

## ON REDUCIBILITY IN BANACH SPACES AND BANACH LATTICES

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In this talk we are interested in reducibility and decomposability of a collection of non zero (positive) operators on a Banach (lattice) space. Let  $X$  be a Banach (lattice) space and  $L(X)$  be the collection of all bounded linear operators on  $X$ . A closed invariant order ideal (or subspace) is a closed ideal (or subspace) that is taken into itself by the given operator. A subset  $\Omega$  of  $L(X)$  is called decomposable (or reducible) if there exists a non trivial closed order ideal (or subspace) that is invariant for all operators in  $\Omega$ , otherwise  $\Omega$  is called indecomposable (or irreducible). The positive commutant of a positive operator  $T$  on a Banach lattice  $X$  is the collection of all positive operators on  $X$  which commutes with  $T$  and is denoted by  $\{T\}_+^c$ . Here are the examples of some results in this talk.

**Proposition 1.** *If  $K \in L(X)$  is a Lomonosov operator, then  $K$  and the continuous adjoint  $K'$  of  $K$  are compressionally reducible.*

**Theorem 1.** *If  $T \in L(X)$  is a non zero positive quasinilpotent operator and if there exists a non zero operator  $S \in \{T\}_+^c$  that dominates a non zero AM-compact operator  $K \in L(X)$ , then  $\{S, T\}$  is compressionally decomposable.*

**Theorem 2.** *Suppose  $\Omega \subseteq L(X)$ ,  $T \in \Omega$  is a non zero positive quasinilpotent operator. The following assertions are true.*

- (i) If  $T$  is compact- friendly and dominates all elements of  $\Omega$ , then  $\Omega$  is compressionally decomposable.
- (ii) If the commutant of  $T$  dominates a non zero AM-compact operator and  $T$  dominates all elements of  $\Omega$ , then  $\Omega$  is compressionally decomposable.
- (iii) If  $T$  is a Dunford-Pettis operator and  $T$  dominates all elements of  $\Omega$ , then  $\Omega$  is compressionally decomposable.

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