# MONOTONICITY AND ROTUNDITY PROPERTIES IN BANACH LATTICES 

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#### Abstract

Some general results on geometry of Banach lattices are given. It is shown among others that uniform rotundity or rotundity coincide to uniform or strict monotonicity, respectively, on order intervals in positive cones of Banach lattices. Several equivalent conditions on uniform and strict monotonicity are also discussed. In particular, it is proved that in Banach function lattices uniform and strict monotonicity may be equivalently defined on orthogonal elements. It is then applied to show that $p$-convexification $E^{(p)}$ of $E$ is uniformly monotone if and only if $E$ possesses that property. A characterization of local uniform rotundity of Calderón-Lozanovskii spaces is also presented.


Introduction. In the following $\mathbf{N}, \mathbf{R}$ and $\mathbf{R}_{+}$stand for the sets of natural numbers, reals and nonnegative reals, respectively. The triple $(T, \Sigma, \mu)$ stands for a nonatomic, complete and $\sigma$-finite measure space. By $L^{0}=L^{0}(\mu)$ we denote the space of all (equivalence classes of) $\Sigma$ measurable functions $x$ from $T$ to $\mathbf{R}$. By $E=(E, \leq,\| \|)$ we denote an abstract Banach lattice with a partial order $\leq$ (see [2], [19]) as well as a Banach function space, being a Banach sublattice of $L^{0}$ such that
(i) If $x \in L^{0}, y \in E$ and $|x| \leq|y|, \mu$ almost everywhere, then $x \in E$ and $\|x\| \leq\|y\|$.
(ii) There exists $x \in E$ such that $x(t) \neq 0$ for all $t \in T$.

The positive cone of $E$ will be denoted by $E_{+}$. In the case of the counting measure space $\left(\mathbf{N}, 2^{\mathbf{N}}, \mu\right)$ where $\mu(A)=\operatorname{Card}(A)$ for every $A \subset \mathbf{N}$, a Banach function space $E$ is called a Banach sequence space.

As usual, for every $x \in L^{0}, \operatorname{supp} x=\{t \in T: x(t) \neq 0\}$ is the support of $x$ and $\chi_{A}$ is a characteristic function of $A \in \Sigma$. We denote by $S(E)$ and $B(E)$ the unit sphere and the unit ball in $E$, respectively. A Banach lattice $E$ is said to be order continuous if, for every nonincreasing

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