ with $E \subseteq X$, the density of $F$ is $<\kappa$ and every isometric embedding $g: G \to H$ satisfying these conditions is isometric to some element of $\mathcal{F}$. Write $\mathcal{F} = \{f_\xi\}_{\xi<\lambda}$, where $\lambda = |\mathcal{F}|$. Construct inductively a continuous chain of Banach spaces $\{X_\xi\}_{\xi<\lambda}$, starting with $X_0 = X$ and setting $X_{\xi+1} = P(X_\xi, f_\xi)$. Let $Z(X) = X_\lambda$, the completion of the union of $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha<\lambda}$.

Note that every isometry from a subspace of $X$ of density $<\kappa$ into a space of density $<\kappa$ is realized in $Z(X)$, because we have taken care of all possibilities. Furthermore, observe that for $\mu_1 = \text{dens}(Z(X))$ we have that $\mu_1^{<\kappa} = \mu^{<\kappa}$. This follows from the fact that $\mu_1 \leq \mu^{<\kappa}$ and $(\mu^{<\kappa})^{<\kappa} = \mu^{<\kappa}$.

By the remark above, we can repeat this procedure up to $\mu^{<\kappa}$ many times, not enlarging the density. That is, we construct a continuous chain of Banach spaces $\{Z_\alpha\}_{\alpha<\theta}$, where $\theta = \mu^{<\kappa}$, $Z_0 = X$ and $Z_{\alpha+1} = Z(Z_\alpha)$ for $\alpha < \theta$. We claim that the resulting Banach space $Y = \bigcup_{\alpha<\theta} Z_\alpha$ is of universal disposition for spaces of density $<\kappa$. Its density is exactly $\mu^{<\kappa}$. The only thing is to check that the cofinality of $\theta$ is $\geq \kappa$. In fact, a well known fact from cardinal arithmetic says that $\theta^{\text{cf}(\theta)} > \theta$. On the other hand, $\theta^{\lambda} = \theta$ for every $\theta < \kappa$. Thus, indeed, the cofinality of $\theta$ is $\geq \kappa$ and therefore every subspace of $Y$ that is of density $<\kappa$ is actually contained in some $Z_\alpha$. This completes the proof.

Since $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa^{\aleph_0} = \kappa$, we obtain the following corollary, without extra assumptions on cardinal arithmetic.

**Corollary 4.3.** ([3]) *There exists a Banach space of density $\kappa$ which is of universal disposition for separable Banach spaces.*

The arguments from the last part of the proof of Theorem 4.2 show that the construction could be somewhat optimized. Namely, since we know that $\mu^{<\kappa}$ has cofinality $\geq \kappa$ and clearly $\mu^{<\kappa} \geq 2^{<\kappa} \geq \kappa$, we conclude that either $\mu^{<\kappa} = \kappa$ and $\kappa$ is a regular cardinal, or else $\mu^{<\kappa} \geq \kappa^+$ and $\kappa^+$ is always a regular cardinal. Thus, the space $Y$ can be constructed as the union of a continuous chain of length either $\kappa$ (if $\kappa$ is regular) or $\kappa^+$ (if $\kappa$ is singular). On the other hand, it is not clear whether taking the shorter chain we really obtain a different Banach space.
The theorem above does not say anything about uniqueness. The only known fact, coming from the general Fraïssé-Jónsson theory, is as follows.

**Theorem 4.4.** Let $\kappa$ be an uncountable cardinal satisfying $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$. Then there exists a unique, up to isometry, Banach space $\mathbb{V}_\kappa$ of density $\kappa$ and of universal disposition for Banach spaces of density $< \kappa$. Furthermore, every isometry between subspaces of $\mathbb{V}_\kappa$ of density $< \kappa$ extends to a bijective isometry of $\mathbb{V}_\kappa$.

**Proof.** The existence of $\mathbb{V}_\kappa$ is an application of Theorem 4.2 with $\mu = \kappa$. The second statement and the uniqueness of $\mathbb{V}_\kappa$ follow from Proposition 4.1(2). 

Note that Theorem 4.2 shows the existence of strong Gurari spaces. In fact, all spaces that are UD$(\mathcal{D}_{<\kappa})$ are strong Gurari, but on the other hand one can construct a strong Gurari space using pushouts with finite-dimensional spaces only. As proved in [3], such a space is not UD(sep). We explain the details in Section 6, showing that it is even not universal for spaces of density $\aleph_1$.

5. On the structure of strong Gurari spaces

The following had already been observed by Gurari. The proof comes from his work [7].

**Proposition 5.1.** No separable Banach space can be a strong Gurari space.

**Proof.** Suppose $U$ is a separable strong Gurari space. For every two points $a, b$ on the unit sphere of $U$ there exists a unique linear isometry $f : X_a \to X_b$.
satisfying \( f(a) = b \), where \( X_a, X_b \) are linear spans of \( \{a\} \) and \( \{b\} \) respectively.

Applying Proposition 4.1(2), we conclude that for every two points \( a, b \) on the unit sphere of \( U \) there exists a bijective isometry \( h \) of \( U \) such that \( h(a) = b \).

Now, using a theorem of Mazur on the existence of smooth points on the unit sphere in every separable Banach space, we deduce that every point on the unit sphere of \( U \) is smooth. Recall that \( p \in S_U \) is smooth if there exists only one functional \( \varphi \in U^* \) such that \( \|\varphi\| = 1 = \varphi(p) \).

Finally, we get a contradiction by applying Proposition 4.1(1) which says that every separable Banach space is isometric to a subspace of \( U \); in particular the unit sphere of \( U \) must contain non-smooth points. Note that a point that is non-smooth in a subspace of \( U \) cannot be smooth in \( U \), by the Hahn-Banach extension theorem.

A Banach space \( X \) is called transitive if for every \( a, b \) in the unit sphere of \( X \) there exists a bijective isometry \( h : X \rightarrow X \) such that \( h(a) = b \). The argument above shows that a transitive separable space must be smooth. This is closely related to Mazur’s rotation problem: Does there exist a separable transitive Banach space, different from the Hilbert space? According to our knowledge, this problem is still open.

Recall that a Banach space \( X \) is \( 1 \)-injective for finite-dimensional spaces if for every pair \( E \subseteq F \) of finite-dimensional spaces, every bounded linear operator \( f : E \rightarrow X \) extends to an operator \( g : F \rightarrow X \) with \( \|g\| = \|f\| \).

**Proposition 5.2.** The Gurarii space is not \( 1 \)-injective for finite-dimensional Banach spaces.

**Proof.** According to [21, Example 6.2], there exists a Banach space \( E = C(K) \), where \( K \) is a metric compact space, that is not \( 1 \)-injective for finite-dimensional Banach spaces. Every \( C(K) \) space is a \( \pi_1^{\infty} \) space (see [18]), therefore by Theorem 2.18 the space \( E \) is \( 1 \)-complemented in the Gurarii space \( G \). Finally, if \( G \) were \( 1 \)-injective for finite-dimensional spaces, then so would be \( E \), a contradiction. 

The following negative result is in contrast to Theorem 3.7.

**Theorem 5.3.** Let \( E \) be a non-separable strong Gurarii space and let \( G \) be a skeleton in \( E \). Then there exists \( G \in G \) that is not \( 1 \)-complemented in \( E \).

**Proof.** Suppose \( G \) is a skeleton in \( E \) such that each \( G \in G \) is \( 1 \)-complemented in \( E \). By Theorem 3.4 and Proposition 3.1, we may assume that each member
of $G$ is linearly isometric to the Gurari˘ı space $G$. We now claim that $G$ is 1-injective for finite-dimensional spaces, which in view of Proposition 5.2 is a contradiction.

Fix finite-dimensional spaces $X \subseteq Y$ and fix an operator $f : X \to E$ with $\|f\| \leq 1$. By the Pushout Lemma, there are a finite-dimensional space $W$, an isometric embedding $j : f[X] \to W$ and a linear operator $g : Y \to W$ such that $\|g\| \leq 1$ and $g \restriction X = j \circ f$. There exists $G \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $f[X] \subseteq G$. Let $P : E \to E$ be a projection such that $\|P\| = 1$ and $P[E] = G$. Using the fact that $E$ is a strong Gurari˘ı space, we find an isometric embedding $k : W \to E$ such that $k \circ j$ is the inclusion $f[X] \subseteq E$. The operator $P \circ k \circ g$ is an extension of $f$ and has norm $\leq 1$. ■

Note that exactly the same proof shows that $G$ is not a strong Gurari˘ı space. This argument does not use Mazur’s theorem on the existence of smooth points.

Recall that a Banach space is weakly Lindel¨of determined if its dual has a weak star continuous one-to-one linear operator into some $\Sigma$-product of the real lines, i.e., a linear topological space of the form

$$\Sigma(\Gamma) = \{ x \in \mathbb{R}^\Gamma : |\{ \gamma : x(\gamma) \neq 0 \}| \leq \aleph_0 \},$$

endowed with the product topology. This class of Banach spaces contains all weakly compactly generated (in particular, all reflexive) spaces. It is well known (see, e.g., [10, Ch. 19]) that a weakly Lindel¨of determined Banach space always contains a skeleton of 1-complemented subspaces and this does not depend on the norm of the space (i.e. it holds after any renorming). Thus, Theorem 5.3 gives the following

**Corollary 5.4.** No strong Gurari˘ı space can be weakly Lindel¨of determined.

One can go further and conclude that no strong Gurari˘ı space has a monotone (transfinite) Schauder basis (see, e.g., [16] for the definition and results on transfinite Schauder bases). The reason is again that such a space has a skeleton of 1-complemented spaces (with standard monotone Schauder bases). This property, however, is not preserved after renormings and indeed it is not clear whether there exists a strong Gurari˘ı space with any transfinite Schauder basis, or more generally, isomorphic to a space with a projectional resolution of the identity.
6. THE ROLE OF $c_0$

A well known theorem of Sobczyk [19] says that $c_0$ is complemented in every separable Banach space. More precisely, for every isometric embedding $i: c_0 \to X$ with $X$ separable, there exists a linear operator $T: X \to c_0$ satisfying $T \circ i = \text{id}_{c_0}$ and $\|T\| \leq 2$ (see, e.g., the proof of Sobczyk’s theorem in [10, Thm. 17.2]). We are going to prove the same for the class of “pushout generated” Banach spaces that includes some strong Gurari˘ ı spaces (see [3] or remarks after the proof of Theorem 4.4 above). As a consequence, we answer Problem 1 from [3].

The next fact explains why complementability of $c_0$ forces the space not to be of universal disposition for Banach spaces of density $\leq \aleph_1$. For this aim we need to know the fact that Sobczyk’s theorem fails for Banach spaces of density $\aleph_1$ (regardless of the validity of the continuum hypothesis).

Recall that a family $\mathcal{A}$ of infinite subsets of $\mathbb{N}$ is almost disjoint if $A \cap B$ is finite for every $A \neq B$ in $\mathcal{A}$. There is a natural locally compact topology on $\mathbb{N} \cup \mathcal{A}$ whose base consists of all the singletons of $\mathbb{N}$ and all sets of the form $\{A\} \cup (A \setminus F)$ with $F \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ finite. Let $K_\mathcal{A}$ be the one-point compactification of this space. In the literature, spaces of the form $K_\mathcal{A}$ are often called Mrówka compacta, although they were considered first by Alexandroff and Urysohn [1]. Notice that $C(K_\mathcal{A})$ has a natural isometric copy of $c_0$; the standard basis consists of all characteristic functions of the singletons of $\mathbb{N}$. This copy of $c_0$ is not complemented in $C(K_\mathcal{A})$, unless $\mathcal{A}$ is countable. For the proof, see [10, Cor. 17.4]. Clearly, $\mathcal{A}$ can be taken so that $|\mathcal{A}| = \aleph_1$ and therefore $c_0$ is not complemented in some Banach space of density $\aleph_1$.

**Proposition 6.1.** Let $X$ be a Banach space of $\text{UD}(\text{sep})$. Then no copy of $c_0$ can be complemented in $X$.

**Proof.** Let $Z = C(K_\mathcal{A})$ for some almost disjoint family $\mathcal{A}$ of cardinality $\aleph_1$ and consider $c_0$ as the canonical non-complemented copy of $Z$. Let $E \subseteq X$ be isomorphic to $c_0$ and let $f: c_0 \to E$ be an isomorphism. Using Lemma 1.1, find an equivalent norm on $Z$ such that $f$ becomes an isometry. By Proposition 4.1(0), there is an isometry $g: Z \to X$ such that $g \mid c_0 = f$. It is now clear that $E$ cannot be complemented in $g[Z] \subseteq X$, therefore it cannot be complemented in $X$. $\square$

We are now going to show that Sobczyk’s theorem holds in a class of Banach spaces containing strong Gurari˘ ı spaces of arbitrarily large density.
Definition 6.2. Let $\mathfrak{PD}_{fd}$ denote the class of all Banach spaces that can be obtained as the limit (i.e. the completion of the union) of a transfinite chain $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha < \varrho}$ such that $X_0$ is separable, $X_\delta = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{\xi < \delta} X_\xi)$ for every limit ordinal $\delta < \varrho$ and for each $\alpha < \varrho$, the space $X_{\alpha+1}$ comes from the pushout square

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
X_\alpha & \xrightarrow{j_\alpha} & X_{\alpha+1} \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
E_\alpha & \xrightarrow{=} & F_\alpha
\end{array}
$$

where $E_\alpha \subseteq F_\alpha$ are finite-dimensional spaces and $j_\alpha$ is an isometric embedding. More specifically, we shall write $X \in \mathfrak{PD}_{fd}(Y)$ if $X$ is the limit of a chain as above, in which $Y = X_0$.

As mentioned before, it has been proved in [3] that the class $\mathfrak{PD}_{fd}$ contains strong Gurari˘ı spaces (see the proof of Theorem 4.2 and comments in the end of Section 4).

Before proving our result, we need the following lemma, which can be easily deduced from a variant of [2, Lemma 20] involving finite-dimensional spaces.

Lemma 6.3. Let $Z$ be a separable subspace of a space $X \in \mathfrak{PD}_{fd}$. Then there exists a separable space $Y \subseteq X$ such that $Z \subseteq Y$ and $X \in \mathfrak{PD}_{fd}(Y)$.

Theorem 6.4. Let $X \in \mathfrak{PD}_{fd}$. Then every copy of $c_0$ is complemented in $X$.

Proof. Let $C \subseteq X$ be isometric to $c_0$. By Lemma 6.3, we may assume that $C \subseteq X_0$ for some separable space $X_0$ such that $X = \text{cl}(\bigcup_{\xi < \varrho} X_\xi)$, where the chain $\{X_\xi\}_{\xi < \varrho}$ satisfies the conditions in Definition 6.2. By Sobczyk’s theorem, there exists a projection $P: X_0 \to C$ with $\|P\| \leq 2$.

Set $P_0 = P$. We now construct inductively projections $P_\alpha: X_\alpha \to C$ so that $P_\beta$ extends $P_\alpha$ whenever $\beta > \alpha$ and $\|P_\alpha\| = \|P\|$ for every $\alpha$. Suppose $P_\xi$ have been constructed for $\xi < \alpha$. If $\alpha$ is a limit ordinal, we define $P_\alpha$ to be the pointwise limit of $\{P_{\xi_n}\}_{n \in \omega}$, where $\xi_0 < \xi_1 < \cdots < \alpha$ converges to $\alpha$. Here we have used the fact that $X_\alpha$ is the closure of $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} X_{\xi_n}$.
Now suppose \( \alpha = \eta + 1 \) and fix a pushout square

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
X_\eta & \subseteq & X_\alpha \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
E & \subseteq & F \\
j & & k \\
\end{array}
\]

defining \( X_\alpha \), with finite-dimensional spaces \( E, F \). Using the fact that \( c_0 \) is 1-injective for finite-dimensional spaces, we find a linear operator \( T: F \to C \) satisfying \( T \upharpoonright E = P_\eta \circ j \) and \( \|T\| = \|P_\eta \circ j\| = \|P_\eta\| \). By the pushout property, there exists a unique operator \( P_\alpha: X_\alpha \to C \) satisfying \( P_\alpha \upharpoonright X_\eta = P_\eta \), \( P_\alpha \circ k = T \) and \( \|P_\alpha\| = \|P_\eta\| \).

Finally, \( P = \lim_{\xi<\rho} P_\xi \) is the required projection. \( \blacksquare \)

It has been shown in [3] (with almost the same arguments) that if \( X \in \mathfrak{PO}_{fd}(Y) \), where \( Y \) is linearly isometric to \( c_0 \), then \( Y \) is 1-complemented in \( X \).

Corollary 6.5. Let \( X \in \mathfrak{PO}_{fd} \). Then \( X \) cannot contain any isomorphic copy of \( C(K,A) \), where \( A \) is an almost disjoint family of infinite subsets \( \mathbb{N} \) and \( |A| = \aleph_1 \).

This answers Problem 1 from [3]: There exist strong Gurarii spaces (of arbitrarily large density) that are not universal for Banach spaces of density \( \aleph_1 \).

7. Final remarks and open problems

Below we collect some open questions; some of them are motivated by the results described in previous sections.

Minimal density. It is not clear what the minimal density of a strong Gurarii space is. The only known bound is the continuum. A more concrete question is:

Question 7.1. Does there exist, without extra set-theoretic assumptions, a strong Gurarii space of density \( \aleph_1 \)?

Question 7.2. Assuming \( \epsilon < \aleph_\omega \), does there exist a strong Gurarii space of density \( \aleph_\omega \)?
Note that $\aleph_\omega$ is the smallest singular cardinal and it has cofinality $\omega$; therefore always $\mathfrak{c} \neq \aleph_\omega$.

**Schauder bases.** A Banach space with a PRI and of density $\aleph_1$ has a countably 1-norming Markushevich basis (see, e.g., [10, Section 17.8]). A Markushevich basis can be viewed as a natural “non-separable” generalization of Schauder bases, although, contrary to Schauder bases, it exists in every separable Banach space. Theorem 3.7 motivates the following

**Question 7.3.** Does there exist a Gurari˘ı space of density $\aleph_1$ with a monotone transfinite Schauder basis?

Note that by Theorem 5.3 such a space cannot be strong Gurari˘ı. Let us mention that some of the “generic” Banach spaces constructed in [16] are Gurari˘ı, although none of them has a transfinite Schauder basis.

**Question 7.4.** Does there exist a strong Gurari˘ı space, isomorphic to a Banach space with a PRI?

**Question 7.5.** Does there exist a non-separable weakly Lindel¨ of determined (or better: weakly compactly generated) Gurari˘ı space?

Again, this cannot be a strong Gurari˘ı space. Note that every weakly Lindel¨ of determined Banach space has a countably 1-norming Markushevich basis.

**Renormings.** Recall that a norm $\| \cdot \|$ is *rotund* if $\| x + y \| = 2 \| x \| = 2 \| y \|$ implies $x = y$. A *rotund renorming* is an equivalent norm that is rotund. Many non-separable Banach spaces have rotund renormings, for a general treatment we refer to the book [4]. A result of Zizler [22] says that the existence of a renorming stronger than rotund (namely: locally uniformly rotund) is preserved by a PRI. In particular, every Banach space of density $\aleph_1$ and with a PRI has a rotund renorming. In view of Theorem 3.7, there exist non-separable Gurari˘ı spaces admitting a rotund renorming. This suggests:

**Question 7.6.** Does there exist a strong Gurari˘ı space with a rotund renorming?

A typical example of a Banach space with no rotund renorming is $\ell_\infty/c_0$ (see [4]). Unfortunately, this space has density $\mathfrak{c}$ and the following interesting question, due to Antonio Avilé’s, seems to be open.
Question 7.7. Does there exist, without extra set-theoretic assumptions, a Banach space $X$ of density exactly $\aleph_1$ and with no rotund renorming?

A positive answer to this question would yield a simple and direct proof of the following result.

Theorem 7.8. No Banach space of universal disposition for separable spaces can have a rotund renorming.

Indeed, a space of UD(sep) contains copies of all Banach spaces of density $\aleph_1$, so all of them would have to admit rotund renormings. Assuming CH, this gives a contradiction. Still, the statement above is a theorem. For readers familiar with the technique of forcing, we sketch a “metamathematical” proof, involving absoluteness.

Proof. Suppose the statement above is not a theorem, i.e. it is not a consequence of the usual axioms of set theory. By Gödel’s completeness, there exists a model of set theory $\mathcal{V}$ that contains a Banach space $X$ of UD(sep) with rotund renorming. There exists an extension $\mathcal{W}$ of $\mathcal{V}$ (obtained by forcing) such that $\mathcal{W}$ is a model of set theory in which the continuum hypothesis holds and, moreover, for every function $\varphi: \omega \to S$ in $\mathcal{W}$ if $S \in \mathcal{V}$ then $\varphi \in \mathcal{V}$. The last property of $\mathcal{W}$ implies that $X$ is a Banach space in $\mathcal{W}$ and it is of UD(sep). The latter fact is because $\mathcal{W}$ does not contain “new” separable Banach spaces. Finally, $X$ still has a rotund renorming, since this property is preserved. This leads to a contradiction, since in $\mathcal{W}$ the space $X$ contains a copy of $\ell_\infty/c_0$.

Ultra-homogeneity. Let $\mathcal{R}$ be a class of Banach spaces. We say that a Banach space $X$ is homogeneous with respect to $\mathcal{R}$ if every bijective isometry between two subspaces of $X$ that are in class $\mathcal{R}$ extends to an isometry of $X$ onto itself. If $\mathcal{R}$ contains all 1-dimensional subspaces of $X$, homogeneity implies transitivity. In fact, the difficulty of Mazur’s problem on rotations exhibits the fact that so far the Hilbert space is the only known example of a separable Banach space homogeneous for finite-dimensional spaces. Now let $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa}$, the class of all Banach spaces of density $< \kappa$. Proposition 4.1(2) says that every space of UD($\mathcal{R}$) and of density $\kappa$ is homogeneous with respect to $\mathcal{R}$. On the other hand, in view of the results of [2], there exist (arbitrarily large) Banach spaces of UD(sep) that are homogeneous with respect to separable subspaces. It is not clear what happens with strong Gurariĭ spaces.
Remarks on Gurarii spaces

Question 7.9. Does there exist a strong Gurarii space, homogeneous with respect to finite-dimensional subspaces and not of universal disposition for separable spaces?

Question 7.10. Does there exist a strong Gurarii space that is not homogeneous for finite-dimensional spaces?

In fact, we do not know the answer to a more general question:

Question 7.11. Does there exist a Banach space of \( \text{UD}(\mathcal{D}_{<\kappa}) \) that is not homogeneous with respect to \( \mathcal{D}_{<\kappa} \)?

We finish with the following problem whose solution may lead to a better understanding of Mazur’s rotation problem.

Problem 7.12. Find a class \( \mathcal{R} \) of finite-dimensional Banach spaces with the following properties:

(i) \( \mathcal{R} \) is hereditary (i.e. \( X \subseteq Y \in \mathcal{R} \) implies \( X \in \mathcal{R} \)).

(ii) All spaces in \( \mathcal{R} \) are smooth.

(iii) For each \( n \in \mathbb{N} \), \( \mathcal{R} \) contains a space of dimension \( n \).

(iv) \( \mathcal{R} \) has the amalgamation property. That is, given isometric embeddings \( i: Z \to X \), \( j: Z \to Y \) with \( X, Y \in \mathcal{R} \), there exist \( W \in \mathcal{R} \) and isometric embeddings \( i': X \to W \), \( j': Y \to W \) satisfying \( j' \circ j = i' \circ i \).

(v) \( \mathcal{R} \) is not dense (with respect to the Banach-Mazur distance) in the class of all finite-dimensional Banach spaces.

(vi) \( \mathcal{R} \) is not the class of Euclidean spaces.

Actually, it is desirable to replace condition (vi) by a formally stronger one: \( \mathcal{R} \) contains a chain \( \{X_n\}_{n \in \omega} \) such that the completion of \( \bigcup_{n \in \omega} X_n \) is not isomorphic to the Hilbert space.

Having such a class \( \mathcal{R} \), one would be able to construct a Banach space \( G_\mathcal{R} \) satisfying the definition of the Gurarii space for finite-dimensional spaces from class \( \mathcal{R} \) only. If the class \( \mathcal{R} \) had an additional property that \( G_\mathcal{R} \) remains smooth (which does not follow from condition (ii)), Gurarii’s argument would not be applicable for showing that \( G_\mathcal{R} \) is not transitive. In any case, \( G_\mathcal{R} \) would be a new Banach space “almost” homogeneous with respect to its finite-dimensional subspaces and not isomorphic to the Hilbert space.
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References