EXTRACTA MATHEMATICAE Vol. **23**, Núm. 3, 201 – 216 (2008)

Type II-Λ-Weak Radon-Nikodym Property in a Banach Space Associated with a Compact Metrizable Abelian Group

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Presented by Joaquín Motos Received September 9, 2008

Abstract: Let G be a compact metrizable abelian group with normalized Haar measure λ, Γ the dual group of G and Λ a subset of Γ. Let X be a Banach space and $f : G \longrightarrow X$ be a Pettis integrable function with respect to λ. It has been shown that the set $\{\hat{f}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Lambda\}$ of the Fourier coefficients of f is a relatively norm compact subset of X. We have shown by a counter-example that the converse of this result is not true, in general. We have introduced the idea of type II-Λ-Weak Radon-Nikodym property (type II-Λ-WRNP) of X and have shown that the converse is true for X having this property when Λ is a Riesz set. We have also obtained several necessary and sufficient conditions for X to possess this property when Λ is a Riesz set.

Key words: Compact metrizable abelian group, Pettis integrable functions, Riesz sets, type II-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property.

AMS *Subject Class.* (2000): 46B22, 46M05, 43A45.

1. Introduction

In [7], Edgar introduced the idea of Λ-Radon-Nikodym property in a Banach space associated with a compact metrizable abelian group. Dowling called it type I-Λ-Radon- Nikodym property and also introduced another such property called type II-Λ-Radon Nikodym property in [6]. He used these properties to give new characterizations of Riesz subsets and Rosenthal subsets of countable discrete abelian groups. We introduced in [17] the idea of type I-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property in a Banach space under the name Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property.

The object of the present paper is to introduce the idea of type II-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property in a Banach space associated with a compact metrizable abelian group. It is observed that type II-Λ-Radon-Nikodym property implies type II-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property which, in turn, implies type I-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property.

It has been shown that the set of Fourier coefficients of a Pettis integrable function is relatively norm compact and it satisfies some other conditions. The converse of this result has been shown to be true for a Banach space possessing type II-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property where Λ is a Riesz set. Several sufficient conditions have been obtained for a Banach space to possess this property and they have been shown to be necessary also when and only when Λ is a Riesz set.

2. Notations and terminologies

Throughout this paper, G will denote a compact metrizable abelian group (under multiplication), $\beta(G)$ is the σ-algebra of Borel subsets of G, and λ is the normalized Haar measure on $\beta(G)$. Let $\Gamma = \hat{G}$ be the dual group of G, the set of continuous homomorphisms $\gamma : G \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$ with $|\gamma(z)| = 1$, for all $z \in G$. Then Γ is a countable discrete abelian group [14].

Let X be a complex Banach space with dual X'. By a vector measure, we always mean a finitely additive set function from $\beta(G)$ to X.

The set of all X-valued countably additive vector measures of bounded variation defined on $\beta(G)$ is denoted by $V^1(G;X)$. The set of all X-valued vector measures with bounded average range (with respect to Haar measure λ) is denoted by $V^\infty(G;X)$. $V^1(G;X)$ is a Banach space under the variation norm whereas $V^\infty(G;X)$ is a Banach space under the norm

$$\|\mu\|_\infty = \sup\{\|\mu(E)\|/\lambda(E) : E \in \beta(G),\ \lambda(E) > 0\}.$$

Every $\mu \in V^\infty(G;X)$ is countably additive, λ-continuous and of bounded variation, and as such $V^\infty(G;X) \subset V^1(G;X)$.

A function $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is said to be scalarly integrable if $x'f \in L^1(G)$ for each $x' \in X'$. Let us recall that every scalarly integrable function is Dunford integrable [3, p. 52, Lemma II.3.1]. The value of the Dunford integral $\mathrm{D}-\int_E f d\lambda$, $E \in \beta(G)$, lies in X''. If $\mathrm{D}-\int_E f d\lambda$ belongs to X for each $E \in \beta(G)$, then f is called Pettis integrable and we denote it by $\mathrm{P}-\int_E f d\lambda$.

The Fourier coefficients of a Dunford integrable function $f : G \longrightarrow X$ are defined as

$$\hat{f}(\gamma) = \mathrm{D}-\int_G \bar{\gamma} f d\lambda, \quad \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

The Fourier coefficients of a Pettis integrable or a Bochner integrable function are similarly defined.

The Fourier coefficients of a bounded vector measure $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ are defined as

$$\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \int_G \bar{\gamma} d\mu, \quad \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

The set of all Pettis integrable functions from G to X is denoted by $P(G;X)$. It becomes a normed linear space under the Pettis norm

$$\|f\|_P = \sup_{\|x'\|\leq 1} \int_G |x'f| d\lambda = \sup_{\|x'\|\leq 1} \|x'f\|_1 < \infty, \quad f \in P(G;X).$$

Every $f \in P(G;X)$ induces a countably additive, λ-continuous vector measure $\mu_f : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ of σ-finite variation, defined by

$$\mu_f(E) = \text{ P}-\int_E f d\lambda,$$

for all $E \in \beta(G)$.

Since the normalized Haar measure on a compact abelian group G is a finite Radon measure and hence a perfect measure [18, p. 9, Prop. 1-3-2], it follows from [4, p. 149] that the induced vector measure μ_f of an $f \in P(G;X)$ has a relatively norm compact range in X.

If for a vector measure $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$, there exists an $f \in P(G;X)$ such that

$$\mu(E) = \text{ P}-\int_E f d\lambda,$$

for all $E \in \beta(G)$, then f is said to be the Pettis derivative of μ. Thus every $f \in P(G;X)$ is the Pettis derivative of its induced vector measure μ_f.

If $f \in P(G;X)$ is the Pettis derivative of a vector measure $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$, then it is easy to verify that $\hat{f}(\gamma) = \hat{\mu}(\gamma)$, for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

The set of all $f \in P(G;X)$ whose induced vector measures are of bounded variation is denoted by $P^1(G;X)$ so that $P^1(G;X) \subset P(G;X)$.

A function $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is said to be scalarly essentially bounded if $x'f \in L^\infty(G)$ for each $x' \in X'$. The set of all scalarly essentially bounded Pettis integrable functions from G to X is denoted by $P^\infty(G;X)$. Thus $P^\infty(G;X) \subset P^1(G;X) \subset P(G;X)$. If $f \in P(G;X)$, then it can be shown that $f \in P^\infty(G;X)$ if and only if the induced vector measure $\mu_f \in V^\infty(G;X)$.

As usual, we shall denote by $L(L^1(G),X)$ (resp. $L(C(G),X)$) the space of all bounded linear operators from $L^1(G)$ (resp. $C(G)$) to X which is a Banach space under the operator norm. Fourier coefficients of a $T \in L(L^1(G), X)$ (resp. $L(C(G), X)$) are defined by

$$\hat{T}(\gamma) = T(\bar{\gamma}), \quad \gamma \in \Gamma.$$

It is easy to see that the Banach spaces $V^\infty(G; X)$ and $L(L^1(G), X)$ are isometrically isomorphic under the correspondence

$$\mu(E) = T(\chi_E),$$

for all $E \in \beta(G)$, or equivalently

$$T(\phi) = \int_G \phi d\mu,$$

for all $\phi \in L^1(G)$, where $\mu \in V^\infty(G; X)$ and $T \in L(L^1(G), X)$.

If $T \in L(L^1(G), X)$ corresponds to $\mu \in V^\infty(G; X)$, then

$$\hat{T}(\gamma) = T(\bar{\gamma}) = \int_G \bar{\gamma} d\mu = \hat{\mu}(\gamma),$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

If $\Lambda \subset \Gamma$, then we define

$$V^1_\Lambda(G; X) = \{\mu \in V^1(G; X) : \hat{\mu}(\gamma) = 0 \text{ for all } \gamma \notin \Lambda\}$$

and

$$P_\Lambda(G; X) = \{f \in P(G; X) : \hat{f}(\gamma) = 0 \text{ for all } \gamma \notin \Lambda\}.$$

Similar definitions are used for $V^\infty_\Lambda(G; X)$, $L^1_\Lambda(G; X)$, $P^\infty_\Lambda(G; X)$, $L^\infty_\Lambda(G; X)$, $P^1_\Lambda(G; X)$, $L_\Lambda(L^1(G), X)$ and $L_\Lambda(C(G), X)$. It is clear that

$$L^\infty(G; X) \subset P^\infty(G; X) \subset V^\infty(G; X) = L(L^1(G), X),$$

and hence

$$L^\infty_\Lambda(G; X) \subset P^\infty_\Lambda(G; X) \subset V^\infty_\Lambda(G; X) = L_\Lambda(L^1(G), X).$$

We define

$$V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G; X) = \{\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G; X) : \mu \text{ is absolutely continuous with respect to } \lambda\}.$$

If $\Lambda \subseteq \Gamma$, then Λ is called a Riesz subset of Γ if $V^1_\Lambda(G) = L^1_\Lambda(G)$. It is easy to show that if Λ is a Riesz subset of Γ and X is a Banach space then

$$V^1_\Lambda(G; X) = V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G; X).$$

A sequence $\{i_n\}$ of measurable functions $i_n : G \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is called a good approximate identity on G [7, p. 202] if it satisfies the following properties (without loss of generality, by [10, p. 298, Theorem 33.12]):

a) $i_n \geq 0$ for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$,

b) $\int_G i_n d\lambda = 1$ for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$,

c) $\operatorname{supp} \hat{i}_n$ is finite and $0 \leq \hat{i}_n \leq 1$ on Γ for $n = 1, 2, \ldots$,

d) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_U i_n d\lambda = 1$ for all neighborhoods U of 1 in G.

Then we note that modifying each i_n if necessary on a set of measure 0, one has

$$i_n(t) = \sum_{\gamma\in\Gamma} \hat{i}_n(\gamma)\gamma(t) = \sum_{\gamma\in\operatorname{supp}\hat{i}_n} \hat{i}_n(\gamma)\gamma(t),$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.

It should be noted that a compact metrizable abelian group always possesses a good approximate identity [10, p. 298, Theorem 33.12].

Let Λ be a subset of Γ and $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ be a bounded subset of X. Let us define, for each positive integer n, the function $F_n : G \longrightarrow X$ by

$$F_n(z) = \sum_{\gamma\in\Lambda} \hat{i}_n(\gamma) a_\gamma \gamma(z), \quad z \in G.$$

It is obvious that $F_n \in L^\infty_\Lambda(G; X)$ for each n. The sequence $\{F_n\}$ is said to be associated with the bounded set $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$.

3. Main results

Lemma 1. *If $\Lambda \subset \Gamma$ and $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ is a bounded subset of X with the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$, then*

$$\hat{F}_n(\gamma) = \begin{cases} \hat{i}_n(\gamma) a_\gamma & \text{for } \gamma \in \Lambda, \\ 0 & \text{for } \gamma \notin \Lambda, \end{cases}$$

and hence

$$\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \begin{cases} a_\gamma & \text{for } \gamma \in \Lambda, \\ 0 & \text{for } \gamma \notin \Lambda, \end{cases}$$

in the norm topology of X.

Proof. The proof is straightforward and follows from the orthogonality relation as given in [14, p. 10] and from the fact $\lim \hat{i}_n(\gamma) = 1$ for $\gamma \in \Gamma$. ∎

Theorem 2. *Let $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ be a finitely additive bounded vector measure and Λ be any subset of Γ. Let $S = \{\hat{\mu}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Lambda\}$. Then*

(a) *S is a bounded subset of X,*

(b) *if μ is countably additive, then S is relatively weakly compact,*

(c) *if μ is countably additive and has a relatively norm compact range, then S is relatively norm compact in X,*

(d) *if μ is countably additive and $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = 0$ for all $\gamma \notin \Lambda$, then the sequence $\{F_n\}$ associated with the set S is bounded in $P(G; X)$,*

(e) *if μ is countably additive and $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = 0$ for all $\gamma \notin \Lambda$, then $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G; X)$ if and only if the sequence $\{F_n\}$ associated with the set $\{\hat{\mu}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ is bounded in $L^1_\Lambda(G; X)$.*

Proof. We prove Part (d) only as the proofs of the other parts are easy. For example, (b) follows from [11, p. 264, Lemma 2].

Part (d): As in the proof of Theorem 1 in [1, p. 111], we have that for each $x' \in X'$, $\|x'F_n\|_1 \leq |x'\mu|(G)$, and hence

$$\sup_{\|x'\| \leq 1} \|x'F_n\|_1 \leq \sup_{\|x'\| \leq 1} |x'\mu|(G) = \|\mu\|(G),$$

where $\|\mu\|(\cdot)$ is the semivariation of μ. Thus $\|F_n\|_P \leq \|\mu\|(G)$ for all n. This shows that the associated sequence is bounded in $P(G; X)$. ∎

Corollary 3. (a) *If $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is a Pettis integrable function, then for any subset Λ of Γ, the set $\{\hat{f}(\gamma)\}_{\gamma \in \Lambda}$ is relatively norm compact in X.*

(b) *If $f \in P_\Lambda(G; X)$, then the sequence $\{F_n\}$ associated with $\{\hat{f}(\gamma)\}_{\gamma \in \Lambda}$ is bounded in $P(G; X)$.*

Remark. If $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is a Dunford integrable function, then for any subset Λ of Γ, the set $\{\hat{f}(\gamma)\}_{\gamma \in \Lambda}$ is bounded in X'', the proof being straightforward as

$$\sup_{\gamma \in \Lambda} \|\hat{f}(\gamma)\| \leq \sup_{\|x'\| \leq 1} \int_G |x'f| d\lambda < \infty.$$

Theorem 4. *If Λ is a subset of Γ and $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Lambda}$ is a subset of X, then the following statements are equivalent:*

(a) *The set $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Lambda}$ is relatively weakly compact in X and the corresponding associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ is bounded in $L^1_\Lambda(G; X)$.*

(b) *The set* $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ *is bounded in* X *and the corresponding associated sequence* $\{F_n\}$ *is bounded in* $L^1_\Lambda(G;X)$.

(c) *There exists a* $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ *such that* $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ *for all* $\gamma \in \Lambda$.

(d) *There exists an absolutely summing operator* $T : C(G) \longrightarrow X$ *such that* $\hat{T}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ *for all* $\gamma \in \Lambda$, *and* $\hat{T}(\gamma) = 0$ *for* $\gamma \notin \Lambda$.

Proof. (a) ⇒ (b) It is trivial.

(b) ⇒ (c) It follows from Theorem 2 of [1].

(c) ⇒ (d) Let there exist a $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ such that $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$. Then there exists a bounded linear operator $T : C(G) \longrightarrow X$ whose representing measure is μ [3, p. 6, Theorem I.1.13 and p. 153, Definition VI.2.2]. Clearly $\hat{T}(\gamma) = \hat{\mu}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Hence $\hat{T}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$, and $\hat{T}(\gamma) = 0$ for $\gamma \notin \Lambda$. Since μ is of bounded variation, T is absolutely summing [3, p. 162, Theorem VI.3.3].

(d) ⇒ (c) Let there exist an absolutely summing operator $T : C(G) \longrightarrow X$ such that $\hat{T}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$, and $\hat{T}(\gamma) = 0$ for $\gamma \notin \Lambda$. Then T is weakly compact [3, p. 164, Corollary VI.3.5]. So there exist a countably additive vector measure $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ such that $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \hat{T}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ [3, p. 152, Theorem VI.2.1 and p. 153, Theorem VI.2.5]. Hence $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$ and $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = 0$ for all $\gamma \notin \Lambda$. Since T is absolutely summing, it follows from [3, p. 162, Theorem VI.3.3] that μ is of bounded variation. Thus $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ with $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$.

(c) ⇒ (a) It follows from Theorem 2. ∎

Lemma 5. *Let* $f : G \longrightarrow X$ *be a Dunford integrable function. If there exists a countably additive vector measure* $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ *such that* $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ *for all* $\gamma \in \Gamma$, *then* f *is Pettis integrable with* μ *as its induced vector measure.*

Proof. The proof is straightforward. ∎

Combining Theorem 4 and Lemma 5, we have the following important result:

Corollary 6. *Let* $f : G \longrightarrow X$ *be a scalarly integrable function such that* $\hat{f}(\gamma) \in X$ *for all* $\gamma \in \Gamma$. *If* X *contains no copy of* c_0, *then* f *is Pettis integrable.*

Proof. By hypothesis and the density of D (trigonometric polynomials) inside $C(G)$, the operator $T : C(G) \longrightarrow X$ given by $\phi \longrightarrow$ D– $\int_G \bar{\phi} f d\lambda$ is well defined and bounded. By [3, p. 159, Theorem VI.2.15], T must be weakly compact and thus its representing measure μ is countably additive and takes its values in X [3, p. 153, Theorem VI.2.5]. It is easy to see that $T(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Finally, since $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = T(\gamma)$ (applying [3, p. 152, Theorem VI.2.1(iii)]), one gets $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and Lemma 5 completes the proof. ∎

Following Dinculeanu [5, p. 73, Definition 7], we define the convolution of a vector-valued function f with a scalar-valued function ϕ.

Definition 7. Let $f : G \longrightarrow X$ be a vector-valued function and $\phi : G \longrightarrow C$ be a scalar-valued function. Let G_0 be the set of all points $t \in G$ such that the mapping $s \longrightarrow f(s)\phi(ts^{-1})$ is scalarly integrable. We define the convolution $f \star \phi : G_0 \longrightarrow X''$ by

$$(f \star \phi)(t) = \mathrm{D}-\int_G f(s)\phi(ts^{-1})d\lambda(s)$$

for $t \in G_0$. Similarly $\phi \star f$ is defined and $f \star \phi = \phi \star f$.

According to Dinculeanu [5, p. 73, Definition 7], if the mapping $s \longrightarrow f(s)\phi(ts^{-1})$ is Pettis integrable for all $t \in G_0$, then the convolution $f \star \phi : G_0 \longrightarrow X \subset X''$ is defined by

$$(f \star \phi)(t) = \mathrm{P}-\int_G f(s)\phi(ts^{-1})d\lambda(s)$$

for $t \in G_0$.

Lemma 8. *If $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is scalarly integrable and $\phi \in L^\infty(G)$, then $f * \phi$ is defined everywhere on G with values in X'' and*

$$\|(f \star \phi)(t)\| \leq \|f\|_P \|\phi\|_\infty$$

for $t \in G$.

Proof. Easy. ∎

Lemma 9. *If $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is Pettis integrable and $\phi \in L^\infty(G)$, then $f \star \phi$ is defined everywhere on G with values in X and is Pettis integrable and weakly equivalent to a Bochner integrable function.*

Proof. The first part follows from [5, p. 73, Proposition 9]. For the second and third parts, we have $x'f \in L^1(G)$ for $x' \in X'$. Also $\phi \in L^\infty(G)$. Hence $x'f \star \phi = x'(f \star \phi)$ is a uniformly continuous, in particular, continuous scalar-valued function on G [14, p. 4]. So $f \star \phi$ is scalarly measurable and weakly continuous on G with values in X. Since G is compact, $f \star \phi$ has a weakly compact range in X. Hence the result follows from [2, p. 259, Corollary 19].

However a direct proof of the second part (i.e., that $f \star \phi$ is Pettis integrable) can be made as follows:

Since $x'f \star \phi(t) = \int_G \phi(ts^{-1}) < f(s), x' > ds$ we can see that this is a measurable map; moreover, $\|f \star \phi(t)\| \leq \|\phi\|_\infty \|f\|_P$ for all $t \in G$. Thus $f \star \phi$ is Dunford-integrable. Let $T : L^\infty(G) \longrightarrow X''$ be the operator defined by

$$T(g) = \mathrm{D}\text{–} \int_G g(f \star \phi) d\lambda.$$

We need to see that $T(L^\infty(G)) \subset X$. For each $x' \in X'$ we have, by Fubini's theorem and Pettis integrability of f:

$$\begin{aligned}\langle T(g), x' \rangle &= \int_G g(t) \langle f \star \phi(t), x' \rangle \, dt = \int_G g(t) \left(\int_G \phi(ts^{-1}) \langle f(s), x' \rangle ds \right) dt \\ &= \int_G \left(\int_G g(t) \phi(ts^{-1}) dt \right) \langle f(s), x' \rangle \, ds = \int_G \langle h(s) f(s), x' \rangle \, ds \\ &= \left\langle \mathrm{P}\text{–} \int_G h f d\lambda, x' \right\rangle\end{aligned}$$

for $h(s) = \int_G g(t)\phi(ts^{-1})dt$. Since $\mathrm{P}\text{–} \int_G h f d\lambda \in X$, it follows that $Tg \in X$. ∎

THEOREM 10. *If $f : G \longrightarrow X$ is a scalarly integrable function, then for any good approximate identity $\{i_n\}$ on G, $i_n \star f$ is defined everywhere on G with values in X'' for each n. Let $\{F_n\}$ be the sequence associated with the bounded set $\{\hat{f}(\gamma)\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ of X''. Then $F_n = i_n \star f$ and*

$$\widehat{(i_n \star f)}(\gamma) = \hat{i_n}(\gamma) \hat{f}(\gamma)$$

for each n, and $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$ in the norm topology of X''. Also

$$\|x'F_n - x'f\|_1 \longrightarrow 0$$

for each $x' \in X'$.

If f is Pettis integrable, then $i_n \star f$ takes its values in X for each n, and $\hat{F_n}(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$ in the norm topology of X. Also $F_n \longrightarrow f$ in Pettis norm.

Proof. An easy calculation shows that $i_n \star f$ is defined everywhere on G with values in X''. By suitable modification of the arguments as given in the proof of (c) ⇒ (a) of the Theorem in [7, p. 203], we get $F_n = i_n \star f$.

The next part also follows easily. We only prove that $F_n \longrightarrow f$ in Pettis norm. Let us define $T_n : L^1(G) \longrightarrow L^1(G)$ by

$$T_n(\phi) = i_n \star \phi$$

for all $\phi \in L^1(G)$. Then $T_n \in L(L^1(G), L^1(G))$ for all n. Let $T(\phi) = \phi$ for all $\phi \in L^1(G)$. Then $T \in L(L^1(G), L^1(G))$. Now $i_n \star \phi \longrightarrow \phi$ implies that $T_n(\phi) \longrightarrow T(\phi) = \phi$ for each $\phi \in L^1(G)$. Therefore $T_n \longrightarrow T$ uniformly on every compact set of $L^1(G)$ [9, p. 43]. Since f is Pettis integrable, its induced vector measure has a relatively norm compact range. Hence the set $\{x'f : \|x'\| \leq 1\}$ is relatively norm compact in $L^1(G)$ [4, p. 149] and so $T_n \longrightarrow T$ uniformly on this set. Thus $T_n(x'f) \longrightarrow T(x'f)$ uniformly on $\{x' \in X' : \|x'\| \leq 1\}$. So

$$\sup_{\|x'\| \leq 1} \|T_n(x'f) - T(x'f)\|_1 \longrightarrow 0,$$

which implies that $\|F_n - f\|_P \longrightarrow 0$. ∎

THEOREM 11. *Let $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ be a countably additive and λ-continuous vector measure. If the sequence $\{F_n\}$ associated with the bounded set $\{\hat{\mu}(\gamma)\}_{\gamma \in \Gamma}$ has a weak λ-almost everywhere limit $f : G \longrightarrow X$, then f is Pettis integrable with μ as its induced vector measure.*

Proof. The scalar measure $x'\mu$ has a Radon-Nikodym derivative $\phi_{x'} \in L^1(G)$ with respect to λ such that $x'F_n \longrightarrow \phi_{x'}$ in $L^1(G)$ for each $x' \in X'$. Then, by hypothesis, it follows that $x'f = \phi_{x'}$ λ-almost everywhere. So f is scalarly integrable. An easy calculation shows that $\hat{f}(\gamma) = \hat{\mu}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. So by Lemma 5, f is Pettis integrable. ∎

Remark. If the measure $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ that appears in Theorem 11 is not λ-continuous, the function f is Dunford-integrable since

$$x'F_n(t) = \int_G i_n(ts^{-1}) d(x'\mu)(s)$$

and

$$\int_G |x'f|d\lambda \leq \lim_n \int_G |x'F_n(t)|dt \leq |x'\mu|(G) \leq ||\mu||(G)$$

by Fatou's lemma.

Definition 12. Let G be a compact metrizable abelian group with dual group Γ. Let Λ be a subset of Γ. A Banach space X is said to have type II-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property (type II-Λ-WRNP) if every $\mu \in V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G;X)$ has a Pettis derivative in $P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$.

A Banach space X is said to have type I-Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property (type I-Λ-WRNP) if every $\mu \in V^\infty_\Lambda(G;X)$ has a Pettis derivative in $P^\infty_\Lambda(G;X)$. It was introduced by us in [17] under the name Λ-weak Radon-Nikodym property.

Since $V^\infty_\Lambda(G;X) \subset V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G;X)$ and since Pettis derivative of a vector measure in $V^\infty_\Lambda(G;X)$ belongs to $P^\infty_\Lambda(G;X)$, it follows that type II-Λ-WRNP implies type I-Λ-WRNP, for any subset Λ of Γ.

If $G = \Pi$, the circle group, then $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$ (the set of all integers) and type II-$\mathbb{Z}$-WRNP is equivalent to usual WRNP and type II-$\mathbb{N}$-WRNP is equivalent to usual AWRNP [15].

If, in the above definition, Pettis derivative is replaced by Bochner derivative, then one gets type II-Λ-RNP [6].

It is obvious that type II-Λ-RNP implies type II-Λ-WRNP, but the converse is not true as AWRNP does not imply ARNP [12], which are equivalent to type II-$\mathbb{N}$-WRNP and type II-$\mathbb{N}$-RNP respectively. However in a separable Banach space, the converse is true.

If Λ is a finite subset of Γ then if $\mu \in V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G;X)$ and $f(t) = \Sigma_{\gamma\in\Lambda}\hat{\mu}(\gamma)\gamma(t)$ then it is clear that $f \in L^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ and $\hat{\mu}_f = \hat{\mu}$. Therefore $\mu_f = \mu$ which implies that f is the Bochner derivative of μ. Thus every Banach space has type II-Λ-RNP and hence type II-Λ-WRNP.

In [17] we presented some characterizations of type I-Λ-WRNP. Using Theorem 10, one can easily prove the following corollary.

Corollary 13. *Let $\Lambda \subset \Gamma$ and X be a complex Banach space. Then the following conditions are equivalent:*

(a) *X has type* I-Λ-WRNP.

(b) *If $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ is a bounded set in X such that the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ is bounded in $L^\infty_\Lambda(G;X)$, then there exists an $f \in P^\infty_\Lambda(G;X)$ such that $F_n \longrightarrow f$ in Pettis norm.*

Now we give an example to show that the converse of Corollary 3(a) is not true, in general.

Example 14. Let us consider the complex Banach space X introduced by Ghoussoub, Maurey and Schachermayer [8, V.4] and let $G = \Pi$, the circle group for which the dual group is $\Gamma = \mathbb{Z}$. Then X does not have the AWRNP [12, p. 7, Remarks 2] and X'' has the WRNP [12, p. 3, Theorem 2.1]. So there exists a countably additive vector measure $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ of bounded variation whose negative Fourier coefficients vanish but μ has no Pettis derivative. Thus the set $S = \{\hat{\mu}(\gamma) : \gamma \in \Gamma\}$ cannot coincide with the set of Fourier coefficients of a Pettis integrable function. It follows by Theorem 2(d) that the sequence associated with S is bounded in $P(G, X)$. Again as X'' has the WRNP, it has the compact range property (CRP) [13]. So X has also CRP. Hence μ has a relatively norm compact range in X which implies that the set S is relatively norm compact in X. Thus we obtain a relatively norm compact set S in X, the associated sequence of which is bounded in $P(G, X)$, which does not coincide with the set of Fourier coefficients of a Pettis integrable function. This shows that the converse of Corollary 3(a) is not true, in general.

The following theorem shows that type II-Λ-WRNP guarantees the converse assertion when Λ is a Riesz set.

Theorem 15. *Let G be a compact metrizable abelian group with dual group Γ. Let Λ be a subset of Γ and let X be a Banach space. Let us consider the following statements:*

(a) *X has type* II-Λ-WRNP.

(b) *Every $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G; X)$ has a Pettis derivative $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G; X)$.*

(c) *For every $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G; X)$, there exists an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G; X)$ such that $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.*

(d) *For each absolutely summing operator $T \in L_\Lambda(C(G), X)$, there exists an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G; X)$ such that $\hat{T}(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$.*

(e) *Each absolutely summing operator $T \in L_\Lambda(C(G), X)$ is representable by an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G; X)$.*

(f) *If $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma \in \Lambda}$ is a bounded set in X such that the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ is bounded in $L^1_\Lambda(G; X)$, then there exists an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G; X)$ such that $\hat{f}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for $\gamma \in \Lambda$.*

(g) *If* $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ *is the same as in* (f), *then there exists an* $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ *such that* $F_n \longrightarrow f$ *in Pettis norm.*

(h) *If* $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ *is the same as in* (f), *then there exists an* $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ *such that for each* $x' \in X'$, $\|x'F_n - x'f\|_1 \longrightarrow 0$.

(i) *If* $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ *is the same as in* (f), *then there exists an* $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ *such that for each* $x' \in X'$, $x'F_n \longrightarrow x'f$ *weakly in* $L^1(G)$.

(j) *If* $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ *is the same as in* (f), *then there exists an* $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ *such that for each* $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ *weakly in* X.

(k) *If* $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ *is the same as in* (f), *then there exists an* $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ *such that for each* $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ *in the norm topology of* X.

Then (b) $\Leftrightarrow$ (c) $\Leftrightarrow$ (d) $\Leftrightarrow$ (e) $\Leftrightarrow$ (f) $\Leftrightarrow$ (g) $\Leftrightarrow$ (h) $\Leftrightarrow$ (i) $\Leftrightarrow$ (j) $\Leftrightarrow$ (k) $\Rightarrow$ (a). *If* Λ *is a Riesz set, then all the conditions are equivalent. Conversely, if all the conditions are equivalent, then* Λ *is a Riesz set.*

Proof. (b) $\Rightarrow$ (c) Let $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Then by (b), μ has a Pettis derivative $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Hence $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ and (c) follows.

(c) $\Rightarrow$ (d) It follows from Theorem 4.

(d) $\Rightarrow$ (e) Let $T \in L_\Lambda(C(G),X)$ be an absolutely summing operator. Then by (d), there exists an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ such that

$$T(\gamma) = \hat{T}(\bar{\gamma}) = \hat{f}(\bar{\gamma}) = \mathrm{P}-\int_G f(z)\gamma(z)d\lambda(z)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Hence for any trigonometric polynomial

$$\phi(z) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} c_i\gamma_i(z), \quad \gamma_i \in \Gamma,\ c_i \in C,$$

we have

$$T(\phi) = \mathrm{P}-\int_G \phi(z)f(z)d\lambda(z).$$

Since trigonometric polynomials are dense in $C(G)$, it follows from [16, p. 246, Theorem 2.4 (b)] that

$$T(\phi) = \mathrm{P}-\int_G \phi(z)f(z)d\lambda(z)$$

for all $\phi \in C(G)$. This shows that T is representable by $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ and (e) follows.

(e) $\Rightarrow$(f) Let $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ be a bounded set in X such that the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ is bounded in $L^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Then by Theorem 4, there exists an absolutely summing operator $T \in L_\Lambda(C(G),X)$ such that $\hat{T}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$. By (e), T is representable by an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Therefore

$$a_\gamma = \hat{T}(\gamma) = \mathrm{P}-\int_G f(z)\bar{\gamma}(z)d\lambda(z) = \hat{f}(\gamma)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Lambda$ and (f) follows.

(f) $\Rightarrow$(g) It follows from Theorem 10.

The implications (g) $\Rightarrow$ (h) $\Rightarrow$ (i) are trivial and (i) $\Rightarrow$ (j) follows from the fact that $\Gamma \subset L^\infty(G)$.

(j) $\Rightarrow$ (k) Let$\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ be a bounded set in X such that the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ is bounded in $L^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Then by (j), there exists an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ such that for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ weakly in X. By Lemma 1, for each $\gamma \in \Lambda$, $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow a_\gamma$ in the norm topology of X and hence weakly in X. Consequently, for each $\gamma \in \Lambda$, $a_\gamma = \hat{f}(\gamma)$ and $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ in the norm topology of X. Since $\hat{f}(\gamma) = 0$ for all $\gamma \notin \Lambda$, by Lemma 1, $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ in the norm topology of X and (k) follows.

(k) $\Rightarrow$ (b) Let $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ and $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = a_\gamma$ for $\gamma \in \Lambda$. Then by Theorem 4, the set $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ is bounded in X and the corresponding associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ is bounded in $L^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Hence by (k), there exists an $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ such that for each $\gamma \in \Gamma$, $\hat{F}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow \hat{f}(\gamma)$ in the norm topology of X and hence weakly in X. Therefore for each $x' \in X'$, $x'(\hat{F}_n(\gamma)) \longrightarrow x'(\hat{f}(\gamma))$.

Now it is easy to verify that for each $x' \in X'$ and for each n, $i_n \star (x'\mu) = x'F_n$ and hence $(\widehat{i_n \star x'\mu})(\gamma) = (\widehat{x'F_n})(\gamma)$, i.e., $\hat{i}_n(\gamma)(\widehat{x'\mu})(\gamma) = x'(\hat{F}_n(\gamma))$, for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Hence $x'(\hat{F}_n(\gamma)) \longrightarrow (\widehat{x'\mu})(\gamma)$ as $\hat{i}_n(\gamma) \longrightarrow 1$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Consequently

$$(\widehat{x'\mu})(\gamma) = x'\big(\hat{f}(\gamma)\big) = x'\big(\hat{\mu}_f(\gamma)\big) = (\widehat{x'\mu_f})(\gamma)$$

for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$ where μ_f is the induced vector measure of f. Hence by uniqueness Theorem [14, p. 17], $x'\mu = x'\mu_f$ for all $x' \in X'$ and so $\mu = \mu_f$. This implies that f is the Pettis derivative of μ and thus (b) follows.

(b) $\Rightarrow$ (a) It follows from Definition 13.

Now let Λ be a Riesz set. Then $V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G;X) = V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$ and hence (a) $\Rightarrow$ (b) and thus all the conditions are equivalent.

Conversely, let all the conditions be equivalent. Let X be a Banach space having type II-Λ-WRNP. Then (b) holds. Let $m \in V^1_\Lambda(G)$ and $x \in X$ with

$x \neq 0$. We define $\mu : \beta(G) \longrightarrow X$ by $\mu(E) = xm(E)$ for all $E \in \beta(G)$. Clearly $\mu \in V^1(G;X)$ and $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = x\hat{m}(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in \Gamma$. Hence $\hat{\mu}(\gamma) = 0$ for $\gamma \notin \Lambda$ which implies that $\mu \in V^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Hence by (b), μ has a Pettis derivative $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Therefore $\mu << \lambda$ and so $m << \lambda$ and hence has a Radon-Nikodym derivative with respect to λ. This shows that Λ is a Riesz set. ∎

THEOREM 16. *Let Λ be a subset of Γ. If for any bounded subset $\{a_\gamma\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ of X, the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ has a weak λ-almost everywhere limit $f : G \longrightarrow X$, then X has type* II-Λ-WRNP.

Proof. Let $\mu \in V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G;X)$. Then $\{\hat{\mu}(\gamma)\}_{\gamma\in\Lambda}$ is a bounded set in X. Hence by hypothesis, the associated sequence $\{F_n\}$ has a weak λ-almost everywhere limit $f : G \longrightarrow X$. By Theorem 11, f is Pettis integrable with μ as its induced vector measure. Since $\mu \in V^1_{\Lambda,\,\mathrm{ac}}(G;X)$, $f \in P^1_\Lambda(G;X)$. Also f is the Pettis derivative of μ. Hence X has type II-Λ-WRNP. ∎

Acknowledgements

The authors wish to express their heartfelt thanks to the anonymous referee for his thorough and meticulous reading of the original version of their manuscript. They gratefully acknowledge the comments and suggestions of the referee, which helped them to improve the presentation of the paper to a great extent. He supplied a simplified proof of Corollary 6 and a direct proof of the second part of Lemma 9, which have been incorporated in the revised version of the paper. He also brought to the notice of the authors some minor mistakes which have also been corrected.

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