

# Maximal left ideals of operators acting on a Banach space

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Joint work with Garth Dales and Niels Laustsen (both Lancaster),  
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*Let us specialise to  $\mathcal{B}(E)$  then.*

**Question I.** Is this conjecture true for  $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{B}(E)$ , the Banach algebra of all bounded, linear operators acting on a Banach space  $E$ ?

# A partial answer to Question 1

**Theorem** (DKKKL). *Let  $E$  be a separable Banach space (or just with  $|E| = \mathfrak{c}$ ) with a countable, unconditional Schauder decomposition.*

*Then  $\mathcal{B}(E)$  contains  $2^{\mathfrak{c}}$  maximal left ideals, but only  $\mathfrak{c}$  finitely-generated, maximal left ideals, where  $\mathfrak{c} = 2^{\aleph_0}$ .*

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**Observation.** Let  $E$  be a Banach space. For each  $x \in E \setminus \{0\}$ ,

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Let  $E$  be an infinite-dimensional Banach space. Then

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is a proper, two-sided ideal of  $\mathcal{B}(E)$ .

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**Spoiler alert:** Yes, surprisingly it can happen! (To be revealed later what  $E$  is.)

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- (ii)  $\mathcal{L}$  contains  $\mathcal{E}(E)$ .

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**Definition.** An operator  $S$  on  $E$  is *strictly singular* if, for each  $\varepsilon > 0$ , each infinite-dimensional subspace of  $E$  contains a unit vector  $x$  such that  $\|Sx\| \leq \varepsilon$ .

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**Theorem** (Argyros–Haydon 2011). There is a Banach space  $X_{AH}$  which has the following three remarkable properties:

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Note that for  $E = X_{AH}$  everything goes well since it is an HI space hence condition (v) from the previous theorem applies.

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*In particular, the answer to Question 1 is positive for  $E$ .*

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## References

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