

# $H^\infty + \text{BUC}$ does not have the best approximation property

Carl Sundberg

## § 1. Introduction

Let  $L^\infty$  denote the usual Lebesgue space of functions on the unit circle  $[|z|=1]$  and let  $H^\infty$  denote the bounded analytic functions on the unit disc  $[|z|<1]$ . By identifying functions in  $H^\infty$  with their boundary values we may regard  $H^\infty$  as a closed subalgebra of  $L^\infty$ . The closed algebras between  $H^\infty$  and  $L^\infty$  are called *Douglas algebras* and have been studied extensively ([3], [4], [5], [9], [11], [14], [15]). For background and general information on Douglas algebras see [6] and [13].

Let  $C$  denote the space of continuous functions on the unit circle. It was shown by Sarason [10] that the linear span  $H^\infty + C$  is a Douglas algebra. In fact it is the smallest such algebra properly containing  $H^\infty$ ; see [7]. In [12], Sarason asked whether  $H^\infty + C$  has the *best approximation property*, i.e. whether given any  $f \in L^\infty$  there existed a  $g \in H^\infty + C$  such that

$$\|f - g\|_\infty = d(f, H^\infty + C) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \inf \{\|f - g\|_\infty : g \in H^\infty + C\}.$$

This question was answered affirmatively by Axler, Berg, Jewell, and Shields [1], who then raised the question of whether all Douglas algebras possess this property.

A subsequent paper of Luecking [8] provided a simpler proof of the  $H^\infty + C$  case using the theory of  $M$ -ideals. In an unpublished manuscript, Marshall and Zame give a very simple proof of this case and also give many interesting examples of Douglas algebras possessing the best approximation property. Another such example is given by Younis in [16].

In this paper we answer the question for general Douglas algebras negatively, our counterexample being a certain "natural" Douglas algebra. In order to describe and work with this algebra it is convenient to move over to the real line  $\mathbf{R}$  and the upper half plane  $\Delta = \{z = x + iy : x, y \in \mathbf{R}, y > 0\}$ . Henceforth in this paper  $L^\infty$  and  $H^\infty$  will refer to the corresponding function spaces on  $\mathbf{R}$  and  $\Delta$ . Let  $\text{BUC}$