The Kalton years 2010-2025

A workshop in homage to Nigel Kalton

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Book of Abstracts

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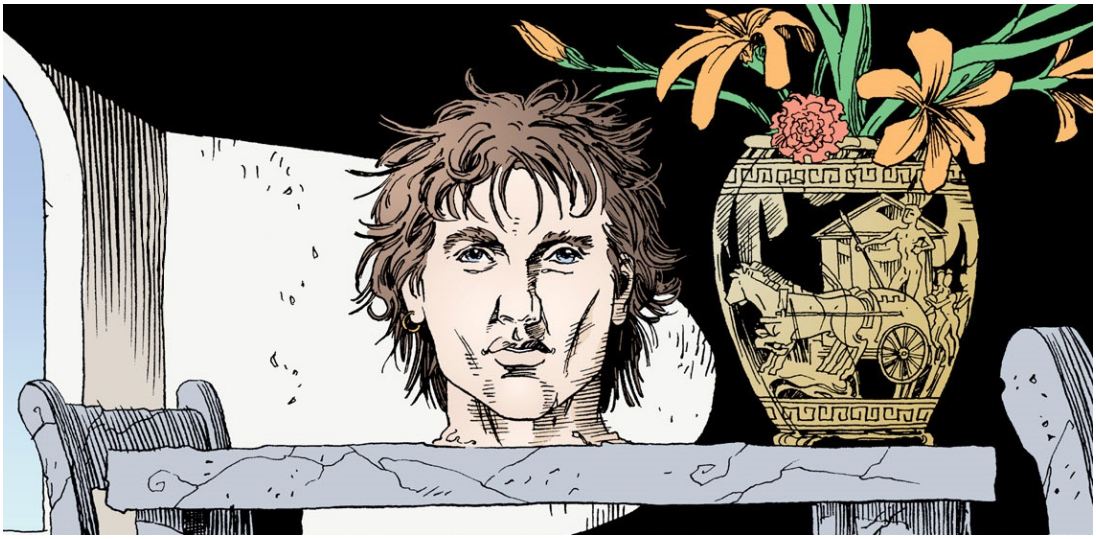
The Kalton years 2010-2025

A workshop in homage to Nigel Kalton

Nigel Kalton was an extraordinary mathematician and an important, influential source of inspiration for the Banext group at Extremadura – not to mention how much those of us lucky enough to have met Nigel miss him. In May 2026, it will be 20 years since the fabulous Banach spaces and Their Applications in Analysis conference in honor of Nigel's 60th birthday, held at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio; and 11 since its follow-up at the CIRM in Luminy. Following that tradition, we are organizing this workshop focused on Banach space theory and related areas.



This outstanding image is a slightly modified version of a drawing by the great artist Jill Thompson reimagining the myth of Orpheus. The image appears as panel 1 in p. 4 of volume 7, *Brief Lives*, of *The Sandman*, by Neil Gaiman, published by Vertigo/DC comics. The reproduction here is for non-commercial purposes and has been chosen for the workshop because of its quality and many meanings derived from the *Brief Lives* story.

Orpheus is a foundational myth in western culture. An extraordinarily gifted being (the singing of Orpheus was even able to move Hades and Persephone to tears). Maybe for that reason the Kindly Ones chased him and only let his head floating in the river. Neil Gaiman continues the history: a millenary order rescued the head and has kept it in custody to this day. *Brief Lives* begins with Andros, the current guardian, thinking: *It is a miracle, of course.* The miracle is, of course, to have been even near such an extraordinary talent.

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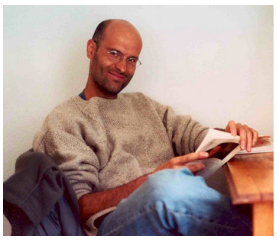
Fernando Albiac



Universidad Pública de Navarra, España

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Title: Topics and beyond, mathematics and friendship with Nigel Kalton

Abstract:

This talk is a personal and professional tribute to Nigel Kalton. I will revisit some of his remarkable contributions to some aspects of Banach space theory, with particular emphasis on areas in which I had the privilege to work closely with him, including the uniqueness of unconditional bases, nonlinear approximation, and the geometry of Lipschitz free p-spaces. I will also reflect on how Nigel's mathematical vision, originality, and generosity inspired me and profoundly influenced the course of my own academic career.

José Luis Ansorena

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Title: Lipschitz free spaces in the Kalton zone

Abstract:

Non-locally convex free Lipschitz spaces were introduced in [F. Albiac and N. J. Kalton, Lipschitz structure of quasi-Banach spaces, Israel J. Math. 170 (2009), 317–335] to provide the first examples—which turned out to be quasi-Banach spaces—of Lipschitz-isomorphic spaces that are not linearly isomorphic. The speaker, in collaboration with F. Albiac, M. Cuth and M. Doucha, conducted a systematic study of these spaces, which failed to address some of the problems raised in this seminal paper. In this talk, we will review the basic concepts of the theory, leading up to the recent advances achieved by the speaker and his collaborators.

Antonio Avilés López

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Title: Transfinite Daugavet property

Abstract:

We extend the Daugavet property (and a perfect version) to transfinite cardinals and provide a number of examples. We characterise the transfinite Daugavet in $C(K)$ spaces in terms of a cardinal index, which generalises the notion of the reaping number of a Boolean algebra. Other results concern spaces of Lipschitz functions, L_1 and L_∞ spaces, and inheritance properties. Joint work with J. Langemets, M. Martín and A. Rueda Zoca.

Florent Baudier

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Title: The Kalton program (Online conference)

Abstract:

The Kalton program is a far-reaching initiative whose goal is to reformulate, in purely metric terms, the asymptotic properties of Banach spaces. The Kalton program is inspired by the celebrated Ribe program, part of which has a similar goal, but for local properties instead. In this talk, we will survey the profound connections between the two programs, discuss their similarities, and highlight their discrepancies.

Eugene Bilokopytov

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Title: Von Neumann-Maharam problem for vector lattices

Abstract:

Given a space with a measure, its measure algebra is the quotient of the sigma-algebra with the sigma-ideal of the negligible sets. The classical Von Neumann–Maharam problem asks for a characterization of Boolean algebras which are isomorphic to measure algebras of finite measures. While open ended, this problem has motivated lots of research in Analysis and Set theory. Following Kalton, one can take a topological approach to this problem: if a complete Boolean algebra admits a metrizable order continuous uniformly exhaustive locally solid topology, then it is a measure algebra; it is then left to find conditions for existence of such a topology. The goal of the talk is to lay out similar considerations in the context of vector lattices.

Bruno M. Braga

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Title: On homeomorphisms between the spheres of ℓ_∞^k and ℓ_2^k

Abstract:

Bill Johnson asked in a MathOverFlow post in 2011 whether one can find a sequence of homeomorphisms $(f_k)_k$ between the unit spheres of the finite dimensional Banach spaces ℓ_∞^k and ℓ_2^k such that the Lipschitz constant of the f_k's are uniformly bounded. In this talk, I will discuss some recent developments on this question which provide a negative answer to Bill's question under some extra assumptions on the homeomorphisms $(f_k)_k$. The talk is based work together with Gartland, Lancien, Motakis, Pernecká, and Schlumprecht.

Félix Cabello Sánchez

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Title: Iterated extensions of Banach spaces

Abstract:

A class of objects of an additive category $\mathbf{C}$ is called a Serre class if it is closed under sub-objects, quotients, and extensions. Equivalently, for any short exact sequence $A \rightarrowtail B \twoheadrightarrow C$ in $\mathbf{C}$, the middle object B belongs to the class if and only if both A and C do. The Serre closure of a given class is defined as the smallest Serre class containing it.

Motivated by this notion, we study "iterated extensions" of Banach spaces within $\mathbf{Q}$, the category of quasi-Banach spaces and operators.

Our main result is that a quasi-Banach space X is a subspace of a quotient (equivalently, a quotient of a subspace) of an iterated extension of Banach spaces if and only if there are constants M, k such that

$$\sup_{x_i \in X} \frac{\|\sum_{i\leq n} x_i\|}{\sum_{i\leq n} \|x_i\|} \leq M \log^k(n),$$

and that this happens if and only if X is a quotient of the sequence space $\ell(f_m)$ associated with the Orlicz function $f_m(t) = t \log^m(1/t)$ for some integer m. The proof of these equivalences relies critically on a version of complex interpolation theory for quasi-Banach spaces.

Joint work with Jesús M. F. Castillo, Raúl Martínez Bohórquez and José Navarro Garmendia.

Giulia Cardoso Fantato

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Title: Uniform homeomorphisms and interpolation of families of Banach spaces

Abstract:

We investigate the existence of a uniform homeomorphism between the unit sphere of certain θ-Hilbertian spaces, including Ferenczi's uniformly convex hereditarily indecomposable Banach space, and the unit sphere of ℓ_2. Our approach is inspired by a result of Daher guaranteeing the existence of uniform homeomorphisms between the spheres of spaces arising from the complex interpolation of families of Banach spaces. We compute explicit estimates for the modulus of continuity of these homeomorphisms.

Jesús M.F. Castillo

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Title: Painted from memory

Abstract:

Willian H.G. Corrêa

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Title: Twisted Hilbert spaces not isomorphic to their duals

Abstract:

A (separable) twisted Hilbert space is a Banach space X containing an isomorphic copy of ℓ_2 such that the corresponding quotient is also isomorphic to ℓ_2. We present the first examples of twisted Hilbert spaces non isomorphic to their duals. Joint work with J. Castillo (UEX).

Willian H.G. Corrêa (Second talk)

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Title: Two steps into the homology of ℓ_2

Abstract:

In 1975, Enflo, Lindenstrauss and Pisier showed the existence of non trivial twisted Hilbert spaces, i.e., non Hilbertian Banach spaces X containing an isomorphic copy of ℓ_2 such that the corresponding quotient is also isomorphic to ℓ_2. In terms of homology, that may be described as $\mathrm{Ext}(\ell_2) \neq 0$. In this talk, we present the objects of $\mathrm{Ext}^n(\ell_2)$ and the recent result that $\mathrm{Ext}^2(\ell_2) \neq 0$. We also indicate why the problem of whether $\mathrm{Ext}^n(\ell_2) \neq 0$ for $n \geq 3$ must be hard, even if the answer is very likely positive. Joint work with F. Cabello Sánchez (UEX), J. Castillo (UEX), V. Ferenczi (USP) and R. García (UEX).

Wilson Cuellar

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Title: About algebras of operators on Z_2

Abstract:

In this talk, we study the quotient algebra $\mathcal{L}(Z_2)/\mathcal{S}(Z_2)$, where Z_2 is the Kalton-Peck space and $\mathcal{S}$ denotes the ideal of strictly singular operators. First, we use quantitative notions of singularity to extend results by Ferenczi and Galego (2007) concerning complex structures on a real Banach space and its hyperplanes. We also investigate the extension properties of operators from ℓ_2 to Z_2. Finally, we demonstrate that for a certain algebra norm $\|\cdot\|_{\mathcal{S}}$, the space $\mathcal{L}(Z_2)/\mathcal{S}(Z_2)$ is not complete, which relates to a question of Kalton and Swanson (1982).

Audrey Fovelle

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Title: The asymptotic Enflo problem

Abstract:

After reminders on the Enflo Problem and the local theory, a new approach to find an asymptotic analogue of the Enflo Problem will be introduced. In particular, we will see how one can define natural analogues for several notions of type, and some implications that can be extended. This is a joint work with F. Baudier.

María Ángeles Japón

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Title: The property M of Kalton, type functions and their applications to fixed point theory

Abstract:

A weakly null type on a Banach space X is a function of the form $\phi_{(x_n)}(x) = \limsup_n \|x_n - x\|$, where (x_n) is a weakly null sequence.

Kalton introduced property (M) as follows: weakly null types are constant on spheres about the origin.

Property (M) was an essential ingredient in Kalton's characterization of those separable Banach spaces X for which the compact operators $K(X)$ form an M-ideal in the algebra of all bounded linear operators, $L(X)$.

During this talk we will revise how the property (M) of Kalton is connected with fixed-point theory and how type functions have been shown to be an essential tool to obtain fixed-point results for nonexpansive operators in the framework of Banach spaces.

Wiesław Kubiś

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Title: Generic operators

Abstract:

An operator on a Banach space E can be called generic if its isometric copies form a residual set in the space of all operators on E. It has been known that the Gurarii space admits such an operator. We show that the universal space with Schauder decomposition (known as the Kadec–Pelczynski–Wojtaszczyk space) also admits such an operator. We shall also discuss the question which separable Banach spaces admit a generic operator.

Gilles Lancien

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Title: Nonlinear embeddings and asymptotic geometry of Banach spaces

Abstract:

In a paper published in 2008, N. Kalton and L. Randrianarivony proved some concentration inequalities for Lipschitz maps defined on Johnson or Hamming graphs with values in p- asymptotically uniformly smooth (p-AUS) reflexive Banach spaces, for $p \in (1, \infty)$. They used it to prove the uniqueness of the coarse structure of $\ell_p \oplus \ell_q$, for $1 < p, q < \infty$ and $p, q \neq 2$. They also deduced properties of the spreading models of a Banach space that coarse-Lipschitz embeds into a p-AUS reflexive Banach space. We will show why Lipschitz maps with values in reflexive asymptotic-c_0 spaces (the Tsirelson space T^* is a prototypical example) satisfy even stronger concentration properties. In particular, this forbids the coarse embeddability of ℓ_2 in those infinite dimensional spaces, which was an open question. We will also explain that concentration properties for Lipschitz maps defined on Hamming graphs are more naturally related to the properties of asymptotic models introduced by Odell and Halbeisen in 2004. This will be crucial for the proof of the coarse rigidity of the class of reflexive asymptotic-c_0 spaces and its metric characterization. This is based on already old joint works with F. Baudier, Th. Schlumprecht and P. Motakis (2018 and 2021). We will adopt a renorming free presentation based on properties of weakly null trees in the spirit of the works of R. Causey. If time permits, we will mention more recent developments in the non reflexive setting.

Sofya S. Masharipova

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Title: Non-commutative L_p-spaces associated with real von Neumann algebras (with Shukhrat M. Usmanov, UPJ)

Abstract:

We present a construction of non-commutative L_p-spaces associated with real von Neumann algebras of type III.

Pedro Martín Jiménez

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Title: Large perimeter of triangles inscribed in the unit ball of normed planes (Poster)

Abstract:

Given a normed plane, we consider the ranges of perimeters concerning some classes of triangles whose vertices are points on the unit sphere. The problems studied are essentially geometric. We try to collect several results that are scattered in different journals, comparing and improving some of them. Some illustrative examples are presented. Finally some open problems are proposed.

David Muñoz Lahoz

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Title: Wickstead's conjecture on positive projections and non-representable Banach lattice algebras

Abstract:

Consider a projection matrix with nonnegative entries and constant diagonal entries, all equal to α. Wickstead showed that, in this setting, α can only be 0 or $1/n$ for some natural number n. He also conjectured that an analogous result should hold not only for projections on $\mathbb{R}^d$, but also for positive projections $P\colon X \to X$ on an arbitrary Dedekind complete Banach lattice X. More precisely, he asked: if P can be written as $P = \alpha, \mathrm{id}_X + T$, with T disjoint from id_X (meaning that there is no positive operator below id_X that is also below T), which values can α take?

This question arises in the broader context of Banach lattice algebras. One of the central problems in this area is the representation problem: whether every Banach lattice algebra can be faithfully represented as an algebra and a lattice of regular operators on some Dedekind complete vector lattice. Wickstead showed that, if α above did not take all values in $[0, 1/2]$, then there existed Banach lattice algebras that are not unitarily representable.

In this talk, we prove that Wickstead's conjecture is true: α can only be 0 or $1/n$ for some natural number n. As a consequence, we obtain a negative answer to the representation problem: there exist Banach lattice algebras that are not representable, whether unital or not.

Raúl Pino

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Title: Rochberg spaces as generalized Z_2

Abstract:

In 1981, Kalton and Peck defined the space Z_2 bearing their name; it is, arguably, the fundamental example of non-trivial twisted Hilbert space: Z_2 is not a Hilbert space but contains a Hilbertian subspace $X \subset Z_2$ such that Z_2/X is Hilbert. At the time of its appearance, the Kalton-Peck space was found to be quite an exotic space and served as a counterexample for several problems in Banach space theory.

Some years later, in an apparently unrelated context, Richard Rochberg and Guido Weiss developed the theory of derived spaces, a generalized framework for the Complex Interpolation Theory of Banach spaces, with the objective of studying commutator estimates of BMO functions on L_p spaces. Despite the exotic character of Z_2, Rochberg and Weiss showed that the Kalton-Peck space can be naturally obtained from the theory they had just created: Z_2 is the derived space of the complex interpolation scale of ℓ_p spaces.

Pushing forward these ideas, Rochberg developed the higher order analogues of derived spaces, called from now on Rochberg spaces. Such spaces provide a connection between the Complex Interpolation Theory, the Homology of Banach spaces and the Geometry of Banach spaces: Rochberg spaces are, simultaneously, generalized Hilbert spaces and twisted sums of increasing complexity.

In this talk we will uncover this connection by focusing first on the particular case of the second Rochberg space, the Kalton-Peck space, and later on those of higher order.

Grzegorz Plebanek

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Title: Twisted sums with c_0 and the CCKY problem

Abstract:

The CCKY problem asks whether c_0 admits a nontrivial twisted sum with every nonseparable Banach space of the form $C(K)$. This problem has been shown to be undecidable within the usual axioms of set theory: it has a positive solution under the Continuum Hypothesis, while a negative answer is relatively consistent.

In particular, it is undecidable whether there exists a nontrivial short exact sequence

$$0 \to c_0 \to \boxed{?} \to C(2^{\omega_1}) \to 0,$$

where 2^{ω_1} denotes the Cantor cube of weight ω_1. Our analysis of this problem makes use of the Johnson–Lindenstrauss spaces associated with uncountable almost disjoint families.

This is joint work with Antonio Avilés and Witold Marciszewski.

Noé de Rancourt

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Title: Ergodicity of the Kalton–Peck space

Abstract:

Banach's homogeneous space problem was solved by Komorowski–Tomczak-Jaegermann (1995) and Gowers (1996), showing that a non-Hilbertian Banach space should have at least two non-isomorphic infinite-dimensional subspaces. This motivated Ferenczi and Rosendal to introduce the class of ergodic Banach spaces, i.e. separable Banach spaces having continuum-many pairwise non-isomorphic subspaces, and whose subspaces are not classifiable by real invariants. They conjectured that every non-Hilbertian separable Banach space is ergodic.

While this conjecture is still widely open, an important result by Cuellar Carrera (2018) is that non-ergodic Banach spaces should be near Hilbert, i.e. have type $2-\varepsilon$ and cotype $2+\varepsilon$ for every $\varepsilon > 0$. A natural counterexample-candidate for the Ferenczi–Rosendal conjecture was then the Kalton–Peck space Z_2, the most classical twisted Hilbert space. In this talk, I will present a joint work with Ondřej Kurka where we prove that, actually, the Kalton–Peck space is ergodic. The main ingredient in our proof is an ergodicity theorem for Orlicz sequence spaces.

Beata Randrianantoanina

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Title: Nonlinear type and metric embeddings of lamplighter metric spaces

Abstract:

Lamplighter metric spaces are a generalization of the lamplighter groups which have been a source of several interesting examples in the geometric group theory. I will present some history and some recent results joint with C. Gartland and N.L. Randrianarivony. In particular, I will present a condition on metric spaces X that characterizes when the lamplighter space La(X) contains Hamming cubes with uniformly bounded distortion.

I will finish the talk with some memories of Nigel.

Peter Scholze

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Title: Liquid functional analysis (Online conference)

Abstract:

I will discuss the theory of liquid real vector spaces, developed in joint work with Clausen. This yields a nice abelian tensor category of "complete locally <p-convex" vector spaces for any chosen $p \in (0, 1]$. I will discuss some of the basic Ext-computations that make the theory work. In order to deal with issues of nonconvexity, one has to discretize the problem and work with a ring of convergent arithmetic Laurent series.

Pedro Tradacete

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Title: Progress in Banach lattices

Abstract:

This talk aims to provide an account on recent developments in the theory of Banach lattices. In particular, we will provide an introduction to the free Banach lattice generated by a Banach space. This has proved to be a useful tool for understanding the similarities and differences between the theory of Banach spaces and that of Banach lattices. After a brief presentation of these structures, we will give an overview of the different research directions currently being explored in this area and mention some of their applications.

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Program

Tuesday, May 19	**Wednesday, May 20**	**Thursday, May 21**	**Friday, May 22**
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09:30–09:55 **Fernando Albiac**	10:05–10:50 **Noé de Rancourt**	10:05–10:50 **Willian H.G. Corrêa** (2nd talk)	10:00–10:25 **David Muñoz Lahoz**
10:05–10:50 **Grzegorz Plebanek**	10:50–11:15 Coffee break	10:50–11:15 Coffee break	10:30–10:55 **Antonio Avilés López**
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11:15–12:00 **Raúl Pino**	12:05–12:50 **Wilson Cuellar**	12:05–12:50 **Gilles Lancien**	11:30–12:15 **José Luis Ansorena**
12:05–12:50 **Willian H.G. Corrêa**	12:55–13:40 **Florent Baudier** (Online)	12:55–13:40 **Audrey Fovelle**	12:20–13:05 **Pedro Tradacete**
12:55–13:40 **Félix Cabello Sánchez**	14:00 Lunch	14:00 Lunch	13:10 Closing
14:00 Lunch	15:45–16:10 **María Ángeles Japón**	18:30 Tour	
	16:15–16:40 **Eugene Bilokopytov**	21:30 Dinner	
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	17:15–17:40 **Wiesław Kubiś**		