On isometries and Tingley's problem for combinatorial Tsirelson spaces

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In 1987, Tingley proposed a question that has since become known as Tingley's problem:

Let X and Y be normed spaces with unit spheres \mathbb{S}_X and \mathbb{S}_Y , respectively. Suppose that $U: \mathbb{S}_X \to \mathbb{S}_Y$ is a surjective isometry. Is there a linear isometry $\tilde{U}: X \to Y$ such that $\tilde{U}|_{\mathbb{S}_X} = U$?

This problem has been positively resolved for certain classical Banach spaces, including $\ell_p(\Gamma)$, $L_p(\mu)$ ($1 \leq p \leq \infty$), and $C(\Omega)$. Recently, a positive solution was also found for 2-dimensional Banach spaces, but the question remains open in higher dimensions.

In this talk, we will extend the existing results on surjective isometries of unit spheres in the Tsirelson space $T\left[\frac{1}{2}, \mathcal{S}_1\right]$ to the class of combinatorial Tsirelson spaces $T[\theta, \mathcal{S}_{\alpha}]$ for any integer $\theta^{-1} \geq 2$ and $1 \leqslant \alpha < \omega_1$, where \mathcal{S}_{α} denotes the Schreier family of order α . Additionally, we will characterize the linear isometries of these spaces.

Our findings provide an affirmative answer to Tingley's problem within the class of combinatorial Tsirelson spaces under the conditions specified.

References

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