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Q -compact sets and Q -compact maps.

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Let E be a Banach space and let $Q = (Q_n(E))_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ be an approximation scheme [see, e.g., P. L. Butzer and K. Scherer, *Approximationsprozesse und Interpolationsmethoden*, Bibliographisches Inst., Mannheim, 1968; [MR0259461 \(41 #4099\)](#)] on E . The author studies compactness relative to Q for bounded sets and linear operators. The generalized Kolmogorov numbers $\delta_n(D; Q) = \inf \{r > 0 : D \subset A + rB_E, A \in Q_n(E)\}$ are introduced for bounded sets $D \subset E$, where B_E is the closed unit ball of E . The set D is said to be Q -compact if $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \delta_n(D; Q) = 0$. The Q -compact sets are characterized as subsets of the closed convex hull of certain uniform null-sequences. It is shown that $\delta_n(D; Q)$ converges as $n \rightarrow \infty$ to a corresponding measure of non- Q -compactness for all sets D . This setting reduces to that of the usual Kolmogorov numbers and the ball measure of noncompactness if $Q_n(E)$ consists of the subspaces of E with dimension less than n .

Reviewed by [Hans-Olav Tylli](#)

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