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THE STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION IN BANACH SPACES

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ABSTRACT. We give a new and direct proof of the fact that, in any infinite dimensional Banach space, the unit sphere minus any one point is homeomorphic to a closed hyperplane. The proof involves L-structures and geometric concepts as, for instance, rotund, smooth and exposed points.

1. Preliminaries and background. It is well known [1] that the Euclidean unit sphere S^n minus any one point is homeomorphic to \mathbf{R}^n ; this homeomorphism is known as the stereographic projection. This stereographic projection can be generalized to infinite dimensional spaces or, more particularly, to infinite dimensional real Banach spaces. This is the aim of this paper, to give a new and direct proof of this result, i.e., that the unit sphere minus any one point is homeomorphic to a closed hyperplane in any real Banach space.

On the other hand, to establish homeomorphisms between unit balls and/or unit spheres in a Banach space, it suffices to consider isomorphisms of Banach spaces. In other words, if X and Y are isomorphic Banach spaces, and $T: X \to Y$ is an isomorphism, then the mapping $T_B: \mathcal{B}_X \to \mathcal{B}_Y$, given by

$$\begin{cases} T_B: \mathcal{B}_X \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_Y \\ x \longmapsto T_B x, \end{cases}$$

where

$$T_B x = \begin{cases} T x / \|T x\| \cdot \|x\| & \text{if } x \neq 0\\ 0 & \text{if } x = 0. \end{cases}$$

and where \mathcal{B}_X is the unit ball of X, is an homeomorphism whose restriction to \mathcal{S}_X (the unit sphere of X) induces an homeomorphism between \mathcal{S}_X and \mathcal{S}_Y . This fact will be used later on to establish the main result. Next, let us recall the definition of the L^2 -summand vector, see [**3**].

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