

Quasilinear duality and inversion in Banach spaces

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We present a unified approach to the processes of inversion and duality for quasilinear and 1-quasilinear maps; in particular, for centralizers and differentials generated by interpolation methods.

Keywords: quasilinear map; complex interpolation; duality; exact sequences of Banach spaces

1. Introduction

In this paper, we present a unified approach to the inversion and duality phenomena for centralizers and differential maps generated by interpolation processes, as studied in [7–10]. While duality is a standard topic, inversion emerged through results from several papers:

- [17], where the twisted Hilbert space Z_2 is constructed, who has a representation as $0 \longrightarrow \ell_2 \longrightarrow Z_2 \longrightarrow \ell_2 \longrightarrow 0$. In that same paper, the authors show that Z_2 contains an Orlicz (non Hilbert) subspace ℓ_f .
- In [2], it is shown that Z_2/ℓ_f is isomorphic to ℓ_f^* , and therefore Z_2 has a representation of the form $0 \longrightarrow \ell_f \longrightarrow Z_2 \longrightarrow \ell_f^* \longrightarrow 0$. The nature of Z_2/ℓ_f is not considered in [17].
- The general theory of twisted sums developed in [15, 17] establishes a correspondence between exact sequences $0 \longrightarrow Y \longrightarrow Z \longrightarrow X \longrightarrow 0$ of quasi-Banach spaces and quasilinear maps $\Omega : X \longrightarrow Y$. The quasilinear map generating $0 \longrightarrow \ell_2 \longrightarrow Z_2 \longrightarrow \ell_2 \longrightarrow 0$ will be called KP in this paper. The quasilinear map generating $0 \longrightarrow \ell_f \longrightarrow Z_2 \longrightarrow \ell_f^* \longrightarrow 0$ has been called \mathcal{U} in [2].

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- The connection between KP and \mathcal{U} was uncovered in [8] importing the notions of Domain and Range from complex interpolation theory [13]. Kalton [16] had already established an intimate connection between complex interpolation and a special type of quasilinear maps called centralizers, paramount examples of which are KP and \mathcal{U} . In [8, 9], it was shown that if $\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}$ is the differential generated by two interpolators (Ψ, Φ) then $\Omega_{\Phi, \Psi}$ is a kind of inverse of $\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}$. In particular, KP and \mathcal{U} will be inverses in the sense considered in this paper.

In this paper, we transplant those ideas to a general context: each quasilinear map $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ has an associated *inverse* quasilinear map $\Omega^{-1} : \text{Ran}(\Omega) \curvearrowright \text{Dom}(\Omega)$, so that $\text{Dom}(\Omega^{-1}) = Y$, $\text{Ran}(\Omega^{-1}) = X$ and both $\Omega^{-1}\Omega$ and $\Omega\Omega^{-1}$ are bounded (which somehow justifies the name).

Duality is another delicate point in the study of exact sequences of Banach spaces. It was considered from different angles in [3–5, 11]. In the second part of this paper, we will first set the duality ideas in the broader context of this paper and study their connections with inversion. For instance, we will show that under reasonable conditions $(\Omega^{-1})^* = (\Omega^*)^{-1}$. The final Applications section of the paper focuses on new results on duality and inversion for specific examples of quasilinear maps appearing in the literature.

2. Quasilinear maps and twisted sums in a broader context

Let X and Y be quasi-Banach spaces with quasi-norms $\|\cdot\|_X$ and $\|\cdot\|_Y$. We suppose that Y is a subspace of some vector space Σ .

DEFINITION 2.1. *A map $\Omega : X \rightarrow \Sigma$ is called quasilinear from X to Y with ambient space Σ and denoted $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ if it is homogeneous and there exists a constant C so that for each $x, z \in X$,*

$$\Omega(x+z) - \Omega x - \Omega z \in Y \quad \text{and} \quad \|\Omega(x+z) - \Omega x - \Omega z\|_Y \leq C(\|x\|_X + \|z\|_X).$$

The role of the ambient space was considered in [10]. There it was shown that given two quasilinear maps $\Phi, \Psi : X \curvearrowright Y$, the former with ambient space A and the second with ambient space B then one can consider that both maps have a certain common space C as ambient space. The main implication of this is that $\Phi + \Psi$ exists.

DEFINITION 2.2. *A quasilinear map $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ is said to be:*

- bounded if there exists a constant D so that $\Omega x \in Y$ and $\|\Omega x\|_Y \leq D\|x\|_X$ for each $x \in X$.
- trivial if there exists a linear map $L : X \rightarrow \Sigma$ so that $\Omega - L : X \rightarrow Y$ is bounded.

DEFINITION 2.3. *Let Φ, Ψ be quasilinear maps $X \curvearrowright Y$, that we can assume to have the same ambient space. They are said to be:*

- boundedly equivalent if $\Phi - \Psi$ is bounded.
- equivalent if $\Phi - \Psi$ is trivial.

A quasilinear map $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ generates a quasi-Banach twisted sum of Y and X defined as

$$Y \oplus_{\Omega} X = \{(\beta, x) \in \Sigma \times X : \beta - \Omega x \in Y\}$$

and endowed with the quasi-norm $\|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega} = \|\beta - \Omega x\|_Y + \|x\|_X$. Indeed,

$$0 \longrightarrow Y \xrightarrow{\iota_1} Y \oplus_{\Omega} X \xrightarrow{\pi_2} X \longrightarrow 0, \tag{2.1}$$

where $\iota_1(y) = (y, 0)$ and $\pi_2(\beta, x) = x$ is an exact sequence and $\|(y, 0)\|_{\Omega} = \|y\|_Y$ and $\|(\Omega x, x)\|_{\Omega} = \|x\|_X$.

If Ω is bounded then $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X = Y \times X$ and $\|y - \Omega x\|_Y + \|x\|_X$ and $\|y\|_Y + \|x\|_X$ are equivalent quasi-norms on this space. If Ω is trivial then $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$ is isomorphic to $Y \oplus X$.

The map $B_{\Omega} : X \rightarrow Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$ defined by $B_{\Omega}x = (\Omega x, x)$ is a bounded homogeneous selection for π_2 such that $\|B_{\Omega}x\|_{\Omega} = \|x\|_X$ for each $x \in X$. If $B_1 : X \rightarrow Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$ is another homogeneous bounded selection for π_2 then it has the form $B_1x = (\Omega_1x, x)$ and $\Omega_1 : X \curvearrowright Y$ is a quasilinear map boundedly equivalent to Ω : indeed, given $x, z \in X$, since $B_1(x + z) - B_1x - B_1z = (\Omega_1(x + z) - \Omega_1x - \Omega_1z - \Omega_1z, 0) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, we get $\Omega_1(x + z) - \Omega_1x - \Omega_1z \in Y$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Omega_1(x + z) - \Omega_1x - \Omega_1z\|_Y &= \|B_1(x + z) - B_1x - B_1z\|_{\Omega} \\ &\leq C' (\|B_1(x + z)\|_{\Omega} + \|B_1x\|_{\Omega} + \|B_1z\|_{\Omega}) \\ &\leq C'' (\|x\|_X + \|z\|_X). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, for each $x \in X$, we have $(\Omega x, x), (\Omega_1x, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, hence $\Omega x - \Omega_1x \in Y$ and $\|\Omega x - \Omega_1x\|_Y = \|(\Omega x - \Omega_1x, 0)\|_{\Omega} \leq C(\Omega)(1 + \|B_1\|)\|x\|_X$.

The notions of domain and range of centralizer-like mappings $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ have been considered in [7–10].

DEFINITION 2.4. Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a quasilinear map with ambient space Σ .

- The domain of Ω is the space $\text{Dom } \Omega = \{x \in X : \Omega x \in Y\}$ endowed with the quasi-norm $\|x\|_D = \|x\|_X + \|\Omega x\|_Y$. Therefore, $\text{Dom } \Omega$ can be identified with the subspace $\{x \in X : (0, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X\}$ of $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$.
- The range of Ω is the space $\text{Ran } \Omega = \{\beta \in \Sigma : \exists x \in X, \beta - \Omega x \in Y\} = \{\beta \in \Sigma : \exists x \in X, (\beta, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X\}$, endowed with the quasi-norm $\|\beta\|_R = \inf\{\|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega} : (\beta, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X\}$. Therefore, $\text{Ran } \Omega$ can be identified with the quotient space $(Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)/\text{Dom } \Omega$.

The domain and range of Ω are independent of the choice of the bounded selection chosen to define Ω . More precisely:

LEMMA 2.5. Let Φ, Ψ be equivalent quasilinear maps $X \curvearrowright Y$. Then $\text{Dom } \Phi = \text{Dom } \Psi$ and $\text{Ran } \Phi = \text{Ran } \Psi$.

Quite obviously,

PROPOSITION 2.6. $\Omega : X \longrightarrow \text{Ran } \Omega$ is bounded.

Proof. If $x \in X$ then $(\Omega x, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, hence $\Omega x \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ and $\|\Omega x\|_R \leq \|(\Omega x, x)\|_{\Omega} = \|x\|_X$. □

If $\iota_2 x = (0, x)$ and $\pi_1(\beta, x) = \beta$ then one has an exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Dom } \Omega \xrightarrow{\iota_2} Y \oplus_{\Omega} X \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \text{Ran } \Omega \longrightarrow 0, \tag{2.2}$$

Note that $\|(0, x)\|_{\Omega} = \|x\|_D$, $\|\beta\|_R \leq \|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega}$ and π_1 is surjective with $\ker \pi_1 = \text{Im } \iota_2$.

COROLLARY 2.7. *If Ω is continuous at 0 then the spaces $(\text{Dom } \Omega, \|\cdot\|_D)$ and $(\text{Ran } \Omega, \|\cdot\|_R)$ are complete.*

Proof. Since $\{x \in X : (0, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X\}$ coincides with $\ker \pi_1$, it is closed in $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$. A more pedestrian proof is possible: Suppose that $(0, x_n)$ converges to (β, x) in $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$. Then $\beta \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ and

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\beta - \Omega(x_n - x)\|_Y + \|x_n - x\|_X = 0,$$

hence $\beta - \Omega(x_n - x) \rightarrow 0$ in Y and $x_n - x \rightarrow 0$ in X . By proposition 2.6, $\Omega(x_n - x) \rightarrow 0$ in $\text{Ran } \Omega$. Since $\|y\|_R \leq \|(y, 0)\|_{\Omega} = \|y\|_Y$ for each $y \in Y$, we get $\beta = 0$. □

3. Part I: Inversion

We want to introduce the quasilinear map defining the sequence (2.2) and call it Ω^{-1} . But, to preserve boundedness we need to be more specific:

PROPOSITION 3.1. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a quasilinear map with ambient space Σ .*

- *Let $M : \text{Ran } \Omega \rightarrow X$ be a homogeneous map such that $B(\beta) = (\beta, M\beta)$ is a homogeneous bounded selection $B : \text{Ran } \Omega \rightarrow Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$ for π_1 in (2.2) with $\|B\| \leq K$.*
- *Let $J : \text{Ran } \Omega \rightarrow X$ be a homogeneous map such that $J(\omega) = x$ where $x \in X$ is such that $\|\omega - \Omega x\| + \|x\| \leq K \text{dist}((\omega, x), \text{Dom } \Omega)$.*

Then M and J are boundedly equivalent quasilinear maps $\text{Ran } \Omega \curvearrowright \text{Dom } \Omega$.

Proof. It is clear that, by construction, both maps M and J define quasilinear maps $\text{Ran } \Omega \curvearrowright \text{Dom } \Omega$ with ambient space X . Indeed, given $\sigma, \mu \in \text{Ran } \Omega$, $M(\sigma + \mu) - M(\sigma) - M(\mu) \in \text{Dom } \Omega$ if only we prove that $\Omega(M(\sigma + \mu) - M(\sigma) - M(\mu)) \in Y$. Since $(\sigma, M\sigma), (\mu, M\mu), (\sigma + \mu, M(\sigma + \mu))$ belong to $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$ then also $(0, M\sigma + M\mu - M(\sigma + \mu))$ is in $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, which is what we want. Analogously with J .

To check their bounded equivalence, we show first that if $\omega \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ then $M\omega - J\omega \in \text{Dom } \Omega$. To get that it is enough to check that $(\omega, J\omega) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, as it clearly follows from $\|\omega - \Omega J\omega\| \leq K \text{dist}(\omega, \text{Dom } \Omega) < \infty$, since then

$(0, M\omega - J\omega) = (\omega, M\omega) - (\omega, J\omega) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$. Finally

$$\begin{aligned} \|M\omega - J\omega\| &= \|\Omega(M\omega - J\omega)\| \\ &= \|\omega - \Omega(J\omega) - \omega + \Omega(M\omega) - \Omega(M\omega) + \Omega(J\omega) + \Omega(M\omega - J\omega)\| \\ &\leq \|\omega - \Omega(J\omega)\| + \|\omega - \Omega(M\omega)\| + \|M\omega\| + \|J\omega\| \\ &\leq \|(\omega, M\omega)\| + \|\omega - \Omega(J\omega)\| + \|J\omega\| \\ &\leq K\|\omega\| + \|(\omega, J\omega)\| \\ &\leq K\|\omega\| + K \operatorname{dist}((\omega, J\omega), \operatorname{Dom} \Omega) \\ &\leq K\|\omega\| + K\|(\omega, J\omega) - (0, J\omega - M\omega)\| \\ &\leq K\|\omega\| + K^2\|\omega\|. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

DEFINITION 3.2. We will call $\Omega^{-1} : \operatorname{Ran} \Omega \curvearrowright \operatorname{Dom} \Omega$ the quasilinear map in the previous proposition

In [2], the map Ω^{-1} was denoted \mathcal{U} . Propositions 3.3 and 3.4 below show that Ω^{-1} can be seen as an inverse of Ω . One has:

PROPOSITION 3.3.

- $\operatorname{Dom} \Omega^{-1} = Y$
- $\operatorname{Ran} \Omega^{-1} = X$
- $\Omega^{-1}\Omega$ and $\Omega\Omega^{-1}$ are both bounded.
- [8, Proposition 3.8]: In the particular case in which Ω is the differential $\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}$ associated to a pair (Ψ, Φ) of interpolators on the same Kalton space then $\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}^{-1} = \Omega_{\Phi, \Psi}$, up to bounded equivalence.

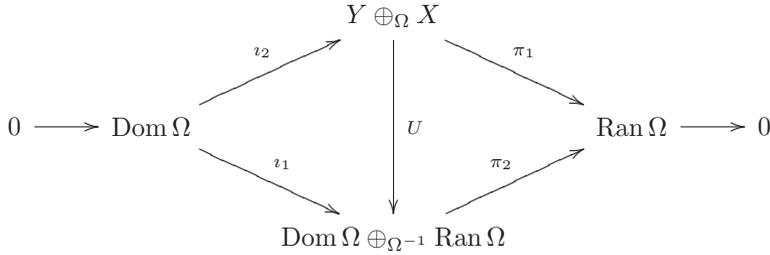
Proof. If $\sigma \in \operatorname{Ran} \Omega \subset \Sigma$ is so that $\Omega^{-1}\sigma \in \operatorname{Dom} \Omega$ then there is $x \in X$ so that $\sigma - \Omega x \in Y$ and $\Omega x = \Omega\Omega^{-1}\sigma \in Y$. Consequently, $\sigma \in Y$. That $\operatorname{Ran} \Omega^{-1} = X$ is obvious. Indeed, an obvious choice for $\Omega^{-1}\Omega x$ is x . The other is analogous. \square

We can thus form the exact sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow \operatorname{Dom} \Omega \xrightarrow{\iota_1} \operatorname{Dom} \Omega \oplus_{\Omega^{-1}} \operatorname{Ran} \Omega \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \operatorname{Ran} \Omega \longrightarrow 0, \quad (3.1)$$

with $\iota_1 x = (x, 0)$ and $\pi_1(x, \beta) = \beta$ as usual; and show it is equivalent to (2.2): The map Ω^{-1} defines the exact sequence (2.2) and, moreover:

PROPOSITION 3.4. *There is a commutative diagram*



Proof. It is enough to observe that $U(\beta, x) = (x, \beta)$ is a bijective operator that makes commutative the diagram. Indeed, U is well defined: if $(\beta, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$ then $\beta \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ and $(\beta, \Omega^{-1}\beta) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$. Thus, $(0, x - \Omega^{-1}\beta) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, hence $x - \Omega^{-1}\beta \in \text{Dom } \Omega$ and $(x, \beta) \in \text{Ran } \Omega \oplus_{\Omega^{-1}} \text{Dom } \Omega$.

U is surjective: if $(x, z) \in \text{Ran } \Omega \oplus_{\Omega^{-1}} \text{Dom } \Omega$ then $z \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ and $x - \Omega^{-1}z \in \text{Dom } \Omega$. Thus, $(z, \Omega^{-1}z), (0, x - \Omega^{-1}z) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, hence $(z, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$.

U is bounded: $\|U(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega^{-1}} = \|(x, \beta)\|_{\Omega^{-1}} = \|(x - \Omega^{-1}\beta)_D + \beta\|_R$. Since $\|\beta\|_R \leq \|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega}$ and

$$\begin{aligned}
 \|x - \Omega^{-1}\beta\|_D &= \|(0, x - \Omega^{-1}\beta)\|_{\Omega} = \|(\beta, x) - (\beta, \Omega^{-1}\beta)\|_{\Omega} \\
 &\leq C\|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega} + C\|(\beta, \Omega^{-1}\beta)\|_{\Omega} \leq C\|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega} + C\|B_p\|\|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega},
 \end{aligned}$$

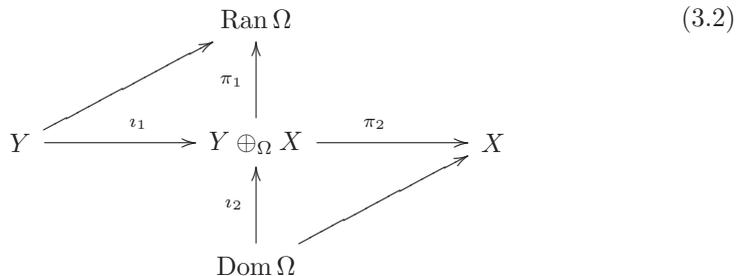
we get $\|U(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega^{-1}} \leq (C + C\|B_p\| + 1)\|(\beta, x)\|_{\Omega}$, and U^{-1} is bounded by the open mapping theorem. \square

With the same ideas we get that Ω and $(\Omega^{-1})^{-1}$ are boundedly equivalent. The dominion and range of a map can be used to detect its boundedness.

PROPOSITION 3.5. *A quasilinear map $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ is bounded if and only if $\text{Dom } \Omega = X$ and if and only if $\text{Ran } \Omega = Y$. Therefore, Ω is bounded if and only if so is Ω^{-1} .*

Proof. The first assertion is immediate. Consequently, Ω^{-1} bounded if and only if $\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1} = \text{Ran } \Omega$. Since $\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1} = Y$ this is equivalent to $\text{Ran } \Omega = Y$, which is equivalent to Ω bounded. \square

Let us consider the diagram



the unlabelled arrows are the natural inclusions. The diagram is commutative since $\pi_1\iota_1x = x$ and $\pi_2\iota_2x = x$.

PROPOSITION 3.6. *Suppose that π_2 is strictly singular. Then π_1 is strictly singular if and only if the canonical inclusion $Y \rightarrow \text{Ran } \Omega$ is strictly singular. Analogously, if π_1 is strictly singular then π_2 is strictly singular if and only if the canonical inclusion $\text{Dom } \Omega \rightarrow X$ is strictly singular.*

Proof. Using the criterion [6, Proposition 8] we get that since π_2 is strictly singular, π_1 is strictly singular if and only if so is $\pi_1 \iota_1$. □

4. Part II. Duality

To consider duality issues, we must confine ourselves to deal with Banach spaces since quasi-Banach spaces with trivial dual exist. But since a twisted sum of Banach space can be a quasi-Banach (non-Banach) space, we must also restrict ourselves to consider only exact sequences $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ in which the three terms Y, Z, X are Banach spaces. When $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ is quasilinear, then we only know that $Y \oplus_\Omega X$ is a quasi-Banach space. To guarantee that it is isomorphic to a Banach space, we must impose to the map Ω an additional condition:

DEFINITION 4.1. *A quasilinear map $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ is said to be a 1-quasilinear map if there is a constant C such that for all finite sequences of elements $x_1, \dots, x_N \in X$*

(a) $\Omega(\sum_{n=1}^N x_n) - \sum_{n=1}^N \Omega(x_n) \in Y$

(b) $\|\Omega(\sum_{n=1}^N x_n) - \sum_{n=1}^N \Omega(x_n)\|_Y \leq C \sum_{n=1}^N \|x_n\|_X$.

If Ω is 1-quasilinear then $\|\cdot\|_\Omega$ is equivalent to a norm, and thus $X \oplus_\Omega Y$ is a Banach space. Kalton showed [15] that quasilinear maps on B -convex Banach spaces are 1-quasilinear while Kalton and Roberts [18] showed that quasilinear maps on \mathcal{L}_∞ spaces are 1-quasilinear. We will say that a quasilinear map $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ has *dense domain* if $\text{Dom } \Omega$ is a dense subspace of X .

PROPOSITION 4.2. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with dense domain. Then the map $J : \text{Dom } \Omega \times Y \rightarrow Y \oplus_\Omega X$ given by $J(x, y) = (y, x)$ is a continuous operator with dense range.*

Proof. Let $(x, y) \in \text{Dom } \Omega \times Y$. Then

$$\|J(x, y)\|_\Omega = \|y - \Omega x\|_Y + \|x\|_X \leq C(\|y\|_Y + \|\Omega x\|_Y) + \|x\|_X \leq C(\|x\|_D + \|y\|_Y).$$

For the second part, let $(\beta, x) \in Y \oplus_\Omega X$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, and consider the exact sequence (2.1). Since $\text{Dom } \Omega$ is dense in X , we can select $z \in \text{Dom } \Omega$ such that $\|q(\beta, x) - z\|_X < \varepsilon$. Then $(\beta, x - z) \in Y \oplus_\Omega X$ and $\text{dist}((\beta, x - z), \ker q) < \varepsilon$. So we can choose $y \in Y$ such that $\|(\beta, x) - (y, z)\| < \varepsilon$. □

COROLLARY 4.3. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with dense domain. Then*

- (1) Ω^{-1} has dense domain; i.e. Y is continuously embedded and dense in $\text{Ran } \Omega$.
- (2) $(\text{Ran } \Omega)^*$ is continuously embedded in Y^* .

Proof. (1) If $y \in Y$ then $(y, 0) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, hence $y \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ and $\|y\|_R \leq \|(y, 0)\|_{\Omega} = \|y\|_Y$. Let $\beta \in \text{Ran } \Omega$ and $\varepsilon > 0$, and take $x \in X$ with $(\beta, x) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$. By proposition 4.2, there is $(y, z) \in Y \times \text{Dom } \Omega$ such that $\|(\beta, x) - (y, z)\|_{\Omega} < \varepsilon$. Thus, $\|\beta - y\|_R \leq \|(\beta, x) - (y, z)\|_{\Omega} < \varepsilon$. Note that Ω^{-1} is defined in $\text{Ran } \Omega$ and, by proposition 3.3, $\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1} = Y$. (2) follows from (1). \square

Consider the dual sequences of (2.1) and (2.2), namely:

$$0 \longrightarrow X^* \xrightarrow{\pi_2^*} (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^* \xrightarrow{i_1^*} Y^* \longrightarrow 0, \tag{4.1}$$

$$0 \longrightarrow (\text{Ran } \Omega)^* \xrightarrow{\pi_1^*} (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^* \xrightarrow{i_2^*} (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \longrightarrow 0. \tag{4.2}$$

By proposition 4.2, the conjugate operator $J^* : (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^* \rightarrow (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \times Y^*$ is continuous and injective. Therefore, if $F \in (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$ then $J^*F = (\alpha^*, y^*) \in (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \times Y^*$.

PROPOSITION 4.4. *Let Ω be a quasilinear map from X to Y with dense domain. Let $F \in (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$ and suppose that $J^*F = (\alpha^*, y^*)$. Then $j^*F = y^*$ and $i^*F = \alpha^*$.*

Proof. Let $F \in (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$, $y \in Y$ and $x \in \text{Dom } \Omega$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \langle j^*F, y \rangle &= \langle F, jy \rangle = \langle F, (y, 0) \rangle = \langle F, J(0, y) \rangle \\ &= \langle J^*F, (0, y) \rangle = \langle (\alpha^*, y^*), (0, y) \rangle = \langle y^*, y \rangle, \end{aligned}$$

and similarly $\langle i^*F, x \rangle = \langle \alpha^*, x \rangle$. \square

We pass to the definition of the dual 1-quasilinear map. Since X^* is a subspace of $(\text{Dom } \Omega)^*$, Proposition 4.4 allows us to define a map Ω^* as follows:

DEFINITION 4.5. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with dense domain, and let B be a homogeneous bounded selection for the quotient map i_1^* . We define the map $\Omega^* : Y^* \rightarrow (\text{Dom } \Omega)^*$ by $J^*By^* = (\Omega^*y^*, y^*)$.*

PROPOSITION 4.6. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with dense domain. The map $\Omega^* : Y^* \curvearrowright X^*$ is 1-quasilinear with ambient space $(\text{Dom } \Omega)^*$ and there exists an isomorphism from $X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$ onto $(Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$.*

Proof. Since B is a selector for i_1^* , for every finite set y_1^*, \dots, y_n^* one has $\sum B(y_i^*) - B(\sum y_i^*) \in \ker i_1^* = \text{Im } \pi_2^*$ and thus

$$\begin{aligned} J^* \sum B(y_i^*) - J^*B \left(\sum y_i^* \right) &= \sum (\Omega^*(y_i^*), y_i^*) - \left(\Omega^* \left(\sum y_i^* \right), \sum y_i^* \right) \\ &= \left(\sum \Omega^*(y_i^*) - \Omega^* \left(\sum y_i^* \right), 0 \right) \\ &\in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^* \end{aligned}$$

hence $\sum \Omega^*(y_i^*) - \Omega^*(\sum y_i^*) \in X^*$ and $\| \sum \Omega^*(y_i^*) - \Omega^*(\sum y_i^*) \|_{X^*} \leq 2\|B\| \sum \|y_i^*\|_{Y^*}$.

We claim that $X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^* = J^*((Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*)$. Indeed, if $(\alpha^*, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$ then $\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^* \in X^*$. Thus, $(\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^*, 0) \in J^*((Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*)$, hence $(\alpha^*, y^*) = (\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^*, 0) + J^*By^* \in J^*((Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*)$. Conversely, if $(\alpha^*, y^*) = J^*F$ for some $F \in (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$ then $i_1^*F = y^*$. Thus, $J^*(F - By^*) = (\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^*, 0) \in \ker i_1^*$, hence $\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^* \in X^*$, and we get $(\alpha^*, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$.

Now we consider the formal identity map $W : X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^* \rightarrow (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \times Y^*$ defined by $W(\alpha^*, y^*) = (\alpha^*, y^*)$. Since $W(\alpha^*, y^*) = (\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^*, 0) + J^*By^*$, we get

$$\begin{aligned} \|W(\alpha^*, y^*)\| &\leq \|(\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^*, 0)\| + \|J^*By^*\| \\ &\leq \|\alpha^* - \Omega^*y^*\|_{X^*} + \|J^*\| \cdot \|B\| \cdot \|y^*\|_{Y^*} \\ &\leq \|J^*\| \cdot \|B\| \cdot \|(\alpha^*, y^*)\|_{\Omega^*}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, W is continuous. Since J^{*-1} is a closed operator, $V = J^{*-1}W$ is a closed bijective operator from $X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$ onto $(Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$. By the closed graph theorem, V is an isomorphism. □

We will refer to Ω^* as the *adjoint of Ω* . We have the following duality relations.

PROPOSITION 4.7. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with dense domain.*

- (1) $\text{Ran } \Omega^* = (\text{Dom } \Omega)^*$
- (2) $\text{Dom } \Omega^* = (\text{Ran } \Omega)^*$.

Proof. (1) If $\alpha^* \in (\text{Dom } \Omega)^*$, there is $F \in (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$ such that $i_1^*F = \alpha^*$. Then $J^*F = (\alpha^*, y^*)$, hence $(\alpha^*, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$, and thus $\alpha^* \in \text{Ran } \Omega^*$.

- (2) Suppose that $y^* \in \text{Dom } \Omega^* = \{y^* \in Y^* : \Omega^*y^* \in X^*\}$. Then $(0, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$, hence $F = V(0, y^*) \in (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$. Since $i^*F = 0$, we get $F \in \text{Im } p^*$, hence $y^* \in (\text{Ran } \Omega)^*$. If $y^* \in (\text{Ran } \Omega)^*$, then $y^* \in Y^*$ by corollary 4.3. Moreover, $V^{-1}p^*y^* = (0, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$. Then $\Omega^*y^* \in X^*$, hence $y^* \in \text{Dom } \Omega^*$. □

The next result shows that $(\Omega^*)^{-1}$ and $(\Omega^{-1})^*$ are equivalent.

THEOREM 4.8. *The exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow (\text{Ran } \Omega)^* \xrightarrow{\pi_1^*} (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^* \xrightarrow{i_2^*} (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \longrightarrow 0,$$

generated by the 1-quasilinear map $(\Omega^{-1})^$ and the exact sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Dom } \Omega^* \xrightarrow{i_2} X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^* \xrightarrow{\pi_1} \text{Ran } \Omega^* \longrightarrow 0$$

generated by $(\Omega^)^{-1}$ are equivalent.*

Proof. Proposition 4.7 allows us to write the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & (\text{Ran } \Omega)^* & \xrightarrow{\pi_1^*} & (Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^* & \xrightarrow{i_2^*} & (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \parallel & & J^* \downarrow & & \parallel \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \text{Dom } \Omega^* & \xrightarrow{i_2} & X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^* & \xrightarrow{\pi_1} & \text{Ran } \Omega^* \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

and theorem 4.6 shows that J^* makes it commutative: $J^*\pi_1^* = (\pi_1 J)^*$ and $\pi_1 J^* = i_2^*$. □

We describe next the duality action of $X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$ on (a dense subspace of) $Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$.

THEOREM 4.9. *Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with dense domain.*

- Given $(\alpha^*, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$ and $(y, z) \in J(\text{Dom } \Omega \times Y)$,

$$\langle V(\alpha^*, y^*), (y, z) \rangle = \langle \alpha^*, z \rangle + \langle y^*, y \rangle.$$

- There exists $C > 0$ such that for each $z \in \text{Dom } \Omega$ and $y^* \in Y^*$,

$$|\langle y^*, \Omega z \rangle + \langle \Omega^* y^*, z \rangle| \leq C \|y^*\|_{Y^*} \|z\|_X.$$

Proof. For the first part, $\langle V(\alpha^*, y^*), J(z, y) \rangle = \langle (\alpha^*, y^*), (z, y) \rangle = \langle \alpha^*, z \rangle + \langle y^*, y \rangle$. For the second part, note that $(\Omega z, z) \in Y \oplus_{\Omega} X$, $(\Omega^* y^*, y^*) \in X^* \oplus_{\Omega^*} Y^*$ and

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle y^*, \Omega z \rangle + \langle \Omega^* y^*, z \rangle| &= |\langle V(\Omega^* y^*, y^*), (\Omega z, z) \rangle| \\ &\leq \|V\| \cdot \|(\Omega^* y^*, y^*)\|_{\Omega^*} \|(\Omega z, z)\|_{\Omega} \\ &\leq \|V\| \cdot \|B_{j^*}\| \cdot \|y^*\|_{Y^*} \|z\|_X. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Summing up since any exact sequence $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Z \rightarrow Z \rightarrow 0$ of Banach spaces has a dual sequence $0 \rightarrow X^* \rightarrow Z^* \rightarrow X^* \rightarrow 0$, one can associate a classical 1-quasilinear map $\Omega^* : Y^* \rightarrow X^*$ to any classical 1-quasilinear map $\Omega : X \rightarrow Y$. The quasilinear map Ω^* exists but is not unique. A different thing is what occurs with 1-quasilinear maps $X \curvearrowright Y$ with ambient space Σ as those we are dealing with in this paper. Let us first revisit the so-called Kalton duality explained in [11] for classical quasilinear maps

DEFINITION 4.10. *Two 1-quasilinear maps $\Omega : B \rightarrow A$ and $\Phi : A^* \rightarrow B^*$ are called bounded duals to one of the other if there is $C = C(\Omega, \Phi) > 0$ such that for every $b \in B, a^* \in A^*$ one has*

$$|\langle \Omega b, a^* \rangle + \langle b, \Phi a^* \rangle| \leq C \|b\| \|a^*\|.$$

It is easy to check that if Φ, Ψ are both bounded duals of Ω then $\Phi - \Psi$ is bounded:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (\Phi - \Psi)(x), y \rangle &= \langle \Phi x, y \rangle + \langle x, \Omega y \rangle - \langle x, \Omega y \rangle - \langle \Psi x, y \rangle \\ &\leq (C(\Phi, \Omega) + C(\Psi, \Omega)) \|x\| \|y\| \end{aligned}$$

PROPOSITION 4.11. *If Ω generates the exact sequence $0 \rightarrow A \xrightarrow{\iota} A \oplus_{\Omega} B \xrightarrow{\pi} B \rightarrow 0$ and Φ is a bounded dual of Ω then Φ generates the dual sequence $0 \rightarrow B^* \rightarrow (A \oplus_{\Omega} B)^* \rightarrow A^* \rightarrow 0$, with the meaning that there is an operator*

$D : B^* \oplus_{\Phi} A^* \longrightarrow (A \oplus_{\Omega} B)^*$ given by

$$\langle D(b^*, a^*), (a, b) \rangle = \langle b^*, b \rangle + \langle a^*, a \rangle$$

making a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & B^* & \xrightarrow{\iota} & B^* \oplus_{\Phi} A^* & \xrightarrow{\pi} & A^* \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & \Downarrow & & \downarrow D & & \Downarrow \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & B^* & \xrightarrow{\pi^*} & (A \oplus_{\Omega} B)^* & \xrightarrow{\iota^*} & A^* \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

In particular, the spaces $B^* \oplus_{\Phi} A^*$ and $(A \oplus_{\Omega} B)^*$ are isomorphic via the pairing

$$\langle (b^*, a^*), (a, b) \rangle = \langle b^*, b \rangle + \langle a^*, a \rangle$$

Proof. The continuity of D is:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle b^*, b \rangle + \langle a^*, a \rangle &= \langle b^*, b \rangle + \langle a^*, a - \Omega b \rangle + \langle a^*, \Omega b \rangle \\ &= \langle b^* - \Phi a^*, b \rangle + \langle \Phi a^*, b \rangle + \langle a^*, a - \Omega b \rangle + \langle a^*, \Omega b \rangle \\ &\leq C \|a^*\| \|b\| + \|a^*\| \|a - \Omega b\| + \|b^*\| \|b^* - \Phi a^*\| \\ &\leq C' \|(a, b)\|_{\Omega} \|(b^*, a^*)\|_{\Phi}. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover D makes the diagram commutative: $D\iota = \pi^*$ since

$$D\iota(b^*)(a, b) = D(b^*, 0)(a, b) = \langle b^*, b \rangle = b^* \pi(a, b) = \pi^*(b^*)(a, b)$$

while $\iota^* D = \pi$ since

$$\iota^* D(b^*, a^*)(a) = D(b^*, a^*)(a, 0) = \langle a^*, a \rangle = \pi(b^*, a^*)(a).$$

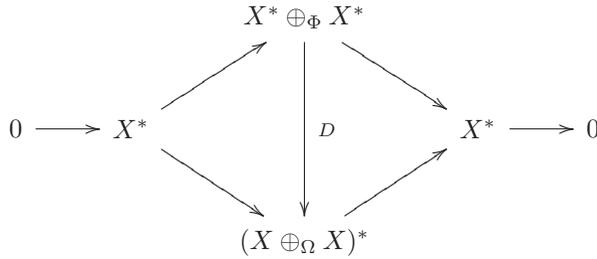
Finally, D is an isomorphism by the 3-lemma. □

The approach via Kalton duality presents some difficulties in the context of this paper in which quasilinear maps take values in some ambient space. Let us formulate the result in a typical situation: complex interpolation theory. Let (X_0, X_1) be a Banach couple with sum (or ambient space) Σ and intersection Δ , which is equipped with the norm $x \in X_0 \cap X_1 \longmapsto \max(\|x\|_0, \|x\|_1)$. We assume that (X_0, X_1) is regular according to Cwikel [12], i.e. Δ is dense in each X_i . Cwikel shows in [12, Theorem 3.1]:

★ Each X_i^* embeds into Δ^* in such a way that $X_0^* \cap X_1^* = \Sigma^*$.

Let $\Omega : X_0 \cap X_1 \longrightarrow \Sigma$ and $\Phi : X_0^* \cap X_1^* \longrightarrow \Sigma$ be homogeneous maps. Observe that the duality conditions $\langle \Omega x, y \rangle$ and $\langle x, \Phi y \rangle$ make sense: $\Omega x \in \Sigma$, $y \in \Sigma^*$ and $x \in \Delta$, $\Phi y \in \Sigma = \Delta^*$. Let now X be a Banach space so that $\Delta \subset X \subset \Sigma$ and $\Sigma^* \subset X^* \subset \Delta^*$ with Δ is still dense in X and Σ^* dense in X^* . Assume that $\Omega : X \curvearrowright X$ is a quasilinear map with ambient space Σ and $\Phi : X^* \curvearrowright X^*$ is a quasilinear map with ambient space Δ^* . If there exists $C > 0$ such that for $x \in X_0 \cap X_1 = \Delta$, $y \in X_0^* \cap X_1^* = \Sigma^*$ one has $|\langle \Omega x, y \rangle + \langle x, \Phi y \rangle| \leq C \|x\| \|y\|$ then Ω, Φ are bounded duals

to one of each other since there is an isomorphism $D(x^*, y^*)(y, x) = \langle x^*, x \rangle + \langle y^*, y \rangle$ making the diagram



commute. This is a reformulation of what was already proved before and is precisely the context presented in [5]. To provide a more general version, we will use the following approach:

THEOREM 4.12. *Let X, Y be reflexive Banach spaces so that:*

- *Both X and X^* embed into an ambient space Σ in such a way that there is a subspace Σ_0 that is dense both in X and X^* and $\Sigma \subset \Sigma_0^*$.*
- *Both Y and Y^* embed into an ambient space Θ in such a way that there is a subspace Θ_0 that is dense both in Y and Y^* and $\Theta \subset \Theta_0^*$.*

Let $\Omega : X \curvearrowright Y$ be a 1-quasilinear map with ambient space Θ and such that $\Omega[\Sigma_0] \subset \Theta_0$ and let $\Phi : Y^ \curvearrowright X^*$ be a 1-quasilinear map with ambient space Σ and such that $\Phi[\Theta_0] \subset \Sigma_0$. If the following condition holds:*

★★ *There is $C > 0$ so that for every $x \in \sigma, y \in \theta$ one has $|\langle \Omega x, y \rangle + \langle x, \Phi y \rangle| \leq C \|x\|_X \|y\|_{Y^*}$*

then Ω and Φ are bounded duals, so that the sequences $0 \rightarrow Y \rightarrow Y \oplus_{\Omega} X \rightarrow X \rightarrow 0$ and $0 \rightarrow X^ \rightarrow X^* \oplus_{\Phi} Y^* \rightarrow Y^* \rightarrow 0$ are dual one of the other and the spaces $X^* \oplus_{\Phi} Y^*$ and $(Y \oplus_{\Omega} X)^*$ are isomorphic under the duality*

$$\langle (\eta, y^*), (\omega, x) \rangle = \langle \eta, x \rangle + \langle \omega, y^* \rangle.$$

We connect now inversion and duality.

LEMMA 4.13. *Under conditions proposition 4.12, $(\text{Dom } \Omega)^{\perp} = \text{Dom } \Phi$ with the meaning $\mu \in (\text{Dom } \Omega)^{\perp} \iff j^* \mu \in \text{Dom } \Phi$.*

Proof. Pick $\mu \in (\text{Dom } \Omega)^{\perp}$ with $\|\mu\| = 1$. Since $\mu \in (\text{Dom } \Omega)^{\perp} \iff \mu(0, b) = 0$ for all $b \in \text{Dom } \Omega$ then $\mu((\Omega b, b)) = \mu((\Omega b, 0)) = \langle \mu, j\Omega b \rangle$ and also $|\langle j^* \mu, \Omega b \rangle| = |\langle \mu, j\Omega b \rangle| \leq C \|b\|$ one gets from the estimate $|\langle \Omega b, j^* \mu \rangle + \langle b, \Phi j^* \mu \rangle| \leq C \|b\| \|\mu\|$ that $|\langle b, \Phi j^* \mu \rangle| \leq C' \|b\|$ for all $b \in \text{Dom } \Omega$ and since $\text{Dom } \Omega$ is dense in B by the hypotheses, $|\langle b, \Phi j^* \mu \rangle| \leq C' \|b\|$ for all $b \in B$; namely, $\Phi j^* \mu \in B^*$ which means that $j^* \mu \in \text{Dom } \Phi$. □

THEOREM 4.14. *If Ω, Φ are in the conditions of the previous proposition and satisfy condition (★★) then $(\Phi)^{-1} \sim (\Omega^{-1})^*$.*

Proof. Since Ω and Φ are bounded duals, there is no loss of generality replacing Φ by Ω^* . The proof is a drawing, in fact, two:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & \text{Ran } \Omega & & & & (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* \\
 & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow \\
 \text{Dom } \Omega^{-1} & \longrightarrow & Z & \longrightarrow & \text{Ran } \Omega^{-1} & & (\text{Ran } \Omega^{-1})^* \longrightarrow Z^* \longrightarrow (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^* \\
 & & \uparrow & & & & \uparrow \\
 & & \text{Dom } \Omega & & & & (\text{Ran } \Omega)^*
 \end{array}$$

containing the two representations for Z and their duals for Z^* . The exactness of the sequences for Z means $\text{Ran } \Omega = Z/\text{Dom } \Omega$, hence $(\text{Ran } \Omega)^* = (\text{Dom } \Omega)^\perp$. Analogously $(\text{Ran } \Omega^{-1})^* = (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^\perp$ and the right diagram becomes

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* & & \\
 & & \uparrow & & \\
 (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^\perp & \longrightarrow & Z^* & \longrightarrow & (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^* \\
 & & \uparrow & & \\
 & & (\text{Dom } \Omega)^\perp & &
 \end{array}$$

Since the horizontal sequence is the dual of the original sequence Ω and the vertical is the dual of Ω^{-1} , the diagram is

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 & & \text{Ran } ((\Omega^{-1})^*)^{-1} = (\text{Dom } \Omega)^* & & \\
 & & \uparrow & & \\
 \text{Dom } (\Omega^*)^{-1} = (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^\perp & \longrightarrow & Z^* & \longrightarrow & \text{Ran } (\Omega^*)^{-1} = (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^* \\
 & & \uparrow & & \\
 & & \text{Dom } ((\Omega^{-1})^*)^{-1} = (\text{Dom } \Omega)^\perp & &
 \end{array}$$

Now apply proposition 4.13: use $(\text{Dom } \Omega)^\perp = \text{Dom } \Omega^*$ to get $\text{Dom } (\Omega^*)^{-1} = (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^*$ and $(\text{Dom } \Omega)^* = \text{Ran } \Omega^*$ to get $\text{Ran } (\Omega^*)^{-1} = (\text{Dom } \Omega^{-1})^* = \text{Ran } (\Omega^{-1})^*$. The horizontal sequence Ω^* is now

$$0 \longrightarrow \text{Dom } (\Omega^{-1})^* \longrightarrow Z^* \longrightarrow \text{Ran } (\Omega^{-1})^* \longrightarrow 0$$

therefore $\Omega^* = ((\Omega^{-1})^*)^{-1}$ and thus $(\Omega^*)^{-1} = (\Omega^{-1})^*$. □

5. Applications

Given a suitable pair of Banach spaces (X_0, X_1) with ambient space Σ , one can consider the sequence of Schechter interpolators $\Delta_{k,\theta}(f) = f^{(k)}(\theta)(1/2)/k!$ defined on the suitable Calderón space \mathcal{C} corresponding to the pair, see [1] or [21] for details. With those ingredients, one can generate, following [20], the family of associated

Rochberg spaces $\mathcal{R}_n(\theta) = \{(\Delta_{n-1,\theta}(f), \dots, \Delta_{0,\theta}(f)) : f \in \mathcal{C}\}$, that generalize the complex interpolation space $\mathcal{R}_1(\theta) = (X_0, X_1)_\theta$ and twisted sum space $\mathcal{R}_2(\theta) = \mathcal{R}_1(\theta) \oplus_{\Omega_\theta} \mathcal{R}_1(\theta)$, where Ω_θ is the differential quasilinear map associated to the couple (Δ_1, Δ_0) . It was shown in [6] that for each pair $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ with $n = m + k$, there are natural exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_{m,\theta} \xrightarrow{i_{m,n}} \mathcal{R}_{n,\theta} \xrightarrow{\pi_{n,k}} \mathcal{R}_{k,\theta} \longrightarrow 0,$$

that can be arranged forming commutative diagrams of exact sequences (we omit from now on the initial and final arrows $0 \rightarrow \cdot$ and $\cdot \rightarrow 0$ and the parameter θ)

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{R}_k & \xlongequal{\quad} & \mathcal{R}_k & & \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \\ \mathcal{R}_n & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_{n+m} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_m \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{R}_{n-k} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_{n+m-k} & \longrightarrow & \mathcal{R}_m \end{array}$$

Let $\Omega_{m,n} : \mathcal{R}_m \curvearrowright \Sigma^n$ be the quasilinear map associated with the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_{n+m} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_m \rightarrow 0$.

We shall consider three situations: first, the case of complex interpolation for the pair (ℓ_∞, ℓ_1) in which the involved differentials are not linear or bounded; second, translation operators which are bounded and homogeneous; third, the case of weighted Köthe spaces, in which the differentials are linear unbounded operators.

5.1. Higher-order Kalton–Peck maps

Our results will complete those in [9]. The interpolators δ'_θ and δ_θ that define complex interpolation yield as interpolation space $X_\theta = (\ell_\infty, \ell_1)_\theta = \ell_p$ for $p = \theta^{-1}$ with associated differential $\text{KP} : X_\theta \curvearrowright X_\theta$, usually called the Kalton–Peck map,

$$\text{KP}(x) = p x \log \frac{|x|}{\|x\|_p}$$

and associated twisted sum space $X_\theta \oplus_{\text{KP}} X_\theta = Z_p$, usually called the Kalton–Peck space [17]. According to [17, Lemma 5.3 (c)], see also [9], Dom KP is the Orlicz sequence space ℓ_{f_p} generated by $f_p(t) = t^p |\log t|^p$, while Ran KP can be obtained by duality as the Orlicz space $\ell_{f_p}^* = \ell_{f_p^*}$ generated by the Orlicz conjugate function f_p^* of f_p which, according to [19, Ex. 4.c.1], is equivalent to $g_q(t) = t^q |\log t|^{p(1-q)} = t^q |\log t|^{-q}$ at 0, for $pq = p + q$. We now follow [5, 6, 9] to construct the associated Rochberg spaces. Let us focus at $\theta = 1/2$: in this case, each space \mathcal{R}_n is isomorphic to its dual and this allows us to compare the associated differential with its dual and uncover remarkable symmetries. Precisely, $\mathcal{R}_1 = \ell_2$, while $\mathcal{R}_2 = Z_2$, the Kalton–Peck space. Let $\text{KP}_{k,m} : \mathcal{R}_k \curvearrowright \mathcal{R}_m$ the 1-quasilinear map with ambient space ℓ_∞^m that generates the sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_m \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_k \rightarrow 0$. We are not interested here in the properties of the spaces \mathcal{R}_n , a topic studied in [5, 6, 9], but

in the properties of the maps $\text{KP}_{k,m}$. The case $m = k = 1$ is in [17]. In general, one has:

THEOREM 5.1. *The 1-quasilinear maps $\text{KP}_{k,m}$ and $(\text{KP}_{m,k})^*$ are isomorphic.*

Proof. It was proved in [5] that for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there is an isomorphism $u_n = \mathcal{R}_n \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_n^*$ given by

$$u_n (a_{n-i})_{i=1}^n = ((-1)^{n-i} a_{n-i})_{i=1}^n.$$

such that for each $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n = m + k$ the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{CD} 0 @>>> \mathcal{R}_m @>{i_{m,n}}>> \mathcal{R}_n @>{\pi_{n,k}}>> \mathcal{R}_k @>>> 0 \\ @. @V{(-1)^k u_m}VV @V{u_n}VV @V{u_k}VV @. \\ 0 @>>> \mathcal{R}_m^* @>{\pi_{n,m}^*}>> \mathcal{R}_n^* @>{i_{k,n}^*}>> \mathcal{R}_k^* @>>> 0 \end{CD} \tag{5.1}$$

which implies that $\text{KP}_{m,k}^*$ is equivalent to $(-1)^k u_m \text{KP}_{k,m} u_k^{-1}$. □

This yields the estimate:

$$\begin{aligned} & | \langle \text{KP}_{m,k}(a_0, \dots, a_{m-1}), (x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}) \rangle \\ & \quad + \langle (-1)^k u_m \text{KP}_{k,m} u_k^{-1}(x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}), (a_0, \dots, a_{m-1}) \rangle | \\ & \leq C \| (a_0, \dots, a_{m-1}) \|_{\mathcal{R}_m} \| (x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}) \|_{\mathcal{R}_k} \end{aligned}$$

We know from [6] that

$$\begin{aligned} \text{KP}_{1,2}(x) &= 2x \left(\log^2 \frac{|x|}{\|x\|}, \log \frac{|x|}{\|x\|} \right) \\ \text{KP}_{2,1}(y, x) &= 2 \left(y - 2x \log \frac{|x|}{\|x\|} \right) \log \frac{|y - 2x \log \frac{|x|}{\|x\|}|}{\|y - 2x \log \frac{|x|}{\|x\|}\|} + 2x \log^2 \frac{|x|}{\|x\|} \end{aligned}$$

and therefore the estimate $| \langle \text{KP}_{1,2}(x), z \rangle - \langle x, u_1 \text{KP}_{2,1} u_2(z) \rangle | \leq C \|x\|_{\ell_2} \|z\|_{Z_2}$ becomes

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| 2xz_1 \log^2 \frac{|x|}{\|x\|} + 2xz_2 \log \frac{|x|}{\|x\|} \right. \\ & \quad \left. - x \left(z_1 - 2z_2 \log \frac{|z_2|}{\|z_2\|} \right) \log \frac{|z_1 + 2z_2 \log \frac{|z_2|}{\|z_2\|}|}{\|z_1 + 2z_2 \log \frac{|z_2|}{\|z_2\|}\|} - 2z_2 \log^2 \frac{|z_2|}{\|z_2\|} \right| \\ & \leq C \|x\|_{\ell_2} \| (z_1, z_2) \|_{Z_2} \end{aligned}$$

Beware that the u'_n s cannot be deleted. For instance, $(\text{KP}x, x) \in Z_2$ while $(\text{KP}x, -x) \notin Z_2$, no matter if Z_2 and $u_2[Z_2]$ are isometric.

5.2. Translation operators

Given a complex interpolation pair (X_0, X_1) on the complex domain U and $z, \theta \in U$, one can consider the pair of interpolators $(\Delta_z, \Delta_\theta)$ of evaluation at the points z and θ , respectively. Let $T_{z,\theta}$ be the associated quasilinear map, usually called the translation map. Let B_θ be a bounded homogeneous selector for Δ_θ , one has $T_{z,\theta} = B_\theta(z)$ and therefore $T_{z,\theta} : X_\theta \rightarrow X_z$ is a bounded homogeneous map. Quite clearly, one has $\text{Dom } T_{z,\theta} = X_\theta$ and $\text{Ran } T_{z,\theta} = X_z$. Therefore, $T_{z,\theta}^{-1} = T_{\theta,z}$, in accordance with the last entry in proposition 3.3. Translation operators appear also in the so-called differential methods of Cwikel *et al.* [14], and the previous results remain valid in that context.

5.3. Weighted Köthe spaces

Fix a Köthe function space X with the Radon–Nikodym property, let w_0 and w_1 be weight functions, and consider the interpolation couple (X_0, X_1) , where $X_j = X(w_j)$, $j = 0, 1$ with their natural norms. In [7, Proposition 4.1], it was shown that $X_\theta = X(w_\theta)$ for $0 < \theta < 1$, where $w_\theta = w_0^{1-\theta} w_1^\theta$. In [8], it was obtained $X(\omega_0) \cap X(\omega_1) = X(\omega_\vee)$ with $\omega_\vee = \max\{\omega_0, \omega_1\}$; $X(\omega_0) + X(\omega_1) = X(\omega_\wedge)$ with $\omega_\wedge = \min\{\omega_0, \omega_1\}$; $\text{Dom } (\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}) = X(w_\theta) \cap X(w_\theta |\log w_1/w_0|)$ and $\text{Ran } (\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}) = X(w_\theta) + X(w_\theta |\log w_1/w_0|^{-1})$. For $\Psi = \Delta'_\theta$ and $\Phi = \Delta_\theta$, we obtain $\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi} f = \log w_1/w_0 \cdot f$. Consequently, $\Omega_{\Psi, \Phi}^{-1}(x) = \Omega_{\Phi, \Psi}(x) = (\log \omega_1/\omega_0)^{-1}x$. These maps are linear but unbounded, and in this case $\text{Dom } \Omega_{\Psi, \Phi} f = \{f \in X(w) : \log w_1/w_0 \cdot f \in X(w)\} = X(w \log w_1/w_0)$. Let us consider a specially interesting case already considered in [9]. Let w be a weight sequence (we will understand as in [19, 4.e.1] a non-increasing sequence of positive numbers such that $\lim w_n = 0$ and $\sum w_n = \infty$). We set $w_0 = w^{-1}$ and $w_1 = w$ and let us consider the interpolation pair $(\ell_2(w^{-1}), \ell_2(w))$, whose complex interpolation space at $1/2$ is ℓ_2 . A homogeneous bounded selector for Δ_0 is $B(x)(z) = w^{2z-1}x$. Thus, $B(x)^n(z) = 2^n w^{2z-1} \log^n w \cdot x$ and therefore $B(x)^n(1/2) = 2^n \log^n w \cdot x$. Consequently,

$$\Omega_{(n-1, \dots, 1), 0}(x) = \left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \log^{n-1} w \cdot x, \dots, 2 \log w \cdot x \right)$$

which yields

$$\mathcal{R}_n = \{(y_{n-1}, \dots, y_1, x) \in \ell_\infty^{n-1} \times \ell_2 : (y_{n-1}, \dots, y_1) - \Omega_{(n-1, \dots, 1), 0}(x) \in \mathcal{R}_{n-1}\}$$

In particular, $\mathcal{R}_2 = \{(y, x) \in \ell_\infty \times \ell_2 : x \in \ell_2, \quad y - 2 \log w \cdot x \in \ell_2\}$ is generated by the differential $\Omega_{1,0}(x) = 2 \log w \cdot x$. Consequently, $\text{Dom } \Omega_{1,0} = \ell_2(\log w)$ and $\text{Ran } \Omega_{1,0} = \ell_2(\log^{-1} w)$ and $\Omega_{1,0}^{-1}(x) = (2 \log w)^{-1} \cdot x$. Analogously, it is now straightforward to check that

$$\text{Dom } \Omega_{(n-1, \dots, 1), 0} = \ell_2(\log^{n-1} w).$$

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