Contents of volume LXXXVII, number 3

K. Jarosz, Multipliers in complex Banach spaces and structure of the unit balls ........................................... 197–213
Z. S. Kowalski, A generalized skew product ................................................................. 215–222
E. Ligocka, On the space of Bloch harmonic functions and interpolation of spaces of harmonic and holomorphic functions ................................................................. 223–238
A. Hulanicki and J. W. Janssen, Nilpotent Lie groups and eigenfunction expansions of Schrödinger operators II ................................................................. 239–252
W. B. Jurkat and G. Sampson, Two weighted estimates for oscillating kernels I ......................................... 253–280
H. G. Dales, Local Banach algebras as Henselian rings ........................................................... 281–293

STUDIA MATHEMATICA

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STUDIA MATHEMATICA
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INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS
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The journal is available at your bookseller or at

ARS POLONA
Krapkowicka Przedmieście 7, 00-068 Warszawa, Poland

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ISBN 83-01-07893-6 ISSN 0039-3223

PRINTED IN POLAND

STUDIA MATHEMATICA, T. LXXXVII, (1987)

Multipliers in complex Banach spaces and structure of the unit balls

by

KRZYSZTOF JAROSZ (Warszawa)

Abstract. Let X be a Banach space such that dim Mult(X) = ∞. We construct an isometric isomorphism from the space c₀ or c into X; we also prove that the sum of the images of such isometries is dense in X.

1. Introduction. Let X be a complex Banach space. We denote by B(X) the closed unit ball in X and by E(X) the set of all extreme points of B(X). By a multiplier on X we mean any continuous linear map S : X → X such that there is a function aₓ : E(X) → C with

Sₓ(x*) = aₓ(x*)x* for all x* ∈ E(X)

Note that aₓ is uniquely determined, bounded and can be extended to a weak* continuous function on d := E(X*), where the closure is taken in the weak* topology. Mult(X) denotes the algebra of all multipliers on X. It is obvious that the map

Mult(X) ≅ S → aₓ ∈ C(d)

is an isometric algebra isomorphism from Mult(X) onto a closed subalgebra of C(d).

Multipliers have been investigated in different branches of mathematics ([1–3, 5–6]). The fundamental result in this field states that any Banach space can be considered, in a canonical way, as a module over Mult(X). If Mult(X) is finite-dimensional we have

(M) X = X₁ ⊕ X₂ ⊕ ... ⊕ Xₖ with (∥x₁, ..., xₖ∥) = sup ∥∥xₖ∥∥ : 1 ≤ j ≤ k

where k = dim Mult(X) and Mult(Xₖ) = C · 1dₖ for 1 ≤ j ≤ k. In [3] Behrends proved that if dim Mult(X) = ∞ then for any ε > 0 there is a linear map φ, from c₀, the Banach space of all sequences convergent to zero, into X such that ∥φ∥ ≤ ∥φ(φ)∥ ≤ (1 + ε)∥∥ for all a ∈ c₀. In this paper we prove that there is always an isometric embedding. This result gives an affirmative answer to the problem whether Mult(X) = C · 1dₖ for any strictly convex Banach space. To give more information about the structure of the unit
sphere in a Banach space $X$ with $\text{Mult}(X)$ infinite-dimensional we prove that for any $x \in B(X)$ there are, in $B(X)$, isometric copies of $B(c_0)$ or of $B(c)$ arbitrary close to $x$; by $c$ we mean the Banach space of all convergent sequences.

2. The results.

**Theorem.** Let $X$ be a Banach space with $\dim \text{Mult}(X) = \infty$. Then for any $x_0 \in X$ with $\|x_0\| = 1$ and any $\varepsilon > 0$ there is an onto isometry $\Phi$ from $c_0$ or $c$ into $X$ such that $\|\Phi(y) - x_0\| < \varepsilon_0$ for some $y$ of norm one from the domain of $\Phi$.

**Corollary 1.** Let $X$ be a Banach space and assume that there is an open subset $U \subset \partial B(X)$, the boundary of the unit ball in $X$, such that $U$ does not intersect any segment of length two contained in $\partial B(X)$. Then $\text{Mult}(X) = C^1(\partial B_X)$.

**Proof.** By our theorem we get $\dim \text{Mult}(X) < \infty$, and then from the remark (M) we get $\dim \text{Mult}(X) = 1$.

**Corollary 2.** Let $X$ be a Banach space and assume that $B(X)$ contains no segment of length two. Then $\text{Mult}(X) = C^1(\partial B_X)$.

**Corollary 3.** For any strictly convex Banach space $X$ we have $\text{Mult}(X) = C^1(\partial B_X)$.

**Remark 1.** Note that the theorem cannot be generalized to state that “there is an onto isometry from $c_0$ into $X$ such as...”. To get a simple example put $X = c$ and $x_0 = 1$.

**Remark 2.** Neither can the theorem be strengthened to “there is an onto isometry from $c_0$ into $X$ such as...”. To get a simple example put $X = c$ and $x_0 = 1$.

(a) $X = \text{disc algebra}$, i.e. the algebra of all continuous functions defined on the closed unit disk $D$ on the complex plane which are analytic in int $D$, and $x_0 = 1$.

(b) Let $f : [0, 1] \to R$ be a $C^\infty$ function such that $f(0) = 1$, $f(1) = 0$, $f^{(k)}(0) = 0$ for $k = 1, 2, \ldots$, $f$ is strictly decreasing.

Let $X$ be the disc algebra with norm given by $\|g\| = \sup \{ f(|z|), g(x) : z \in D \}$ and let $X$ be the completion of $(X', \| \|)$, $X$ can be represented as a subspace of $Y = \{ x : c \in D : h(x) = 0 \}$. It is evident that $E(X') \subset D$ and $E(X') = H^\infty(D)$. We prove that there is no onto isometry from $c_0$ nor from $c$ into $X$ such that the image of the unit ball contains 1. To this end assume that $\Phi$ is such an isometry and let $a \in B(c_0)$ ($a \in B(c)$) be such that $\Phi(a) = 1 \in X'$. Let $e^*_n$ be the usual Schauder basis of the space $c^* = l^1$ and put $e^*_n : c \to C$, $e^*_n((a_1, a_2, \ldots)) = \lim a_n$.

We consider two possibilities:

(i) There is exactly one $n$ in $N \cup \{ \infty \}$ such that $|e^*_n(a)| = 1$.

(ii) There are $n \neq m$ in $N \cup \{ \infty \}$ such that $|e^*_n(a)| = |e^*_m(a)| = 1$.

Assume first that (i) holds and let $b \in c_0$, $b \neq 0$, be such that $\|a + b\| \leq 1$ for all $\lambda \in C$ with $|\lambda| = 1$.

Any element of $X$ can be viewed as an analytic, possibly unbounded function defined on int $D$. Hence there is $\lambda_0 \in C$, $|\lambda_0| = 1$, such that the first nonzero derivative at the point $0 \neq z \in D$ of the function $G_0 = \lambda_0 \Phi(b)$ is positive. We have also

$$g_0(z) = z^k (a_0 + z^h(z))$$

for $z \in D$,

where $k$ is a nonnegative integer, $a_0 > 0$ and $h$ is an analytic function on int $D$. By our assumption we have

$$\|a + \lambda_0 b\| \leq 1, \quad \Phi(a + \lambda_0 b) = 1 + g_0.$$

To get a contradiction we show that $\|1 + g_0\| > 1$. We have

$$\|1 + g_0\| = \sup \{ |f(z)|, 1 + g_0(x) : z \in D \}$$

$$= \sup \{ |1 - [1 - f(z)]|, 1 + z^k (a_0 + z^h(z)) : z \in D \}$$

$$\geq \sup \{ \|1 + a_0 z^k\| - f(z) : z \in D \}$$

where $\phi(z) = |z|^{k+1} h(z) + (1 - f(z)) (1 + |a_0 z^k|)^2$ for $z \in D$.

By our assumption about $f$ there is $C > 0$ such that $\phi(z) \leq C |z|^{k+1}$ if $|z| \leq \frac{1}{2}$.

Hence

$$\|1 + g_0\| \geq \sup \{ \|1 + a_0 z^k\| - C |z|^{k+1} : |z| \leq \frac{1}{2} \} > 1.$$

Assume now that (ii) holds and let $n \neq m \in N \cup \{ \infty \}$ be such that $|e^*_n(a)| = |e^*_m(a)| = 1$. Let $F_a, F_n$ be the norm one functionals on $X$, given by the Hahn–Banach theorem, such that $e^*_n(b) = F_a(b)$, $e^*_n(b) = F_n(b)$ for all $b$ from the domain of $\Phi$. We have $\|F_n(1)\| = |e^*_n(1)| = 1 = \|F_m(1)\| = |F_m(1)|$, and on the other hand $Y = X \not

and $C$ is the unique norm one
functional on $X$ such that $F(1) = 1(0) = 1$; hence $F_*$ and $F_*$ are proportional which is absurd.

Remark 3. As was mentioned in the introduction, any Banach space $X$ is a module over some function algebra, and if $X$ is actually a function algebra, we get a trivial representation, i.e. $\text{Mult}(X) = X$. In this situation it can be deduced from the Theorem of [7] that our theorem can be extended as follows.

For any function algebra $X$

1) $X = C(S)$ for some compact set $S$, or

2) For any compact metric space $K$ there is an isometric embedding of $C(K)$ into $X$.

The above result does not hold in general. That is, there is a Banach space $X$ such that $\text{Mult}(X)$ is a function algebra not of the form $C(S)$ but $X^*$ is separable, so $X$ contains no $C(K)$ space with $K$ uncountable. An example of such a space $X$ is the space from Remark 2b. In order to prove that $X^*$ is separable it can be shown that for any countable dense subset $A$ of $\mathfrak{d}$ the set of all linear combinations of evaluations at the points from $A$ is norm dense in $X^*$.

Finally, we note that we only consider the complex case since in the real case all the results presented here are well known (and easy).

3. Proof of the theorem. Before proving the theorem we need some definitions and notation.

For a Hausdorff space $S$ by a function algebra on $S$ we mean any algebra of bounded functions defined on $S$, which contains the unit and which is complete in the usual sup norm topology. For any bounded function $\delta$ defined on $S$ and any subset $S'$ of $S$ we define $\|\delta\|_{S'} = \sup\{|\delta(s)| : s \in S'\}$.

For any bounded subset $G$ of the complex plane $C$ we denote by $\tilde{G}$ the polynomially convex hull of $G$, i.e.

$$\tilde{G} = \{\zeta \in C: \|\delta\|_{\tilde{G}} \leq \|\delta\|_G \text{ for any polynomial } \delta\}$$

For any such $\tilde{G}$ we define $A(\tilde{G})$ the closure in the sup norm on $G$ of the algebra of all polynomials. We obviously have $A(G) \preceq A(\tilde{G})$.

By $\mathcal{B}A$ and $\partial A$ we denote the Choquet and Shilov boundaries, respectively, of a function algebra $A$.

For a complex number $w$ and a positive number $r$ we put $D(w, r) = \{z \in C: |z-w| \leq r\}$ and we write $D$ in place of $D(0, 1)$.

For any $w \neq \int D$ we define $A_{w} = \{f \in A(D): f(w) = f'(w) = f(1) = 0 = f''(z) = f'''(z) \text{ and } f(z) = 1\}$.

For any $w \in D$ we denote by $B_\ast$ the corresponding Blaschke factor, i.e.

$$B_\ast(z) = (w - z)/(1 - \overline{w})$$

for $z$ in $D$.

Our proof is rather technical so we divide it into a number of steps. We will use the following propositions; the first three are well known.

Proposition 1. Let $A$ be a function algebra on a Hausdorff space $S$. If $\dim A = \infty$ then there is an $f$ in $A$ such that the set $f(S)$ is infinite.

Proposition 2. Let $G$ be an open, bounded, connected subset of the complex plane and assume that $G_\ast$, the boundary of $G$, is homeomorphic to a circle. Then there is a homeomorphism $g$ from $G$ onto $D$ such that $g_\ast$ is analytic.

Corollary. Let $G$ be a bounded infinite subset of the complex plane. Then there is a homeomorphism $f$ in $A(\tilde{G})$ which maps $G$ onto a set $G'$ such that $G = \int D \cup \{1\}$ and 1 is a cluster point of $G'$.

Proof. By an appropriate translation of the complex plane we can assume, without loss of generality, that 0 is a cluster point of $G$ and that there are no cluster points of $G$ in the set $C_\ast = \{\zeta \in C : \Re \zeta > 0\}$. The set $K$ of all isolated points of $\tilde{G}$ is at most countable so there is a half-line $L$ such that $L \cap K = \{0\}$. By moving $G$ again we can assume that $L = \{\zeta \in C : \Re \zeta > 0, \Im \zeta = 0\}$. We define $\chi: R \to R$ by $\chi(t) = \text{dist}(t, 0, G)$. Then $\chi$ is continuous and

$$\tilde{G} \setminus \{\zeta \in C : \|\zeta\|_G \leq \chi(\Re \zeta), \Re \zeta > 0\} = \{0\}.$$
For any \( \varepsilon > 0 \) and any open neighbourhood \( U \) of 1 in \( D \) there is a \( p \) in \( A(D) \) such that
\[
||p|| = 1 + \varepsilon, \quad p(1) = 1, \quad |p(w)| \leq \varepsilon \text{ for } w \in D \setminus U,
\]
\[
||p - \text{Re } p|| \leq \varepsilon
\]
where for a complex number \( w \) we put \( \text{Re } w = \max(0, \text{Re } w) \).

Let \( w_0 \) be as in our proposition and fix any open neighbourhood \( U \) of 1. Without loss of generality we can assume, in the above statement, that \( w_0 \notin U \) and then, by putting \( (p - p(w_0))^p \) in place of \( p \), we can also assume that
\[
p(w_0) = p'(w_0) = p''(w_0) = 0.
\]

Fix now \( n \in N \) such that \( \text{Re } p(w_0) > 1 - \varepsilon \). By the same argument as above there is a \( q \) in \( A(D) \) such that
\[
||q|| \leq 1 + \varepsilon, \quad q(1) = 1, \quad |q - \text{Re } q|| \leq \varepsilon,
\]
\[
|q(w)| \leq \varepsilon \text{ for all } w \in D \text{ such that } \text{Re } p(w) \leq \text{Re } p(w_0),
\]
\[
q(w_0) = q'(w_0) = q''(w_0) = 0.
\]

Put
\[
\tilde{f}_e = (p - q)(p(w_0) - q(w_0)), \quad f_e = 1 - (1 - \tilde{f}_e)^2.
\]

By a direct computation it is easy to verify that \( f_e \in A_w w_0 \) and \( ||f_e|| \leq 1 + 100\varepsilon \).

The construction of a sequence \( (q_n)_{n=1}^{\infty} \) is analogous.

**Proposition 5.** Let \( A \) be a function algebra on a compact Hausdorff space \( S \), let \( S' \subset S \) be a peak set for \( A \) and let \( p \) be a lower semicontinuous and strictly positive function defined on \( S \) with \( p|_{S'} = 1 \). Then there is an \( f \) in \( A \) such that \( f(s) = 1 \) for \( s \in S' \) and \( |f(s)| \leq p(s) \) for \( s \in S \setminus S' \).

**Proof.** The above proposition is very well known in the case when \( p \) is continuous [9, p. 61].

Let \( p \) be as in our proposition and let \( q: S \to \mathbb{R} \) be defined by
\[
q(s) = \begin{cases} 
1 & \text{for } s \in S', \\
\inf \{p(s): s \in S\} & \text{for } s \in S \setminus S'.
\end{cases}
\]

We have \( q \leq p \) and \( q \) is upper semicontinuous, so by the theorem of Tong [10] there is a continuous function \( p' \) defined on \( S \) such that
\[
0 < q \leq p' \leq p.
\]
The function \( p' \) is continuous, strictly positive and \( p'(1) = 1 \), hence there is an \( f \) in \( A \) such that \( f|_{S'} = 1 \) and \( |f(s)| \leq p'(s) \leq p(s) \) for \( s \in S \setminus S' \).

For the proof of our theorem we also need the following lemma.

**Lemma 1.** Let \( f \) be a real, nonnegative function defined on a set \( G \) contained in the complex plane. Assume that \( 1 \in G = \text{int } D \cup \{1\}, ||f||_0 = 1 \) and \( f(w) \to 0 \) as \( w \to 1 \). Then for any \( \delta > 0 \) there are \( f \in A(D), z_0 \in G \) and \( \delta > 0 \) such that
\[
(i) \quad ||f - f\delta||_0 < \varepsilon, \quad ||f\delta|| = 1,
\]
\[
(ii) \quad |f(w) + \delta|B_{\delta}(w) \leq 1 \quad \text{for } w \in G.
\]

**Proof.** Assume without loss of generality that \( \varepsilon < 0.1 \). Put
\[
t_0 = \inf \{t > 0: t(1 - \varepsilon \text{Re } w) > f(w) \text{ for all } w \in G\},
\]
and let \( z_0 \in G \) be such that
\[
t_0(1 - \varepsilon \text{Re } z_0) = \limsup f(w).
\]

Note that \( 1 - 2\varepsilon < t_0 < 1 + 2\varepsilon \) and that by our assumptions \( z_0 \neq 1 \). Let
\[
h(w) = k(w - a_0)^2 \quad \text{for } w \in C
\]
where \( k > 0 \) and \( a_0 \in C \) are such that the plane in \( C \times R \) given by \( w \mapsto t_0(1 - \varepsilon \text{Re } w) \) is tangent to the surface \( w \mapsto |h(w)| \) at the point \( (t_0, 1 - \text{Re } z_0) \). By a direct computation we get
\[
k = \varepsilon^2 t_0(1 - \text{Re } z_0)^{-1}/4, \quad a_0 = \text{Re } z_0 + 2(1 - \text{Re } z_0) + i \text{Im } z_0.
\]

Hence we have
\[
|1 - h(w)| < 4\varepsilon \quad \text{for any } w \in D.
\]

Put
\[
\varphi(w) = k|w - a_0|^2 - t_0(1 - \varepsilon \text{Re } w) \quad \text{for } w \in C.
\]

The map \( \varphi \) defines a rank two surface in \( \mathbb{R}^3 = C \times R \) which is tangent to the plane \( C \times \{0\} \) at the point \( z_0 \), so for any sufficiently small \( \delta' \) we have
\[
\varphi(w) \leq 2|w - z_0|^2 \quad \text{for } w \in D.
\]

Hence
\[
t_0(1 - \varepsilon \text{Re } w) / k|w - a_0|^2 + \delta'|w - z_0|^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{for } w \in D.
\]

So to end the proof of the lemma it is sufficient to put \( \delta' = 1/k \) and to take \( \delta > 0 \) such that
\[
\delta|B_{\delta}(w)|^2 \leq \delta'|w - z_0|^2 \quad \text{for any } w \in D.
\]
Now to prove our theorem, fix $a_0 > 0$, $x_n \in B(X)$ and assume $\dim \text{Mult}(X) = \infty$. By Proposition 1 there is a $T \in \text{Mult}(X)$ such that the set $G = a_T(A)$ is infinite. For any $x \in X$ and any $w \in G$ we define

$$\tilde{x}(w) = \sup \{x^*(x) : x^* \in A, x^*(x) = w\}$$

and we extend $\tilde{x}$ to $G$ by

$$\tilde{x}(w_0) = \limsup_{w \to w_0} \tilde{x}(w) \quad \text{for } w_0 \in G \setminus G.$$ 

Note that $\tilde{x}$ is an upper semicontinuous function on $G$ and that $\|x\| = \|\tilde{x}\|_G$.

$\text{Mult}(X)$ is isomorphic to a function algebra on $d$ so, by Proposition 3, we have $f(T) \in \text{Mult}(X)$ whenever $f \in A(G)$. Moreover, for any such $f$ and for any $x^*$ in $E(X^*)$ we have

$$x^*(f(T)(x)) = f(a_T(x^*)) \cdot x^*(x).$$

Hence, for any $f \in A(G)$, we have

$$\bigl(f(T)(x)\bigr)(\tilde{x}(w)) = f\left(\tilde{x}(a_T(x^*)) \cdot \tilde{x}(x)\right) \quad \text{for all } w \in G.$$ 

The above observation $(\ast)$ will play a fundamental role in the whole proof.

The idea of the proof is the following:

Using "peaking" functions of the algebra $A(G)$ we construct a sequence $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ of norm one elements of $X$ and a sequence $w_1, w_2, \ldots$ of elements of $G$ such that $\tilde{x}(w_i) = 1$ and the supports of $\tilde{x}$ are "almost disjoint" i.e. the sets $\{z \in G : \tilde{x}(z) > \epsilon\}$ are pairwise disjoint. Then, using $(\ast)$, by the same method as in Lemma 1 we perturb $x_n$ slightly to obtain a sequence $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ of norm one elements of $X$ with "almost disjoint" supports and such that we can estimate their behaviour near their peak points $w_i \approx w$.

$$\tilde{x}(w) \leq 1 - \delta |B_{x_n^*}(w)| \quad \text{for all } w \in G.$$ 

Next, by Proposition 4, we find, for each $n \in N$, a function $g_n$ from $A(G)$ such that $\|g_n\|$ is very close to 1 and

$$g_n(w) = 1, \quad g_n(w) = 0 \quad \text{for } n \neq m, \quad g_n(w_n) = g_n(w_m) = 0 \quad \text{for all } n, m \in N.$$ 

We put $y_n = g_n(T)(x_n)$. By the Schwarz Lemma, for all $w \in G$ we have

$$|g_n(w)| \leq (1 + \epsilon |B_{x_n^*}(w)|) \quad \text{for } n \neq m, \quad |g_n(w) - 1| \leq (1 + \epsilon) |B_{x_n^*}(w)|.$$ 

Hence for any $w \in G$ we get

$$\tilde{y}_n(w) \leq 1 - \delta |B_{x_n^*}(w)|, \quad \tilde{y}_n(w) \leq \delta |B_{x_n^*}(w)| \quad \text{for } n \neq m.$$ 

Finally, using the "almost disjointness" of the supports of $y_n$ and $(\ast)$ and $(\ast)$ we prove that

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \tilde{y}_n(w) \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } w \in G.$$ 

The above inequality, together with $\|y_n\| = 1$, is equivalent to the statement that

$$c_0 \oplus \eta = \bigoplus_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n y_n$$

is an isometric embedding of $c_0$ into $X$ and will end the proof.

We divide the proof into two parts according to the following conditions:

A. There is a cluster point $a_0$ of $\partial \tilde{G}$ such that

$$\lim_{w \to \tilde{a}_0} \tilde{x}(w) = 0.$$ 

B. For any cluster point $a_0$ of $\partial \tilde{G}$ we have

$$\limsup_{w \to a_0} \tilde{x}(w) > 0.$$ 

Part A. By the corollary from Proposition 2 and by Proposition 3, composing $T$, at the very beginning, with an appropriate analytic map we can assume that

$$\tilde{G} = \text{int } D \cup \{1\},$$ 

1 is a cluster point of $\partial \tilde{G}$,

$$\tilde{x}(w) \to 0 \quad \text{as } w \to 1.$$ 

Let $(w_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of complex numbers and let $(r_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ be a sequence of positive numbers such that

(1) $w_n \in \partial \tilde{G} \cap \text{int } D$ for all $n \in N$,

(2) $\lim w_n = 1$,

(3) $D(w_n, r_n) \cap D(w_m, r_m) = \emptyset$ for all $n \neq m$.

To simplify the notation we will write $D_n$ in place of $D(w_n, r_n)$.

Put $f = \tilde{x}_0$, $\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0/2$ and let $f$ and $y_n \in \tilde{G}$ be as in Lemma 1.

By Proposition 4, taking an appropriate subsequence of $(w_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$, we can assume without loss of generality that there are $f_n$ in $A_{w_n \varepsilon_0}$ and $y_n$ in $A_{w_n \varepsilon_0}$ such that

(4) $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} y_n(0) \leq 1 + \delta/4$, $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(w_n) - 1 < \varepsilon$ if $\tilde{x}_0(0) \geq \varepsilon$. 

Let $x^* \in E(X^*)$, $x \in B(X)$ be such that
\[
\|p \circ B_{x^*}(x^*)\| \geq 0.99, \quad \|x^* (x)\| \geq 0.99.
\]
Put $y = (p \circ B_{x^*}(T))(x)$.

We have
\[
\hat{y} = \frac{1}{|y|} \bar{y} (\alpha_T(x^*)^\ast) \geq 0.98.
\]
We have $B_{x^*} \circ B_{x^*} = Id_0$ and we can define $g : G \to R$ by
\[
g = \hat{y} \circ B_{x^*} = |\hat{y}| \hat{x} \circ B_{x^*}.
\]
Put $t_0 = \sup \{|t \geq 0 ; 1 - \text{Re} w \geq tg(w)\}$ for all $w \in G_x$.

By (13) we have $t_0 < \infty$. Put $g_0 = t_0 g$ and let $w_0 \in G_x$ be such that
\[
1 - \text{Re} w_0 = g_0 (w_0);
\]
such a $w_0$ exists since $g_0$ is upper semicontinuous. From (12) and (13) we have
\[
w_0 \in B_{x^*}(D_0), \quad 0.9 \leq t_0 \leq 1.1.
\]
Put
\[
h(w) = \frac{(w + w_0 - 2)}{4(1 - \text{Re} w_0)}
\]
for $w \in G$.

Note that the plane in $C \times R$ given by $w \mapsto 1 - \text{Re} w$ is tangent to the surface $w \mapsto |h(w)|$ at the point $(w_0, 1 - \text{Re} w_0)$. We put
\[
x_0 = \frac{1}{h} \circ B_{x^*}(T)(t_0 y);
\]
we have
\[
\|x_0\| = \|x_0\|_0 = \|x_0 \circ B_{x^*}(l_{t_0}) = \sup_{|h|} \|\frac{p}{h}\| (w)
\]

Hence we get
\[
\|x_0\| = \|x_0\|_0 = \|x_0 \circ B_{x^*}(l_{t_0}) = \sup_{|h|} \|\frac{p}{h}\| (w)
\]

\[
1 - \text{Re} w \leq \sup_{|h|} \frac{1 - \text{Re} w_0}{|h(w_0)|} \leq 1
\]
and
\[ \hat{x}_n(B_{s_n}(w_0)) = 1 \]
so we can put \( z_n = B_{s_n}(w_0) \) and (9) is fulfilled. Inequality (11) is a consequence of (15), (12) and (14). To check (10) it is sufficient, by (15), to show that
\[ \frac{g_0(w)}{\|k(w)\|} + \frac{1}{2}|B_{s_0}^2(w)| \leq 1 \quad \text{for } w \in G_{s_n}, \]
and since by the definition of \( t_0 \) and \( g_0 \) we have \( g_0(w) \leq 1 - \text{Re } w \) for any \( w \) in \( G_{s_n} \), it is sufficient to show that
\[ \frac{4(1 - \text{Re } w_0)(1 - \text{Re } w)}{|w + w_0 - 2|^2} + \frac{1}{2}|B_{s_0}^2(w)| \leq 1 \quad \text{for } w \in D. \]
Note that for \( w_0 = 0 \) we have
\[ \frac{4(1 - \text{Re } w)}{|w - 2|^2} + \frac{1}{2}|w|^2 \leq 1 \quad \text{for } w \in D. \]
By a direct computation it is easy to deduce from the above inequality that there is a constant \( \beta' \) such that (18) is satisfied whenever \( |w_0| \leq \beta' \); on the other hand, from (9) and (14) we have \( |w_0| < \beta' \) so to get (18) it is sufficient to define \( \beta' \) to be equal to \( \beta' \).

Now we slightly modify the sequence \( \{x_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \), which satisfies (9)-(11), and we get a sequence \( \{y_n\}_{n=0}^{\infty} \) in \( X \) which defines an isometric embedding of \( c_0 \) into \( X \). To this end we put
\[ f_0 = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n, \quad g_n = \prod_{j=0, j \neq n}^{\infty} f_j, \]
\[ y_0 = f_0\bar{T}(x_0), \quad y_n = g_n(T)(x_n), \quad n = 1, 2, \ldots \]
We have
\[ y_0 = \|y_0 - \bar{x}_0\|, \quad y_n = \|y_n - \bar{x}_n\|. \]
By (4) and Lemma 1 we have
\[ \|y_0 - x_0\| = \|(y_0 - x_0)\|_{\|\cdot\|} = \|(f_0\bar{T} - I)\|_{\|\cdot\|} \leq c_0. \]
So to end this part of the proof we have to show that the map \( \Phi : c_0 \to X \) defined by
\[ \Phi((a_0, a_1, \ldots)) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} a_j y_j \quad \text{for } (a_0, a_1, \ldots) \in c_0 \]
is a well defined isometry. We have
\[ \|y_0\| \geq \|y_n\| = 1 \quad \text{for } n = 0, 1, 2, \ldots, \]
so we only have to show that
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|y_n\| \leq 1 \quad \text{for any } w \in G, \]
From the Schwarz Lemma and by (5), for any \( n \not= m \), we have
\[ \|g_n(w)\| \leq 2|B_{s_n}^2(w)| \quad \text{for } w \in D, \]
and by (8) we get
\[ \|g_n(w) - 1\| \leq 3|B_{s_n}^2(w)| \leq \frac{0.03}{2} \|B_{s_n}^2(w)\| \quad \text{for } w \in D_n. \]
From (4) and (6) we also get
\[ \|f_0(w)\| \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \|B_{s_0}^2(w)\| \quad \text{for } w \in G \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n, \]
\[ \|f_0(w)\| \leq 2|B_{s_0}^2(w)| \quad \text{for } w \in D. \]
Let \( w \) be any point of \( G \setminus \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \). By (11), (20), (22) and Lemma 1 we get
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|y_n(w)\| \leq \max_{n=0}^{\infty} \|g_n(w)\| \leq 1 + \frac{1}{2} \|B_{s_0}^2(w)\| + 0.01 \|B_{s_0}^2(w)\| \leq 1 \]
Assume now that \( w \in D_n \); successively by (23), (7), (20), (11) and (21) we get
\[ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|y_n(w)\| \leq \|f_0(w)\| \cdot \|x_0\| + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|g_n(w)\| \cdot \|x_n\| \leq 2|B_{s_0}^2(w)| + 0.01 \|B_{s_0}^2(w)\| \leq 1. \]
Part B. For this part of the proof we need the following two auxiliary results. The first one is an immediate consequence of the Michael–Peczuliński theorem [7, § 4].

Theorem (Michael–Peczuliński). Let \( G \) be a compact subset of the unit disc \( D \) and let \( \{z_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty} \) be a sequence of distinct points from \( \partial G \) such that \( z_j \to z_0 \) as \( j \to \infty \). Then, for any \( \varepsilon > 0 \), there is a sequence \( \{f_j\}_{j=0}^{\infty} \) in \( A(G) \) such that
\[ \|f\| = 1 = f_j(z_j) \quad \text{for all } j \in N, \]
\[ \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} |f_j(w)| - 1 < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } w \in G, \]
and
\[ c \in (a_1, a_2, \ldots) \Rightarrow \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} a_j f_j \in A(G) \]
is a well-defined into isometry.

**Lemma 2.** Let $G$ be a subset of $D$, let $p$ be an upper semicontinuous nonnegative function on $G$ and let $S = \partial G \cap \partial D$ be a peak set for $A(G)$ such that $p_G = K > 0$. Assume that there are an $\varepsilon > 0$ and a $w_0 \in G \cap \text{int } D$ such that
\[ \|p\|_0 = 1 = p(w_0), \quad p(w) \leq 1 - 2\varepsilon|B_{R_0}(w)| \quad \text{for } w \in G. \]
Then there are $f_0, g_0$ in $A(G)$ such that
\[ f_0 = 1, \quad \|f_0 + g_0 - 1\|_0 \leq 4\varepsilon, \]
\[ \|p g_0\|_0 = 1 = p g_0(w_0), \]
\[ \|p g_0(w) + p(w)\|_{K/2} \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } w \in G. \]

Proof of Lemma 2. Let $k \in A(G)$ be such that
\[ \|k\|_1 = 1, \quad k|_D = 1, \quad |k(w)| < 1 \quad \text{for all } w \in G \setminus S. \]
Fix a positive integer $n$ and define
\[ U_n = \{ z \in C : |1 - z^n| < (1 + \varepsilon)(1 - |z|^n) \}. \]
$U_n$ is an open set which contains the segment $[0, 1]$ on the real axis, so by the same argument as in the proof of the corollary of Proposition 2, there is an $l$ in $A(D) = A(k(G))$ such that
\[ \|l\|_1 = 1, \quad l|_D = 1, \quad l(k(G) \setminus \{1\}) \subset U_n. \]
Composing $l$ with an appropriate Blaschke factor we can also assume that $l(k(w_0)) = 0$. Put $f = (l \circ k)^n$. We have
\[ \|f\| = 1, \quad f|_D = 1, \quad f(G) \subset U_1, \]
\[ f(w_0) = f'(w_0) = \ldots = f^{\text{th}}(w_0) = 0. \]
Hence, by the Schwarz Lemma, we get
\[ |f(w)| \leq |B_{R_0}(w)|^{n-1} \quad \text{for all } w \in G. \]
Note that the sequence $(B_{R_0}(w))^{n-1}$ tends uniformly to zero on any compact subset of $\text{int } D$, so, taking $n$ sufficiently large and since $p$ is upper semicontinuous, we can assume that
\[ |f(w)| \leq K \varepsilon |B_{R_0}(w)| \quad \text{for any } w \in G \text{ with } p(w) > (1 + \varepsilon)K. \]
Put
\[ q(w) = K/p(w) - |f(w)| / (1 - 2\varepsilon - K(1 + \varepsilon)) - K(1 + \varepsilon) \quad \text{for } w \in G. \]
Then $q$ is a lower semicontinuous function such that
\[ q|_S = 2\varepsilon, \quad q(w) > \varepsilon \quad \text{for any } w \in G \text{ such that } p(w) < (1 + \varepsilon)K. \]
By Proposition 5 there is an $h$ in $A(G)$ such that
\[ h|_S = 2\varepsilon, \quad |h(w)| \leq q(w) \quad \text{for } w \in G \text{ with } p(w) < (1 + \varepsilon)K. \]
We define $g_0 = 1 - f$ and $f_0 = (1 - 2\varepsilon)f + hf$. Now (26) is evident. From (29) we have $f(w_0) = 0$ hence $p g_0(w_0) = g_0(w_0) = 1$ and $\|p g_0\|_0 = 1$ will follow from (28). We have to check (28). To this end let $w \in G$ and assume first that $p(w) > (1 + \varepsilon)K$. By (25) and (29) we have
\[ |p g_0(w) + p(w)|_{K/2} \leq |1 - 2\varepsilon|B_{R_0}(w)||1 + K|B_{R_0}(w)| + \varepsilon|B_{R_0}(w)| \leq 1. \]
Assume now that $p(w) < (1 + \varepsilon)K$. Since $f(G) \subset U_1$ we have $|g_0(w)| < (1 + \varepsilon)(1 - |f(w)|)$, hence by (30) and the definition of $q$ we get
\[ |p g_0(w) + p(w)|_{f_0(w)/K} \leq p(w)\left[ K(1 - |f(w)|)(1 + \varepsilon) + (1 - 2\varepsilon)|f(w)| + \varepsilon|hf(w)| \right] / K \leq p(w)\left[ |f(w)| / (1 - 2\varepsilon - K(1 + \varepsilon)) + K(1 + \varepsilon) + q(w) / K \right] / K \leq 1 \]
and this ends the proof of Lemma 2.

Now to end the proof of part B let $x_0$ and $c_0 > 0$ be as in the Theorem and assume that $T$ and $G$ are such that the assumption of part B is fulfilled. Note that
\[ \limsup_{w \to x_0} \delta_G(w) > 0 \quad \text{then } \quad w_0 \in G \]
so by our assumption we get $\delta_G \subset G$ and
\[ \inf \delta_G(w) : w \in \text{cluster point of } \delta_G > 0. \]
Since $x_0$ is upper semicontinuous there is a cluster point $z_0$ from $\delta_G$ such that $\delta_G(z_0)$ is continuous at this point. By the same argument as in the proof of the corollary of Proposition 2, and by Proposition 3, composing $T$
with an appropriate analytic map we can assume that

\[(32) \quad G \subset D, \quad 1 \text{ is a cluster point of } G \cap \partial D, \quad \| \tilde{x}_0 \|_{G \cap \partial D} = 1. \]

Let \((z_j)_{j=1}^\infty\) be any sequence of distinct points of \(G \cap \partial D\) such that \(z_j \to z_0 = 1\) as \(j \to \infty\). Put \(S = \{z_j : j = 0, 1, 2, \ldots\}\). Any countable closed subset of \(\partial D\) is a peak set for \(A(D)\); what is more, \(S\) is a peak set for \(A(G)\).

Put \(G^* = \{z \in C : 2r \in G\} \cup \{1\}\), define \(k: G^* \to \mathbb{R}\) by \(k(1) = 0\) and \(k(z) = x_0(2r)\) for \(2r \in G\), \(z_0 = 1\), and let \(\tilde{f}\) be as in Lemma 1. Define \(k_1 \in A(D)\) by \(k_1(2r) = \tilde{f}(s)\). We have

\[
\|k_1(T)(x_0)\| = 1 = \|k_1(w_0)\|_{\tilde{x}_0(w),} \quad \|k_1(T)(z_0) - x_0\| \leq \varepsilon_0,
\]

\[
\|k_1 \tilde{x}_0(w) + \delta \|B_{W_0}(w)\| \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } w \in G.
\]

So, by taking \(k_1(T)(x_0)\) in place of \(x_0\), we can assume without loss of generality that there are a \(\delta > 0\) and a \(w_0 \in G \cap \text{int } D\) such that \(\tilde{x}_0(w_0) = 1\) and

\[(33) \quad \tilde{x}_0(w_0) + \delta \|B_{W_0}(w)\| \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } w \in G; \]

by (31) we have \(w_0 \in G\).

Let \((f_j)_{j=1}^\infty\) be as in the Michael-Pelczynski theorem and put

\[f = \sum_{j=1}^\infty f_j (K - \tilde{x}_0(z_j))/\|B_{W_0}(z_j)\|.\]

We have \(f \in A(G)\) and

\[f(z_j)B_{W_0}(z_j) = K - \tilde{x}_0(z_j) \quad \text{for } j = 1, 2, \ldots,\]

\[\|f\| = \sup \{\|f(z_j)B_{W_0}(z_j)\| : j \in \mathbb{N}\}.\]

Put \(x' = (1+fB_{W_0}(T))(x_0)\). We have \(\|x' - x\| \leq \|f\|\) and \(\tilde{x}'(z_j) = K\) for all \(j \in \mathbb{N}\). Since \(K - \tilde{x}_0(z_j) \to 0\) as \(j \to \infty\), taking an appropriate subsequence of \((z_j)_{j=1}^\infty\), we can assume that

\[\|x' - x_0\| \leq \varepsilon_0/2, \quad \|f\| \leq \delta/2,\]

hence by (33) and the definition of \(x'\) we have

\[\|x' - x_0\| + \delta \|B_{W_0}(w)\| \leq 1 \quad \text{for all } w \in G.\]

So, to simplify the notation, we can assume without loss of generality (by putting \(x'\) in place of \(x_0\)) that

\[\tilde{x}'(w_0) = K.\]

Put now \(p = \tilde{x}', \varepsilon = \min(\delta, \varepsilon_0/4)\) and let \(g_0\) be as in Lemma 2. Put

\[g_0 = g_0(T)(x_0), \quad \mathcal{Y}_f = \mathcal{Y}_f(T)(x_0)/K\]

and define \(\Phi: c \to X\) by

\[\Phi((a_0, a_1, \ldots)) = \sum_{j=0}^\infty a_j f_j.\]

By (27) we have \(\|y_0\| = \|g_0\|_{\tilde{x}_0(w_0)} = 1\) and by (26) and (34) we have \(\|y_0\| \geq \sum_{j=1}^\infty |f_j(w_0)|/K = 1\). On the other hand, from Lemma 2 we get

\[\sum_{j=1}^\infty |f_j(w)| \leq 1 \quad \text{for } w \in G,\]

so, by (28), for any \(w \in G\) we have

\[\sum_{j=0}^\infty \mathcal{Y}_f(w_j) = |g_0(w)|_{\tilde{x}_0(w_0)} + \sum_{j=1}^\infty \mathcal{Y}_f(w_j)/K \sum_{j=1}^\infty |f_j(w)| \leq 1.\]

We have shown that \(\Phi\) is a well-defined into isometry; to end the proof note that by (26) and (24) we get

\[\|x_0 - \Phi((1, K, K, \ldots))\| \leq \|g_0 + \sum_{j=1}^\infty (\sigma, f_j - 1)\| \leq \varepsilon_0.\]