# SOME CHANGE OF VARIABLE FORMULAS IN INTEGRAL REPRESENTATION THEORY 

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#### Abstract

Let $X, Y$ be Banach spaces and let us denote by $C(S, X)$ the space of all $X$-valued continuous functions on the compact Hausdorff space $S$, equipped with the uniform norm. We shall write $C(S, X)=C(S)$ if $X=\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$. Now, consider a bounded linear operator $T: C(S, X) \rightarrow Y$ and assume that, due to the effect of a change of variable performed by a bounded operator $V: C(S, X) \rightarrow C(S)$, the operator $T$ takes the product form $T=\theta \cdot V$, with $\theta: C(S) \rightarrow Y$ linear and bounded. In this paper, we prove some integral formulas giving the representing measure of the operator $T$, which appeared as an essential object in integral representation theory. This is made by means of the representing measure of the operator $\theta$ which is generally easier. Essentially the estimations are of the Radon-Nikodym type and precise formulas are stated for weakly compact and nuclear operators.


## 1. Introduction

Let $S$ be a compact Hausdorff space and $\mathcal{B}_{S}$ the $\sigma$-field of the Borel sets of $S$. In all what follows, $X$ and $Y$ will be fixed Banach spaces and we consider the Banach space $C(S, X)$ of all $X$-valued continuous functions on $S$, with the uniform norm; we write $C(S, X)=C(S)$ when $X=\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$. In this work, we will be concerned with the integral analysis of bounded operators $T: C(S, X) \rightarrow Y$, taking the form:

$$
\begin{equation*}
T=\theta \cdot V \tag{1.1}
\end{equation*}
$$

due to the effect of a change of variable performed by a bounded operator $V: C(S, X) \rightarrow C(S) ; \theta$ being a bounded operator on $C(S)$ with values into $Y$. When the operators $T$ and $V$ are given, we will show how to get the operator $\theta: C(S) \rightarrow Y$, satisfying the product form (1.1). Then we determine the structure of the additive operator valued measure $G: \mathcal{B}_{S} \rightarrow \mathcal{L}\left(X, Y^{* *}\right)$ attached to the operator $T$ via the integral representation:

$$
\begin{equation*}
f \in C(S, X), \quad T f=\int_{S} f d G \tag{1.2}
\end{equation*}
$$

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