## REMARK ON THE MODULUS OF COMPACT OPERATORS

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If X and Y are Banach lattices (see Day [1]) the linear continuous operators T from X to Y are partially ordered by:  $T_1 \ge T_2$  if and only if  $T_1 f \ge T_2 f$  for all  $0 \le f \in X$ . For some kinds of pairs (X, Y), e.g.  $X = Y = L_1$  or  $L_{\infty}$ , the continuous operators have been shown to form a Banach lattice (see Kantorovitch [2]). This note contains a surprising example, showing that the modulus of a compact operator need not necessarily be compact, and a sufficient condition under which the modulus will be compact.

EXAMPLE. We shall modify an example in [3]: Let  $\Omega$  be the union of disjoint sets  $\Omega_n$   $(n=1, 2, \cdots)$  where  $\Omega_n$  consists of  $2^n$  points  $x_{ni}$   $(i=1, \cdots, 2^n)$ , with measure 1 each. Define an infinite matrix  $A = (a_{ik})$  by induction:

(0) 
$$A_1 = \begin{pmatrix} +1 & +1 \\ +1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_{j+1} = \begin{pmatrix} +A_j & +A_j \\ +A_j & -A_j \end{pmatrix}$$

where  $A_n$  is the matrix of the first  $2^n$  rows and columns in A. If  $\chi_{\{x\}}$  is the characteristic function of  $\{x\}$  we define the operator  $S_n$  in  $L_2(\Omega)$  by:

(1) 
$$\chi_{\{x_{nk}\}}S_n = 2^{-n} \sum_{i=1}^{2n} a_{ik} \chi_{\{x_{ni}\}}$$
 and  $\chi_{\{x_{mk}\}}S_n = 0$  for  $m \neq n$ .

 $|S_n|$  is obtained by using  $|a_{ik}| = 1$  instead of  $a_{ik}$  in (1). In [3, p. 171] the operators  $T_n = 2^{n/2}S_n$  were investigated and the norms observed to be  $||T_n|| = 1$ ,  $||T_n|| = 2^{n/2}$ .  $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n$  is a continuous operator with  $|S| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |S_n|$ . Since for each N,  $\sum_{n=1}^{N} S_n$  is a compact operator and these tend to S in norm, S is compact. To see that |S| is not compact look at the functions  $f_n$  which are  $= 2^{-n/2}$  on  $\Omega_n$  and 0 elsewhere. They satisfy  $f_n = |S|f_n$  and  $||f_n|| = 1$ .

If the modulus |T| of an operator T exists, it has the form

$$|T|f = \sup_{|g| \le f} |Tg|$$
 for  $f \in X^+ = \{h \in X : h \ge 0\}$ 

(see [3]).2 In [3] it has been shown, that the modulus of any compact

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> In [3] the definition of a Banach lattice unnecessarily is slightly more special than in [1].