

Conjugates of $(p, q; r)$ -Absolutely Summing Operators

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§1. Introduction

By K. Miyazaki [4] a linear operator T from a Banach space E into another Banach space F is said to be $(p, q; r)$ -absolutely summing for $1 \leq p, q, r \leq \infty$ if there exists a constant c such that for every finite sequence $\{x_i\}$ in E the inequality

$$\left\{ \sum_i (i^{1/p-1/q} \|Tx_i\|^*)^q \right\}^{1/q} \leq c \sup_{\|x'\| \leq 1} \left(\sum_i |\langle x_i, x' \rangle|^r \right)^{1/r}$$

is satisfied. Here $\{\|Tx_i\|^*\}$ denotes the non-increasing rearrangement of $\{\|Tx_i\|\}$, and as usual $\{\sum_i (\dots)^q\}^{1/q}$ and $(\sum_i |\dots|^r)^{1/r}$ are supposed to mean sup for $q = \infty$ and $r = \infty$ respectively. Especially, $(p, p; r)$ -absolutely summing operators are exactly (p, r) -absolutely summing operators which were defined by B. Mitjagin and A. Pełczyński [3] and $(p, p; p)$ -absolutely summing operators coincide with absolutely p -summing operators which are due to A. Pietsch [6]. The conjugates of absolutely p -summing operators have been investigated by several authors and especially characterized by J. S. Cohen [1] as strongly p' -summing operators where $1/p + 1/p' = 1$. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the conjugates of $(p, q; r)$ -absolutely summing operators.

We shall introduce the notion of $(r; p, q)$ -strongly summing operators and show that the conjugates of $(p, q; r)$ -absolutely summing operators are $(r'; p', q')$ -strongly summing operators where $1/p + 1/p' = 1/q + 1/q' = 1/r + 1/r' = 1$ and that the converse holds under a certain assumption. As a consequence of this result, we shall characterize the conjugates of (p, q) -absolutely summing operators.

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§2. Conjugates of $(p, q; r)$ -absolutely summing operators

Let E and F be Banach spaces and let E' and F' be their continuous dual spaces. Let K be the real or complex field.

For $1 \leq p \leq \infty$ a sequence $\{x_i\}$ with values in E is called weakly p -summable provided for any $x' \in E'$ the sequence $\{\langle x_i, x' \rangle\}$ belongs to l_p . The space $l_p(E)$ of weakly p -summable sequences is a normed space with the norm