

## ***(Z, λ)-Nuclear Mappings and Z-Nuclear Spaces***

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(Received April 14, 1976)

(Revised August 4, 1976)

### **Introduction**

Persson and Pietsch [5] introduced the concepts of  $p$ -nuclear and  $p$ -quasi-nuclear mappings in Banach spaces. These concepts were recently extended in Miyazaki [4] to  $(p, q)$ -nuclear and  $(p, q)$ -quasi-nuclear mappings by using the sequence spaces  $l_{p,q}$ . On the other hand, these were extended in Ceitlin [1] to  $(Z, p)$ -nuclear and  $(Z, p)$ -quasi-nuclear mappings. The object of this paper is to extend these two kinds of concepts to  $(Z, \lambda)$ -nuclear and  $(Z, \lambda)$ -quasi-nuclear mappings in Banach spaces by making use of abstract sequence spaces  $\lambda$ . In case  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ,  $1 \leq q < \infty$ , if  $\lambda = l_{p,q}$  and  $Z$  is one-dimensional, a  $(Z, \lambda)$ -nuclear mapping coincides with a  $(p, q)$ -nuclear mapping, and if  $\lambda = l_p$ , a  $(Z, \lambda)$ -nuclear mapping coincides with a  $(Z, p)$ -nuclear mapping. We shall also extend the notion of nuclear spaces to  $Z$ -nuclear spaces by using  $(Z, l_1)$ -nuclear mappings introduced by Ceitlin [1]. We see that the tensor product of a nuclear space and a Banach space  $Z$  is  $Z$ -nuclear, and thus the space  $\mathfrak{S}(R^n, Z)$  of rapidly decreasing functions defined in  $R^n$  and valued in  $Z$  is a  $Z$ -nuclear space.

In Section 1, we define the sequence space  $\lambda$  of type  $A$  and of type  $A_0$  in such a way that  $l_{p,q}$  is a space of type  $A_0$  for  $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ ,  $1 \leq q \leq \infty$  and is a space of type  $A$  for  $q \neq \infty$ . In Section 2, we introduce the space  $\lambda(Z)$  and consider the dual space of  $\lambda(Z)$ . Section 3 is devoted to studying  $(Z, \lambda)$ -nuclear mappings and Section 4 to studying  $(Z, \lambda)$ -quasi-nuclear mappings. We investigate  $Z$ -nuclear spaces in Section 5.

### **§1. Notations and Definitions**

Let  $E$  and  $F$  be Banach spaces. We shall denote by  $L(E, F)$  the space of continuous linear mappings  $T$  from  $E$  to  $F$  with the usual mapping norm

$$\|T\| = \sup_{\|u\| \leq 1} \|Tu\|.$$

We denote by  $K(E, F)$  the space of compact mappings and by  $L_0^Z(E, F)$  the space of mappings of  $Z$ -finite rank. Here  $T \in L_0^Z(E, F)$  means that it can be written in the form