

COMPACT OPERATIONS, MULTIPLIERS AND RADON-NIKODYM PROPERTY IN JB^* -TRIPLES

L. J. BUNCE AND C.-H. CHU

We study the (weak) compactness of certain algebraic operations on JB^* -triples and we introduce multiplier triples. Applications to structure theory are given and connections with the Radon-Nikodym Property are described.

Introduction. Recently the authors [5] studied the Radon-Nikodym property (RNP) in the dual spaces of some complex Banach spaces known as JB^* -triples. A number of intrinsic characterisations were obtained. One of these was that, if A is a JB^* -triple, then A^* has the RNP if and only if A has a composition series of closed triple ideals (i.e. M -ideals) for which successive quotients can be realised either as spaces of compact operators from one Hilbert space to another or else are reflexive. This hints at a connection between the RNP and compact, and weakly compact, operators on A itself. This paper evolves from an investigation into the form and extent of this connection.

Thus, in a fairly systematic way, we study the (weak) compactness of natural algebraic operations, introduce the notion of a multiplier triple of a JB^* -triple (which may be of independent interest), and explain how the resulting phenomena interweave with the RNP.

JB^* -triples originate in the study of holomorphy in unspecified (possibly infinite) dimension and can be realised as that class of complex Banach spaces whose unit ball is a bounded symmetric domain (in finite dimensions, the classical Cartan domains of complex analysis) [23]. The considerable recent activity and rapid progress in JB^* -triples is due in no small part to fertile applications in, amongst other topics (see [26, 27]), infinite dimensional Lie algebras, mathematical physics and operator spaces. Notably, the image of a contractive projection on a C^* -algebra is, while rarely a C^* -algebra, always a JB^* -triple [15].

1. Preliminaries. Precisely a JB^* -triple is a complex Banach space A with a continuous triple product $\{\dots\}: A^3 \rightarrow A$ which is linear and symmetric in the outer variables and antilinear in the middle variable, and satisfies