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► **To cite this version:**

Luis García-Lirola, Colin Petitjean, Antonin . Prochazka, Abraham Rueda Zoca. Extremal Structure and Duality of Lipschitz Free Spaces. *Mediterranean Journal of Mathematics*, 2018, 15 (2), pp.69. 10.1007/s00009-018-1113-0 . hal-02373898

HAL Id: hal-02373898

<https://hal.science/hal-02373898>

Submitted on 21 Nov 2019

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EXTREMAL STRUCTURE AND DUALITY OF LIPSCHITZ FREE SPACES

LUIS GARCÍA-LIROLA, COLIN PETITJEAN, ANTONÍN PROCHÁZKA,
AND ABRAHAM RUEDA ZOCA

ABSTRACT. We analyse the relationship between different extremal notions in Lipschitz free spaces (strongly exposed, exposed, preserved extreme and extreme points). We prove in particular that every preserved extreme point of the unit ball is also a denting point. We also show in some particular cases that every extreme point is a molecule, and that a molecule is extreme whenever the two points, say x and y , which define it satisfy that the metric segment $[x, y]$ only contains x and y . The most notable among them is the case when the free space admits an isometric predual with some additional properties. As an application, we get some new consequences about norm attainment in spaces of vector-valued Lipschitz functions.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Lipschitz free space $\mathcal{F}(M)$ of a metric space M (also known as Arens-Eells space) is a Banach space such that every Lipschitz function on M admits a canonical linear extension defined on $\mathcal{F}(M)$ (see below for details). This fundamental linearisation property makes of Lipschitz free spaces a precious magnifying glass to study Lipschitz maps between metric spaces, and for example it relates some well-known open problems in the Banach space theory to some open problems about Lipschitz free spaces (see [15]). A considerable effort to study the linear structure and geometry of these spaces has been undergone by many researchers in the last two or three decades.

Date: September, 2017.

2010 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 46B20; Secondary 54E50.

Key words and phrases. Extreme point; Dentability; Lipschitz free; Duality; Uniformly discrete.

The research of L. García-Lirola was supported by the grants MINECO/FEDER MTM2014-57838-C2-1-P and Fundación Séneca CARM 19368/PI/14.

The research of C. Petitjean and A. Procházka was supported by the French “Investissements d’Avenir” program, project ISITE-BFC”.

The research of A. Rueda Zoca was supported by a research grant Contratos predoctorales FPU del Plan Propio del Vicerrectorado de Investigación y Transferencia de la Universidad de Granada, by MINECO (Spain) Grant MTM2015-65020-P and by Junta de Andalucía Grants FQM-0185.

In the present paper we focus on the extremal structure of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. The study of extremal structure plays an important role in optimisation (indeed we obtain some consequences in norm attainment of Lipschitz maps). It has probably started in [26], where it is proved that preserved extreme points of the unit ball $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ are always molecules (i.e. measures of the form $m_{xy} := (\delta(x) - \delta(y))/d(x, y)$). Recently Aliaga and Guirao pushed further this work (see [2]). In particular, answering a question of Weaver, they showed in the compact case that the extreme points are in fact preserved, and are exactly the molecules m_{xy} for which there are no points except x and y in the metric segment $[x, y]$. They also give a metric characterisation of preserved extreme points in full generality, which we prove also here by a different argument. More results in the same line appeared in [12], where a metric characterisation of the strongly exposed points is given.

However, the two main questions in this domain remain open:

- a) If $\mu \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$, is μ necessarily of the form $\mu = m_{xy}$ for some $x \neq y \in M$?
- b) If the metric segment $[x, y]$ does not contain any other point of M than x and y , is m_{xy} an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$?

The goal of the present article is to continue the effort in exploring the extremal structure of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ and provide affirmative answers to both previous questions a) and b) in some particular cases. For instance, we prove that for the following chain of implications

$$\text{strongly exposed} \xrightarrow{(1)} \text{denting} \xrightarrow{(2)} \text{preserved extreme} \xrightarrow{(3)} \text{extreme},$$

the converse of (2) holds true in general (Theorem 2.4) but the converse of (1) and (3) are both false (Examples 6.4 and 5.4 respectively). However, some of the previous implications are equivalences in some special classes of metric spaces. The most notable among them is the case when $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits an isometric predual with some additional properties. We are thus led to the study of preduals of free spaces which seems interesting on its own (see Section 3).

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we prove that every preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is also a denting point in full generality (Theorem 2.4) and we provide a different proof of the metric characterisation of preserved extreme points given in [2]. We also show that the canonical image $\delta(M)$ of M inside $\mathcal{F}(M)$ as well as the set of molecules joined with 0 are weakly closed in $\mathcal{F}(M)$ (Proposition 2.9 and Proposition 2.13 respectively). Next in Section 3, based on ([7, 20, 26]), we study under what circumstances $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isometric to a dual space. We also pin down a distinguished class of preduals, called natural preduals (see Definition 3.1), which turns out to be of particular interest in the later sections. In Section 4, we study the extremal structure of spaces admitting such a natural predual. In particular, we show under an additional

assumption that the set of extreme points coincides with the set of strongly exposed points (Corollary 4.2). Then in Section 5 we focus on the case when M is uniformly discrete and bounded. Under this assumption, the question b) has an affirmative answer (Proposition 5.1), the implication (1) admits a converse (Proposition 5.3), and the question a) has also an affirmative answer if moreover $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits a natural predual (Proposition 5.5). In Section 6 we show that the converse of (3) holds for certain compact spaces since the norm of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ turns out to be weak* asymptotically uniformly convex. To finish, in Section 7 we apply our work to deduce results about norm attainment of Lipschitz functions.

Notation. Throughout the paper we will only consider real Banach spaces. Given a Banach space X , we will denote by B_X (respectively S_X) the closed unit ball (respectively the unit sphere) of X . We will also denote by X^* the topological dual of X . By a *slice of the unit ball* B_X we will mean a set of the following form

$$S(f, \alpha) := \{x \in B_X : f(x) > 1 - \alpha\}, \quad f \in S_{X^*}, \alpha > 0.$$

The notations $\text{ext}(B_X)$, $\text{exp}(B_X)$, and $\text{stexp}(B_X)$ stand for the set of extreme, exposed, and strongly exposed points of B_X , respectively (we refer to [5] for formal definitions and background on this concepts). A point $x \in B_X$ is said to be a denting point of B_X if B_X admits arbitrarily small slices containing x . Given a norming subspace Y of X , we denote by $\sigma(X, Y)$ the topology on X of pointwise convergence on elements of Y . Given a topological space (T, τ) , we denote $\mathcal{C}_\tau(T)$ the space of continuous functions on T .

Given a metric space M , $B(x, r)$ denotes the closed ball in M centered at $x \in M$ with radius r . Given $x, y \in M$, we denote $[x, y]$ the *metric segment* between x and y , that is,

$$[x, y] = \{z \in M : d(x, z) + d(z, y) = d(x, y)\}.$$

We will denote by $\text{Lip}_0(M, X)$ (or simply $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ if $X = \mathbb{R}$) the space of all X -valued Lipschitz functions on M which vanish at a designated origin $0 \in M$. We will consider the norm in $\text{Lip}_0(M, X)$ given by the best Lipschitz constant, denoted $\|\cdot\|_L$. Of particular interest to us is the space of *little-Lipschitz* functions,

$$\text{lip}_0(M) := \left\{ f \in \text{Lip}_0(M) : \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \sup_{0 < d(x, y) < \varepsilon} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{d(x, y)} = 0 \right\}.$$

We denote δ the canonical isometric embedding of M into $\mathcal{F}(M)$, which is given by $\langle f, \delta(x) \rangle = f(x)$ for $x \in M$ and $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$. By a *molecule* we mean an

element of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ of the form

$$m_{xy} := \frac{\delta(x) - \delta(y)}{d(x, y)}$$

for $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$. The set of all molecules in M will be denoted by V . Note by passing that V is a norming set for $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ and so $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)} = \overline{\text{co}}(V)$. We will need for every $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, the function

$$f_{xy}(t) := \frac{d(x, y) d(t, y) - d(t, x)}{2 d(t, y) + d(t, x)}.$$

The properties collected in the next lemma have already been proved in [18]. They make of f_{xy} a useful tool for studying the geometry of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$.

Lemma 1.1. *Let $x, y \in M$ with $x \neq y$. We have*

- (a) $\frac{f_{xy}(u) - f_{xy}(v)}{d(u, v)} \leq \frac{d(x, y)}{\max\{d(x, u) + d(u, y), d(x, v) + d(v, y)\}}$ for all $u \neq v \in M$.
- (b) f_{xy} is Lipschitz and $\|f_{xy}\|_L \leq 1$.
- (c) Let $u \neq v \in M$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that $\frac{f_{xy}(u) - f_{xy}(v)}{d(u, v)} > 1 - \varepsilon$. Then

$$(1 - \varepsilon) \max\{d(x, v) + d(y, v), d(x, u) + d(y, u)\} < d(x, y).$$
- (d) If $u \neq v \in M$ and $\frac{f_{xy}(u) - f_{xy}(v)}{d(u, v)} = 1$, then $u, v \in [x, y]$.

2. GENERAL RESULTS

Our first goal is to show that every preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is also a denting point. In order to prove that result we need the following characterisation of preserved extreme points which appears in [16] and that we state for future reference.

Proposition 2.1 (Proposition 9.1 in [16]). *Let X be a Banach space, C be a closed bounded convex subset of X and $x \in C$. Then, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) x is an extreme point of \overline{C}^{ω^*} the weak*-closure of C in X^{**} .
- (ii) The slices of C containing x are a neighbourhood basis of x for the weak topology in C .
- (iii) For every sequences $\{y_n\}$ and $\{z_n\}$ in C such that $\frac{y_n + z_n}{2} \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} x$ we have that $y_n \xrightarrow{w} x$.

It is easy to check that conditions above are also equivalent to the following:

- (iii') For every $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ and sequences $\{y_n\}$ and $\{z_n\}$ in C such that $\lambda y_n + (1 - \lambda) z_n \xrightarrow{\|\cdot\|} x$ we have that $y_n, z_n \xrightarrow{w} x$.

Next lemma asserts that a net of molecules which converges to a molecule in the weak topology in fact converges in the norm topology. This lemma will be useful in the proof of Theorem 2.4 and also in order to show that the set of molecules is not far from being weakly closed (Proposition 2.13).

Lemma 2.2. *Assume $\{m_{x_\alpha y_\alpha}\}$ is a net in V which converges weakly to m_{xy} . Then $\lim_\alpha d(x_\alpha, x) = 0$ and $\lim_\alpha d(y_\alpha, y) = 0$.*

Proof. Assume that $0 < \varepsilon < \min\{d(x, y), \limsup_\alpha d(x_\alpha, x)\}$. Consider the map f given by $f(t) = (\varepsilon - d(x, t))^+$ and let $g = f - f(0) \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$. Note that $\langle g, m_{xy} \rangle = \frac{\varepsilon}{d(x, y)} > 0$. However,

$$\liminf_\alpha \langle g, m_{x_\alpha y_\alpha} \rangle = \liminf_\alpha \frac{-f(y_\alpha)}{d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha)} \leq 0,$$

a contradiction. Therefore, $\lim_\alpha x_\alpha = x$. Analogously we get that $\lim_\alpha y_\alpha = y$. □

We need the following variation of Asplund–Bourgain–Namioka superlemma [5, Theorem 3.4.1].

Lemma 2.3. *Let A, B be bounded closed convex subsets of a Banach space X and let $\varepsilon > 0$. Assume that $\text{diam}(A) < \varepsilon$ and that there is $x_0 \in A \setminus B$ which is a preserved extreme point of $\overline{\text{co}}(A \cup B)$. Then there is a slice of $\overline{\text{co}}(A \cup B)$ containing x_0 which is of diameter less than ε .*

Proof. For each $r \in [0, 1]$ let

$$C_r = \{x \in X : x = (1 - \lambda)y + \lambda z, y \in A, z \in B, \lambda \in [r, 1]\}.$$

The proof of the Superlemma says that there is r so that $\text{diam}(\overline{\text{co}}(A \cup B) \setminus \overline{C_r}) < \varepsilon$. We will show that $x_0 \notin \overline{C_r}$. Thus, any slice separating x_0 from $\overline{C_r}$ will do the work. To this end, assume that there exist sequences $\{y_n\} \subset A$, $\{z_n\} \subset B$ and $\lambda_n \in [r, 1]$ such that $x_0 = \lim_n (1 - \lambda_n)y_n + \lambda_n z_n$. By extracting a subsequence, we may assume that $\{\lambda_n\}$ converges to some $\lambda \in [r, 1]$. Note that then $x_0 = \lim_n (1 - \lambda)y_n + \lambda z_n$. Since x_0 is a preserved extreme point, this implies that $\{z_n\}$ converges weakly to x_0 by Proposition 2.1. That is impossible since $x_0 \notin B$ and B is weakly closed as being convex and closed. □

Theorem 2.4. *Let M be a pointed metric space. Then every preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is a denting point.*

Proof. Let μ be a preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$, which must be an element of V . Denote by \mathcal{S} the set of weak-open slices of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ containing μ . Consider the order $S_1 \leq S_2$ if $S_2 \subset S_1$ for $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{S}$. Using (ii) of Proposition 2.1, every finite intersection of elements of \mathcal{S} contains an element of \mathcal{S} and so (\mathcal{S}, \leq) is a

directed set. Assume that μ is not a denting point. Then, there is $\varepsilon > 0$ so that $\text{diam}(S) > 2\varepsilon$ for every $S \in \mathcal{S}$.

We distinguish two cases. Assume first that for every slice S of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ there is $\mu_S \in (V \cap S) \setminus B(\mu, \varepsilon/4)$. Then $\{\mu_S\}$ is a net in V which converges weakly to μ . By Lemma 2.2, it also converges in norm, which is impossible. Thus, there is a slice S of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ such that $\text{diam}(V \cap S) < \varepsilon/2$. Note that

$$B_{\mathcal{F}(M)} = \overline{\text{co}}(V) = \overline{\text{co}}(\overline{\text{co}}(V \cap S) \cup \overline{\text{co}}(V \setminus S))$$

and so the hypotheses of Lemma 2.3 are satisfied for $A = \overline{\text{co}}(V \cap S)$, $B = \overline{\text{co}}(V \setminus S)$, and $\mu \in A \setminus B$ (taking the closed convex hull does not change the diameter). Then there is a slice of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ containing μ of diameter less than ε , a contradiction. \square

Theorem 2.4 provides a new proof of the following result given in [12].

Corollary 2.5. *Let M be a length space. Then $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ does not have any preserved extreme point.*

Proof. The space $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has the Daugavet property whenever M is a length space [17]. In particular, every slice of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ has diameter two. Thus, $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ does not have any denting point. \square

During the preparation of this paper we have learnt that Aliaga and Guirao [2] characterised metrically the preserved extreme points of free spaces. In the following pages we provide an alternative proof of their result which accidentally reproves our Theorem 2.4.

Theorem 2.6. *Let M be a pointed metric space and $x, y \in M$. The following are equivalent:*

- (i) *The molecule m_{xy} is a denting point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$.*
- (ii) *For every $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that every $z \in M$ satisfies*

$$(1 - \delta)(d(x, z) + d(z, y)) < d(x, y) \implies \min\{d(x, z), d(y, z)\} < \varepsilon.$$

Proof of (i) \implies (ii). In fact we are going to show that negation of (ii) implies that m_{xy} is not a preserved extreme point. Since denting points are trivially preserved extreme points, this will show at once that m_{xy} is not denting.

So let us fix $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$ there exists $z_n \in M$ such that

$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right) (d(x, z_n) + d(z_n, y)) < d(x, y)$$

but $\min\{d(x, z_n), d(y, z_n)\} \geq \varepsilon$. Let μ be a w^* -cluster point of $\{z_n\}$ ($\{z_n\}$ is clearly bounded). By lower semicontinuity of the norm we have

$$\|\delta(x) - \mu\| + \|\mu - \delta(y)\| = d(x, y).$$

If $\mu \in \{\delta(x), \delta(y)\}$, say $\mu = \delta(x)$ then by Lemma 2.2 we get that $z_n \rightarrow x$ in (M, d) which is a contradiction.

Thus $\mu \notin \{\delta(x), \delta(y)\}$. Then

$$\frac{\delta(x) - \delta(y)}{\|\delta(x) - \delta(y)\|} = \frac{\|\delta(x) - \mu\|}{\|\delta(x) - \delta(y)\|} \frac{\delta(x) - \mu}{\|\delta(x) - \mu\|} + \frac{\|\mu - \delta(y)\|}{\|\delta(x) - \delta(y)\|} \frac{\mu - \delta(y)}{\|\mu - \delta(y)\|}.$$

Thus μ is a non-trivial convex combination and so it is not preserved extreme which concludes the proof of (i) \Rightarrow (ii). \square

For the proof of the other implication we need a couple of lemmata. The first of them shows that the diameter of the slices of the unit ball can be controlled by the diameter of the slices of a subset of the ball that is norming for the dual.

Lemma 2.7. *Let X be a Banach space and let $V \subset S_X$ be such that $B_X = \overline{\text{co}}(V)$. Let $f \in B_{X^*}$ and $0 < \alpha, \varepsilon < 1$. Then*

$$\text{diam}(S(f, \varepsilon\alpha)) \leq 2 \text{diam}(S(f, \alpha) \cap V) + 4\varepsilon.$$

Proof. Fix a point $x_0 \in S(f, \alpha) \cap V$. It suffices to show that $\|x - x_0\| < \text{diam}(S(f, \alpha) \cap V) + 2\varepsilon$ for every $x \in S(f, \varepsilon\alpha) \cap \text{co}(V)$. To this end, let $x \in B_X$ be such that $f(x) > 1 - \varepsilon\alpha$, and $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i$, with $x_i \in V$, $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$ and $\lambda_i > 0$ for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. Define

$$G = \{i \in \{1, \dots, n\} : f(x_i) > 1 - \alpha\}$$

and $B = \{1, \dots, n\} \setminus G$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 - \varepsilon\alpha < f(x) &= \sum_{i \in G} \lambda_i f(x_i) + \sum_{i \in B} \lambda_i f(x_i) \\ &\leq \sum_{i \in G} \lambda_i + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{i \in B} \lambda_i = 1 - \alpha \sum_{i \in B} \lambda_i, \end{aligned}$$

which yields that $\sum_{i \in B} \lambda_i < \varepsilon$. Now,

$$\|x - x_0\| \leq \sum_{i \in G} \lambda_i \|x_i - x_0\| + \sum_{i \in B} \lambda_i \|x_i - x_0\| \leq \text{diam}(S(f, \alpha) \cap V) + 2\varepsilon.$$

\square

Lemma 2.8. *Let $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, such that $d(x, y) = 1$. For every $0 < \varepsilon < 1/4$ and $0 < \tau < 1$ there is a function $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$ such that $\|f\|_L = 1$, $\langle f, m_{xy} \rangle > 1 - 4\varepsilon\tau$ and satisfying that for every $u, v \in M$, $u \neq v$, if $u, v \in B(x, \varepsilon)$ or $u, v \in B(y, \varepsilon)$, then $\langle f, m_{uv} \rangle \leq 1 - \tau$.*

Proof. Define $f: B(x, \varepsilon) \cup B(y, \varepsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+4\varepsilon\tau}(\tau + (1-\tau)d(y, t)) & \text{if } t \in B(x, \varepsilon), \\ \frac{1}{1+4\varepsilon\tau}(1-\tau)d(y, t) & \text{if } t \in B(y, \varepsilon). \end{cases}$$

Note that

$$\langle f, m_{xy} \rangle = f(x) - f(y) = \frac{1}{1 + 4\varepsilon\tau} > 1 - 4\varepsilon\tau.$$

Moreover, note that if $u, v \in B(x, \varepsilon)$ or $u, v \in B(y, \varepsilon)$ then $\langle f, m_{uv} \rangle \leq \frac{1-\tau}{1+4\varepsilon\tau} \leq 1 - \tau$, so the last condition in the statement is satisfied. Now we compute the Lipschitz norm of f . It remains to compute $\langle f, m_{uv} \rangle$ with $u \in B(x, \varepsilon)$ and $v \in B(y, \varepsilon)$. In that case we have

$$\begin{aligned} |\langle f, m_{uv} \rangle| &= \frac{|\tau + (1 - \tau)(d(u, y) - d(v, y))|}{(1 + 4\varepsilon\tau)d(u, v)} \leq \frac{\tau + (1 - \tau)d(u, v)}{(1 + 4\varepsilon\tau)d(u, v)} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{1 + 4\varepsilon\tau} \left(\frac{\tau}{1 - 2\varepsilon} + 1 - \tau \right) \leq \frac{\tau(1 + 4\varepsilon) + 1 - \tau}{1 + 4\varepsilon\tau} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

where we are using that $(1 - 2\varepsilon)^{-1} \leq 1 + 4\varepsilon$ since $\varepsilon < 1/4$. This shows that $\|f\|_L \leq 1$. Next, find an extension of f with the same norm. Finally, replace f with the function $t \mapsto f(t) - f(0)$. \square

Proof of (ii) \Rightarrow (i) of Theorem 2.6. Now, assume that (ii) holds. We can assume that $d(x, y) = 1$. Fix $0 < \varepsilon < 1/4$. We will find a slice of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ containing m_{xy} of diameter smaller than 32ε . Let $\delta > 0$ be given by property (ii), clearly we may assume that $\delta < 1$. Let f be the function given by Lemma 2.8 with $\tau = \delta/2$. Define

$$h(t) := \frac{f_{xy}(t) + f(t)}{2}.$$

It is clear that $\|h\|_L \leq 1$. Moreover, note that

$$\langle h, m_{xy} \rangle = \frac{\langle f_{xy}, m_{xy} \rangle + \langle f, m_{xy} \rangle}{2} > 1 - 2\varepsilon\tau = 1 - \varepsilon\delta.$$

Take $\alpha = \delta/4$ and consider the slice $S = S(h, \alpha)$. Note that $m_{xy} \in S(h, 4\varepsilon\alpha)$. We will show that $\text{diam}(S \cap V) \leq 8\varepsilon$ and as a consequence of Lemma 2.7 we will get that $\text{diam} S(h, \alpha) \leq 32\varepsilon$. So let $u, v \in M$ be such that $m_{uv} \in S$. First, note that $\langle f_{xy}, m_{uv} \rangle > 1 - \delta$, since otherwise we would have

$$\langle h, m_{uv} \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle f_{xy}, m_{uv} \rangle + \langle f, m_{uv} \rangle) \leq \frac{1}{2}(1 - \delta) + \frac{1}{2} = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2} < 1 - \alpha.$$

Thus, from the property (c) of the function f_{xy} in Lemma 1.1 and the hypothesis (ii) we have that

$$\min\{d(x, u), d(u, y)\} < \varepsilon \quad \text{and} \quad \min\{d(x, v), d(y, v)\} < \varepsilon.$$

On the other hand,

$$1 - \alpha < \langle h, m_{uv} \rangle \leq \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\langle f, m_{uv} \rangle$$

and so $\langle f, m_{uv} \rangle > 1 - 2\alpha = 1 - \frac{\delta}{2} = 1 - \tau$. Thus, we have that u and v do not belong simultaneously to neither $B(x, \varepsilon)$ nor $B(y, \varepsilon)$. If $d(x, v) < \varepsilon$ and $d(y, u) < \varepsilon$, then it is easy to check that $\langle f_{xy}, m_{uv} \rangle \leq 0$. So necessarily $d(x, u) < \varepsilon$ and $d(y, v) < \varepsilon$. Now, use the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} \|m_{xy} - m_{uv}\| &= \frac{\|d(u, v)(\delta(x) - \delta(y)) - d(x, y)(\delta(u) - \delta(v))\|}{d(x, y)d(u, v)} \\ &\leq \frac{\|(\delta(x) - \delta(y)) - (\delta(u) - \delta(v))\|}{d(x, y)} + \frac{|d(u, v) - d(x, y)|\|\delta(u) - \delta(v)\|}{d(x, y)d(u, v)} \\ &\leq 2\frac{d(x, u) + d(y, v)}{d(x, y)} \leq 4\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $\text{diam}(S \cap V) \leq 8\varepsilon$. □

2.1. Weak topology in free spaces. The results which follow are independent of the rest of the article. The reader interested only in the extremal structure of the free spaces can skip until Section 3.

Simple examples (Examples 5.6 and 5.7) show that $\delta(M)$ is not necessarily weak* closed when $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is a dual space. The next proposition shows that the situation is different for the weak topology.

Proposition 2.9. *Let M be a complete pointed metric space. Then $\delta(M) \subset \mathcal{F}(M)$ is weakly closed.*

The proposition could be deduced more or less easily from Proposition 2.1.6 in [26] but we propose a self-contained proof. For the proof we will need the next observation (essentially already present in [26]). The weak*-closures of subsets of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ below are taken in the bidual $\mathcal{F}(M)^{**} = \text{Lip}_0(M)^*$.

Lemma 2.10. *Let M be a complete pointed metric space. Let $\mu \in \overline{\delta(M)}^{w*} \setminus \delta(M)$. Then there exists $\varepsilon > 0$ such that for all $q_1, \dots, q_n \in M$ we have that*

$$\mu \in \overline{\delta\left(M \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(q_i, \varepsilon)\right)}^{w*}.$$

Proof. Indeed, otherwise we could find a sequence $\{q_n\} \subset M$ such that $\mu \in \overline{\delta(B(q_n, 2^{-n}))}^{w*}$ for every $n \geq 1$. It follows that $\|\mu - \delta(q_n)\| \leq 2^{-n}$ for every n and thus $\{q_n\}$ is Cauchy. By completeness of M it follows that $\mu = \lim_n \delta(q_n) \in \delta(M)$. This contradiction proves the claim. □

Proof of Proposition 2.9. It is enough to show that if $\mu \in \overline{\delta(M)}^{w*} \setminus \delta(M)$, then μ is not w^* -continuous. Indeed, this yields that $\mu \notin \mathcal{F}(M)$ and so $\overline{\delta(M)}^w = \overline{\delta(M)}^{w*} \cap \mathcal{F}(M) = \delta(M)$.

So let $\mu \in \overline{\delta(M)}^{w^*} \setminus \delta(M)$ and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be as in Lemma 2.10. Now let U be an open neighbourhood of 0 in $(B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)}, w^*)$. Since the w^* topology and the topology of pointwise convergence coincide on the ball $B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)}$, we may assume that there are $x_1, \dots, x_n \in M$ and $\alpha > 0$ such that $U = \{f \in B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)} : |f(x_i)| < \alpha \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, n\}$. We define $f(x) := \text{dist}(x, \{x_1, \dots, x_n\})$. We clearly have $f \in U$. Moreover since

$$\mu \in \delta \left(\overline{M \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n B(x_i, \varepsilon)}^{w^*} \right),$$

we have that $\mu(f) \geq \varepsilon$. Thus μ is not weak*-continuous as U was arbitrary. \square

We observe the following curious corollary (which also admits an independent proof by combinatorial methods).

Corollary 2.11. *Let M be a complete pointed metric space. If $\{x_n\} \subset M$ is a sequence such that $\delta(x_n)$ converges weakly to some $\mu \in \mathcal{F}(M)$, then there exists $x \in M$ such that $\mu = \delta(x)$ and $d(x_n, x) \rightarrow 0$.*

Proof. The fact that $\mu = \delta(x)$ follows from Proposition 2.9. For the rest it is enough to pose $f(\cdot) := d(\cdot, x) - d(0, x)$ and use that $d(x_n, x) = \langle \delta(x_n), f \rangle - \langle \delta(x), f \rangle \rightarrow 0$. \square

Given a complete metric space M and $\mu \in \mathcal{F}(M) \setminus \delta(M)$ there is a weak neighbourhood that separates μ from $\delta(M)$. The next example shows that contrary to what one might expect, such a neighbourhood is not necessarily of the form $\{\gamma \in \mathcal{F}(M) : |\langle f, \gamma - \mu \rangle| < \varepsilon\}$ for some $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$ and $\varepsilon > 0$.

Example 2.12. Let $M = [0, 1]$ with the usual metric and let μ be the Lebesgue measure on $[0, 1]$. It is well known and can be easily shown using the Riemann sums that $\mu \in \mathcal{F}(M)$. It acts on $\text{Lip}_0([0, 1])$ as follows $\langle \mu, f \rangle = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$. Now the mean value theorem implies that for every $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$ there exists $x \in [0, 1]$ such that $\langle \delta(x), f \rangle = \langle \mu, f \rangle$.

In light of Proposition 2.9, it is also natural to wonder if the set V of molecules is weakly closed. It is known that 0 is in the weak-closure of V whenever M is not bi-Lipschitz embeddable in \mathbb{R}^N (see Lemma 4.2 in [13]). The following proposition shows that 0 is the only point that we can reach taking the weak-closure of V . On the other hand, 0 is never in the sequential closure of V which we will show in a corollary below.

Proposition 2.13. *Let (M, d) be a complete pointed metric space. Then $\overline{V}^w \subset V \cup \{0\}$.*

Proof. The proof is based on [26, Theorem 2.5.3]. Let us begin with an explanation of this result. To this end, let $\tilde{M} := \{(x, y) \in M^2 : x \neq y\}$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi: \text{Lip}_0(M) &\rightarrow \mathcal{C}_b(\tilde{M}) \\ f(x, y) &\mapsto \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{d(x, y)} \end{aligned}$$

(here $\mathcal{C}_b(\tilde{M})$ stands for the continuous and bounded functions on \tilde{M}). It is easy to see that Φ is an isometry. Now let us denote $\beta\tilde{M}$ the Stone-Ćech compactification of \tilde{M} . As usual, we can canonically identify $\mathcal{C}_b(\tilde{M})$ with $\mathcal{C}(\beta\tilde{M})$ so that we now see Φ as a map from $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ to $\mathcal{C}(\beta\tilde{M})$. Thus Φ^* goes from $\mathcal{C}(\beta\tilde{M})^* = \mathcal{M}(\beta\tilde{M})$ to $\text{Lip}_0(M)^*$. According to Weaver, we say that $\mu \in \text{Lip}_0(M)^*$ is normal if $\{\langle \mu, f_i \rangle\}$ converges to $\langle \mu, f \rangle$ whenever $\{f_i\}$ is a bounded and decreasing (meaning that $f_i \geq f_j$ for $i \leq j$) net in $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ which w^* -converges to $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$. Clearly normality is implied by w^* -continuity. Finally, [26, Theorem 2.5.3] asserts that if $x \in \beta\tilde{M}$ with $\Phi^*\delta(x) \neq 0$, then $\Phi^*\delta(x)$ is normal if and only if $x \in \tilde{M}$.

Let us now prove the assertion of the proposition. Since

$$\overline{V}^w = \overline{V}^{w^*} \cap \mathcal{F}(M) = \{\mu \in \overline{V}^{w^*} : \mu \text{ is } w^*\text{-continuous}\},$$

it is enough to show that if $\mu \in \overline{V}^{w^*} \setminus (V \cup \{0\})$ then μ is not w^* -continuous. So let us fix such a μ . We identify, as we may, \tilde{M} with $\delta(\tilde{M}) \subset \mathcal{M}(\beta\tilde{M})$. We claim that $\delta(\tilde{M})$ is homeomorphic to (V, w^*) . Indeed, it is clear that

$$\Phi^* \upharpoonright_{\delta(\tilde{M})} : \delta(x, y) \in \delta(\tilde{M}) \mapsto m_{xy} \in (V, w^*)$$

is continuous and bijective. The fact that the inverse mapping is also continuous follows from Lemma 2.2. So the claim is proved. Now $(\overline{V}^{w^*}, w^*)$ is clearly a compactification of V . Thus the universal property of the Stone-Ćech compactification provides a surjective extension of $\Phi^* \upharpoonright_{\delta(\tilde{M})}$ that goes from $\delta(\beta\tilde{M})$ to \overline{V}^{w^*} . It is easy to check that the latter extension is in fact $\Phi^* \upharpoonright_{\delta(\beta\tilde{M})} : \delta(\beta\tilde{M}) \rightarrow \overline{V}^{w^*}$.

Now consider $x \in \beta\tilde{M}$ such that $\Phi^*\delta(x) = \mu \neq 0$. Since $\mu \in \overline{V}^{w^*} \setminus (V \cup \{0\})$, we deduce that $x \notin \tilde{M}$. Thus, according to [26, Theorem 2.5.3], $\Phi^*\delta(x) = \mu$ is not normal and therefore not w^* -continuous. This ends the proof. \square

From the previous proposition, we deduce a result similar to Corollary 2.11.

Corollary 2.14. *Let M be a complete pointed metric space. If $\{\mu_n\} \subset \mathcal{F}(M)$ is a sequence of molecules ($\mu_n = m_{x_n y_n}$) which converges weakly to some $\mu \in \mathcal{F}(M)$, then there exist $x \neq y \in M$ such that $\mu = m_{xy}$ and $\{\mu_n\}$ actually converges in norm to m_{xy} . In particular, a sequence of molecules cannot converge weakly to 0 and so V is weakly sequentially closed.*

Proof. Proposition 2.13 shows that $\mu = m_{xy}$ or $\mu = 0$. In the first case the sequence $\{\mu_n\}$ actually converges in norm by Lemma 2.2.

If $\mu = 0$ then clearly $\{\mu_n\}$ does not admit any norm convergent subsequence. Therefore it is not totally bounded and so there exist $\varepsilon > 0$ and a subsequence $(n_k) \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that $\|\mu_{n_k} - \mu_{n_l}\| \geq \varepsilon$ for all $k \neq l$.

Now $\{\mu_{n_k}\}$ is a uniformly separated bounded sequence of measures such that the cardinality of their supports is bounded. So the deep Theorem 5.2 in [1] shows that $\{\mu_{n_k}\}$ cannot converge weakly to 0 which is a contradiction. \square

Now that we know that $\overline{V}^w \subset V \cup \{0\}$ we get an easy proof of Weaver's theorem [26] which claims that the preserved extreme points are molecules. We include it for completeness as it is directly related to the main subject of this paper.

Corollary 2.15. *Let M be a complete pointed metric space and let μ be a preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Then $\mu = m_{xy}$ for some $x \neq y \in M$.*

Proof. Indeed, we have that $\overline{\text{co}}(V) = B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ and $\overline{B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}}^{w*} = B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)^*}$. Thus $\overline{\text{co}}^{w*}(V) = B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)^*}$ and so by Milman's theorem $\text{ext}(B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)^*}) \subset \overline{V}^{w*}$. Finally we get that $\mathcal{F}(M) \cap \text{ext}(B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)^*}) \subset \overline{V}^w$ and so Proposition 2.13 yields $\mathcal{F}(M) \cap \text{ext}(B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)^*}) \subset V$. \square

3. DUALITY OF SOME LIPSCHITZ FREE SPACES

Many of our results in Sections 4 and 5 use the hypothesis that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits an isometric predual which makes $\delta(M)$ w^* -closed. Even though for some of these results we do not know whether this hypothesis is superfluous, we take the opportunity to study the Lipschitz free spaces which admit such a predual.

Definition 3.1. Let M be a bounded pointed metric space. We will say that a Banach space X is a *natural predual* of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ if $X^* = \mathcal{F}(M)$ isometrically and $\delta(M)$ is $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$ -closed.

It is obvious that when M is a compact metric space then every isometric predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is natural. We will show in Examples 5.6 and 5.7 that there are isometric preduals to $\mathcal{F}(M)$ which are not natural.

Let us state for the future reference an almost obvious characterisation of natural preduals.

Proposition 3.2. *Let M be a bounded pointed metric space and let X be an isometric predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *There is a compact Hausdorff topology τ on M such that $X \subset \text{Lip}_0(M) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M)$.*
- (ii) *$\delta(M)$ is $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$ -closed.*

Proof. We only need to show (i) \Rightarrow (ii). To this end, note that the w^* -topology of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ and the τ -topology coincide on $\delta(M)$. Indeed, every w^* -open set in $\delta(M)$ is also τ -open since X is made up of τ -continuous functions, so that the w^* -topology is weaker than τ on $\delta(M)$. By compactness of the Hausdorff topology τ , we have that they agree on $\delta(M)$. \square

The natural preduals are quite common. In fact, the known constructions of isometric preduals to $\mathcal{F}(M)$ when M is bounded all produce natural preduals. Indeed, this is the case for Theorem 3.3.3 in [26] as well as Theorem 2.1 in [7] because of the compactness. In the next theorem we will show that it is also true for Theorem 6.2 in [20]. We will say that a subspace X of $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ *1-separates points uniformly (shortened 1-S.P.U.)* if for every $x, y \in M$ and every $\varepsilon > 0$ there is $f \in X$ such that $f(x) - f(y) = d(x, y)$ and $\|f\|_L < 1 + \varepsilon$.

Proposition 3.3 (Theorem 6.2 in [20]). *Let M be a separable bounded pointed metric space and let τ be a topology on M so that (M, τ) is compact. Assume that $X = \text{lip}_0(M) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M)$ 1-S.P.U. Then X is a natural predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$.*

In what follows we provide a slightly different proof of Kalton’s result, based now on Petunin–Plička theorem (see [14, 23]). We recall that this last theorem asserts that a closed subspace $S \subset X^*$ of the dual of a separable Banach space X is an isometric predual of X (that is $S^* = X$) if, and only if, S is composed of norm-attaining functionals and S separates the points of X . The use of this theorem to produce preduals to free spaces has become quite common (see [6, 7, 8, 11] and also our Examples 5.6 and 5.7). The benefit of this proof is that it avoids the metrizability assumption of the topology τ present in Kalton’s original exposition of this result.

In the proof we will also need the following lemma which restates in a general framework the first step of Kalton’s proof.

Lemma 3.4. *Let (M, d) be a pointed metric space such that there is a topology τ on M and a subset $X \subset \text{Lip}_0(M) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M)$ which 1-S.P.U. Then $d: (M, \tau)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is l.s.c.*

Proof. Let $\{x_\alpha\}, \{y_\alpha\}$ be τ -convergent nets in M with limits x and y , respectively. Given $\varepsilon > 0$, find $f \in X$ such that $f(y) - f(x) \geq d(x, y) - \varepsilon$ and $\|f\|_L = 1$. Then

$$d(x, y) - \varepsilon \leq \lim_{\alpha} f(y_\alpha) - f(x_\alpha) \leq \liminf_{\alpha} d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha)$$

and the arbitrariness of ε yields the desired conclusion. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.3. First of all, according to Lemma 3.4, note that d is τ -l.s.c.

Now, we need to verify the conditions of Petunin and Plřıko's theorem. First, since M is bounded, we see that S is a closed subspace of $\text{Lip}_0(M)$. Second, S is separating since it is a lattice and separates the points of M uniformly (see [20, Proposition 3.4]).

Finally it remains to show that X is made of norm-attaining functionals. To this end, let $f \in S_X$ and take sequences $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ in M such that $\lim_n \frac{f(x_n) - f(y_n)}{d(x_n, y_n)} = 1$. Note that $\inf_n d(x_n, y_n) =: \theta > 0$ since $f \in \text{lip}_0(M)$. By the compactness of (M, τ) and the boundedness of d , we can find subnets $\{x_\alpha\}$ of $\{x_n\}$ and $\{y_\alpha\}$ of $\{y_n\}$ such that $x_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} x, y_\alpha \xrightarrow{\tau} y$ and $d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha) \rightarrow C > 0$. Then,

$$1 = \lim_\alpha \frac{f(x_\alpha) - f(y_\alpha)}{d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha)} \rightarrow \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{C} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{d(x, y)}.$$

Thus X is made up of norm-attaining functionals.

To conclude, we get that S is a natural predual by just applying Proposition 3.2. \square

The next proposition testifies that Kalton's theorem is the only way to build a natural predual if the predual is moreover required to be a subspace of little Lipschitz functions.

Proposition 3.5. *Let M be a bounded pointed metric space and let $X^* = \mathcal{F}(M)$ be a natural predual such that $X \subseteq \text{lip}_0(M)$. Then there exists a topology τ on M such that (M, τ) is compact, the metric $d: (M, \tau)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is l.s.c. and $X = \text{lip}_0(M) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M)$.*

Proof. We put $\tau := \{\delta^{-1}(U) : U \in \sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)\}$. Since $\delta(M)$ is $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$ -closed and bounded, (M, τ) is compact. Recall that $d(x, y) = \|\delta(x) - \delta(y)\|$ and $\|\cdot\|$ is $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$ -lsc, so the metric d is τ -lsc. Since

$$X = \{x^* \in \mathcal{F}(M)^* : x^* \text{ is } \sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X) \text{ - continuous}\}$$

and $X \subset \text{lip}_0(M)$, we get that $X \subseteq \text{lip}_0(M, d) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M) =: Y$. This means that $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), Y)$ is stronger than $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$. On the other hand, Proposition 3.3 yields that $Y^* = \mathcal{F}(M)$. Therefore, by compactness, $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$ and $\sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), Y)$ coincide on $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. As a consequence of Banach-Dieudonné theorem, they coincide on $\mathcal{F}(M)$. This means that

$$\begin{aligned} X &= \{x^* \in \mathcal{F}(M)^* : x^* \text{ is } \sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), X) \text{ - continuous}\} \\ &= \{x^* \in \mathcal{F}(M)^* : x^* \text{ is } \sigma(\mathcal{F}(M), Y) \text{ - continuous}\} = Y. \end{aligned}$$

\square

But one should be aware that not all natural preduals are contained in the space of little Lipschitz functions.

Example 3.6. Let $M = \{\frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \cup \{0\}$ with the distance coming from the reals. Then it is well known that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isometrically isomorphic to ℓ_1 . Further we know (Theorem 2.1 in [7]) that $\text{lip}_0(M)$ is isometrically a predual. Since M is compact, every predual is natural. So our Proposition 3.5 and the fact that M is compact show that any isometric predual of ℓ_1 which is not isometric to $\text{lip}_0(M)$ intersects the complement of $\text{lip}_0(M)$.

Note that $\text{Lip}_0(M) = \text{lip}_0(M)$ when M is uniformly discrete. This observation and the previous results yield the following corollary.

Corollary 3.7. *Let (M, d) be a uniformly discrete bounded separable pointed metric space with $0 \in M$. Let X be a Banach space. Then it is equivalent:*

- (i) X is a natural predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$.
- (ii) There is a Hausdorff topology τ on M such that (M, τ) is compact, d is τ -l.s.c. and $X = \text{Lip}_0(M, d) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M)$ equipped with the norm $\|\cdot\|_L$.

Proof. (ii) \Rightarrow (i) Given $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, define $f: \{x, y\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $f(x) = 0$ and $f(y) = d(x, y)$. By Matouškova's extension theorem [21], there is $\tilde{f} \in \text{Lip}_0(M) \cap \mathcal{C}_\tau(M)$ extending f such that $\|\tilde{f}\|_L = 1$. Thus, the hypotheses of Proposition 3.3 are satisfied.

The implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is contained in Proposition 3.5. □

In what follows we are going to develop yet another sufficient condition for an isometric predual to be natural with the goal to show that certain preduals constructed by Weaver in [25] are natural.

Proposition 3.8. *Let M be a uniformly discrete, bounded, separable, pointed metric space and let $X \subset \text{Lip}_0(M)$ be a Banach space such that $X^* = \mathcal{F}(M)$ isometrically. If for every $x \in M \setminus \{0\}$ the indicator function $\mathbf{1}_{\{x\}}$ belongs to X , then X is a natural predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. Moreover 0 is the unique accumulation point of $(\delta(M), w^*)$ and X is isomorphic to c_0 .*

The proof will be based on the following general fact.

Lemma 3.9. *Let X, Y be Banach spaces such that $X^* = Y$ isometrically, Y admits a bounded Schauder basis $\{u_n\}$ and the biorthogonal functionals $\{u_n^*\}$ belong to X . Then $u_n \rightarrow 0$ weakly*.*

Proof. We will show that every subsequence of $\{u_n\}$ admits a further subsequence that converges weakly* to 0. So let us consider such subsequence. By the weak* compactness and separability, it admits a weak* convergent subsequence, let us call it $\{u_n\}$ again. So we have $u_n \rightarrow u \in X$ weakly*. But this means that for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$ we have

$$0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle u_m^*, u_n \rangle = \langle u_m^*, u \rangle.$$

Thus $u = 0$. □

Proof of Proposition 3.8. Since M is bounded and uniformly discrete, the sequence $\{\delta(x)\}_{x \in M \setminus \{0\}}$ is a Schauder basis which is equivalent to the unit vector basis of ℓ_1 . The biorthogonal functionals are exactly the indicator functions $\mathbf{1}_{\{x\}}$ for $x \neq 0$. Applying Lemma 3.9 we get that $\delta(M)$ is weak* closed and that 0 is the unique w^* -accumulation point of $\delta(M)$. Let τ be the restriction of the w^* -topology to M . Now Corollary 3.7 yields that $X = \text{Lip}_0(M) \cap C_\tau(M)$. But, since M is bounded and uniformly discrete, we have that $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ is just all bounded functions that vanish at 0. It follows immediately that $X = c_0(M \setminus \{0\})$. □

Remark 3.10. In [25], Weaver proved a duality result for *rigidly locally compact* metric spaces. We recall that a locally compact metric space is said to be rigidly locally compact (see the paragraph before Proposition 3.3 in [25]) if for every $r > 1$ and every $x \in M$, the closed ball $B(x, \frac{d(0,x)}{r})$ is compact. The duality result of Weaver in particular implies that for a separable uniformly discrete bounded metric space M which is rigidly compact, the space

$$X = \left\{ f \in \text{Lip}_0(M) : \frac{f(\cdot)}{d(\cdot, 0)} \in C_0(M) \right\}$$

is an isometric predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. Here $C_0(M)$ denotes the set of continuous functions which are arbitrarily small out of compact sets. Since it is obvious that the indicator functions $\mathbf{1}_{\{x\}}$ belong to X , Proposition 3.8 implies that X is a natural predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ and that X is isomorphic to c_0 . This shows that in the case of uniformly discrete bounded spaces, Corollary 3.7 covers the cases in which Weaver's result ensures the existence of a predual.

Moreover, there is a metric space which satisfies the hypotheses of Corollary 3.7 and which is not rigidly locally compact.

Example 3.11. Let us consider the metric space $M = \{0, 1\} \times \mathbb{N}$ equipped with the following distance: $d((0, n), (1, m)) = 2$ for $n, m \in \mathbb{N}$, and if $n \neq m$ we have $d((0, n), (0, m)) = 1$ and $d((1, n), (1, m)) = 1$. Then M satisfies the assumptions of Corollary 3.7. Indeed, declare $(0, 1)$ to be the accumulation point of the sequence $\{(0, n)\}$, $(1, 1)$ to be the accumulation point of the sequence $\{(1, n)\}$, and then declare all the other points isolated. Now independently of the choice of the distinguished point 0_M , M is not rigidly locally compact. For instance, say that $0_M = (0, n)$. Then for every $r > 1$, the ball $B((1, 1), d(0_M, (1, 1))/r) = B((1, 1), 2/r)$ contains all the elements of the form $(1, m)$ with $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Consequently the considered ball is not compact, which proves that M is not rigidly locally compact.

4. EXTREMAL STRUCTURE FOR SPACES WITH NATURAL PREDUALS

We are going to focus now on the extreme points in the free spaces that admit a natural predual. Assuming moreover that the predual is a subspace of little Lipschitz functions we get an affirmative answer to one of our main problems. Note that this is an extension of Corollary 3.3.6 in [26], where it is obtained the same result under the assumption that M is compact.

Proposition 4.1. *Let M be a bounded pointed metric space. Assume that there is a subspace X of $\text{lip}_0(M)$ which is a natural predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. Then*

$$\text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}) \subset V.$$

Proof. By the separation theorem we have that $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)} = \overline{\text{co}}^{w^*}(V)$. Thus, according to Milman theorem (see [9, Theorem 3.41]), we have $\text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}) \subset \overline{V}^{w^*}$. So let us consider $\gamma \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$. Take a net $\{m_{x_\alpha, y_\alpha}\}$ in V which w^* -converges to γ . By w^* -compactness of $\delta(M)$, we may assume (up to extracting subnets) that $\{\delta(x_\alpha)\}$ and $\{\delta(y_\alpha)\}$ converge to some $\delta(x)$ and $\delta(y)$ respectively.

Next, we claim that we may also assume that $\{d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha)\}$ converges to $C > 0$. Indeed, since M is bounded, we may assume up to extract a further subnet that $\{d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha)\}$ converges to $C \geq 0$. By assumption, there is $f \in X$ such that $\langle f, \gamma \rangle > \|\gamma\|/2 = 1/2$. Since $f \in \text{lip}_0(M)$, there exists $\delta > 0$ such that whenever $z_1, z_2 \in M$ satisfy $d(z_1, z_2) \leq \delta$ then we have $|f(z_1) - f(z_2)| \leq \frac{1}{2}d(z_1, z_2)$. Since

$$\lim_{\alpha} \langle f, m_{x_\alpha, y_\alpha} \rangle = \langle f, \gamma \rangle > \frac{1}{2},$$

there is α_0 such that $\langle f, m_{x_\alpha, y_\alpha} \rangle > 1/2$ for every $\alpha > \alpha_0$. Thus $d(x_\alpha, y_\alpha) > \delta$ for $\alpha > \alpha_0$, which implies that $C \geq \delta > 0$. Summarizing, we have a net $\{m_{x_\alpha, y_\alpha}\}$ which w^* -converges to $\frac{\delta(x) - \delta(y)}{C}$. So, by uniqueness of the limit, $\gamma = \frac{\delta(x) - \delta(y)}{C}$. Since $\gamma \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}) \subset S_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$, we get that $C = d(x, y)$ and so $\gamma = m_{xy}$. \square

We have learned that a weaker version of the following proposition appears in the preprint [2] for compact metric spaces. Our approach, which is independent of [2], also yields a characterisation of exposed points of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$.

Corollary 4.2. *Let M be a bounded separable pointed metric space. Assume that there is a subspace X of $\text{lip}_0(M)$ which is a natural predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. Then given $\mu \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\mu \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$.
- (ii) $\mu \in \text{exp}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$.
- (iii) There are $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, such that $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$ and $\mu = m_{xy}$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (iii) follows from Proposition 4.1. Moreover, (ii) \Rightarrow (i) is clear, so it only remains to show (iii) \Rightarrow (ii). To this end, let $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, be so that

$[x, y] = \{x, y\}$. Consider

$$A = \{\mu \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)} : \langle f_{xy}, \mu \rangle = 1\}.$$

We will show that $A = \{m_{xy}\}$ and so m_{xy} is exposed by f_{xy} in $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Let $\mu \in \text{ext}(A)$. Since A is an extremal subset of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$, μ is also an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ and so $\mu \in V \cap A$. Recall that if $\langle f_{xy}, m_{u,v} \rangle = 1$ then $u, v \in [x, y]$, therefore $V \cap A = \{m_{xy}\}$. Thus $\text{ext}(A) \subset \{m_{xy}\}$. Finally note that A is a closed convex subset of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ and so $A = \overline{\text{co}}(\text{ext}(A)) = \{m_{xy}\}$ since the space $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has (RNP) as being a separable dual. \square

It is proved in Aliaga and Guirao's paper [2] that if (M, d) is compact, then a molecule m_{xy} is extreme in $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ if and only if it is preserved extreme if and only if $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$. Thus, if $\text{lip}_0(M)$ 1-S.P.U. (and thus $\mathcal{F}(M) = \text{lip}_0(M)^*$), Proposition 4.1 and Aliaga and Guirao's result provide a complete description of the extreme points: they are the molecules m_{xy} such that $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$. It is possible to obtain the same kind of complete descriptions in some different settings as it is proved in the following result (see also Section 5).

Proposition 4.3. *Let (M, d) be a bounded pointed metric space for which there is a Hausdorff topology τ such that (M, τ) is compact and $d: (M, \tau)^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is l.s.c. Let $0 < p < 1$ and let (M, d^p) be the p -snowflake of M . Then given $\mu \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $\mu \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M, d^p)})$.
- (ii) $\mu \in \text{strex}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M, d^p)})$.
- (iii) There are $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, such that $\mu = m_{xy}$.

Observe that under the hypotheses above it is not necessarily true that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is a dual space, but $\mathcal{F}(M, d^p)$ already is.

Proof. (iii) \implies (ii). Let us fix $x \neq y \in M$. Since $0 < p < 1$, it is readily seen that $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$. Moreover it is proved in [26, Proposition 2.4.5] that there is a peaking function at (x, y) . Thus m_{xy} is a strongly exposed point ([12, Theorem 4.4]). The implication (ii) \implies (i) is obvious. To finish, the implication (i) \implies (iii) follows directly from Proposition 4.1 and the fact that $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$ for every $x \neq y \in M$. \square

Next we will show that the extremal structure of a free space has impact on its isometric preduals. If a metric space M is countable and satisfies the assumptions of Proposition 4.1, then $\text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$ is also countable. Therefore, any isometric predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isomorphic to a polyhedral space by a theorem of Fonf [10], and so it is saturated with subspaces isomorphic to c_0 . This applies for instance in the following cases.

Corollary 4.4. *Let M be a countable compact pointed metric space. Then any isometric predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ (in particular $\text{lip}_0(M)$) is isomorphic to a polyhedral space.*

Corollary 4.5. *Let (M, d) be a uniformly discrete bounded separable pointed metric space such that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits a natural predual. Then any isometric predual of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isomorphic to a polyhedral space.*

5. THE UNIFORMLY DISCRETE CASE

We have already witnessed that in the class of uniformly discrete and bounded metric spaces, many results about $\mathcal{F}(M)$ become simpler. Yet another example of this principle is the following main result of this section.

Proposition 5.1. *Let (M, d) be a bounded uniformly discrete pointed metric space. Then a molecule m_{xy} is an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ if and only if $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$.*

Also we will need the following observation, perhaps of independent interest: Since a point $x \in B_X$ is extreme if and only if $x \in \text{ext}(B_Y)$ for every 2-dimensional subspace Y of X , the extreme points of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ are separably determined. Let us be more precise.

Lemma 5.2. *Assume that $\mu_0 \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is not an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Then there is a separable subset $N \subset M$ such that $\mu_0 \in \mathcal{F}(N)$ and $\mu_0 \notin \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(N)})$.*

Proof. Write $\mu_0 = \frac{1}{2}(\mu_1 + \mu_2)$, with $\mu_1, \mu_2 \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. We can find sequences $\{\nu_n^i\}$ of finitely supported measures such that $\mu_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \nu_n^i$ for $i = 0, 1, 2$. Let $N = \{0\} \cup (\cup_{i,n} \text{supp}\{\nu_n^i\})$. Note that the canonical inclusion $\mathcal{F}(N) \hookrightarrow \mathcal{F}(M)$ is an isometry and $\nu_n^i \in \mathcal{F}(N)$ for each n, i . Since $\mathcal{F}(N)$ is complete, it is a closed subspace of $\mathcal{F}(M)$. Thus $\mu_0, \mu_1, \mu_2 \in \mathcal{F}(N)$ and so $\mu_0 \notin \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(N)})$. \square

Proof of Proposition 5.1. Let m_{xy} be a molecule in M such that $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$ and assume that $m_{xy} \notin \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$. By Lemma 5.2, we may assume that M is countable. Write $M = \{x_n : n \geq 0\}$. Let $\{e_n : n \geq 1\}$ be the unit vector basis of ℓ_1 . It is well known that the map $\delta(x_n) \mapsto e_n$ for $n \geq 1$ defines an isomorphism from $\mathcal{F}(M)$ onto ℓ_1 . Thus $\{\delta(x_n) : n \geq 1\}$ is a Schauder basis for $\mathcal{F}(M)$.

Assume that $m_{xy} = \frac{1}{2}(\mu + \nu)$ for $\mu, \nu \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ and write $\mu = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \delta(x_n)$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $x_n \notin \{x, y\}$. Then, there is $\varepsilon_n > 0$ such that

$$(1 - \varepsilon_n) (d(x, x_n) + d(x_n, y)) \geq d(x, y).$$

Let $g_n = f_{xy} + \varepsilon_n \mathbf{1}_{\{x_n\}}$, which is an element of $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ since M is uniformly discrete. We will show that $\|g_n\|_L \leq 1$. To this end, take $u, v \in M$, $u \neq v$. Since $\|f_{xy}\|_L \leq 1$, it is clear that $|\langle g_n, m_{uv} \rangle| \leq 1$ if $u, v \neq x_n$. Thus we may

assume $v = x_n$. Therefore (c) in Lemma 1.1 yields that $\langle f_{xy}, m_{uv} \rangle \leq 1 - \varepsilon_n$ and so $\langle g_n, m_{uv} \rangle \leq 1$. Exchanging the roles of u and v , we get that $\|g_n\|_L \leq 1$. Moreover, note that

$$1 = \langle g_n, m_{xy} \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\langle g_n, \mu \rangle + \langle g_n, \nu \rangle) \leq 1$$

and so $\langle g_n, \mu \rangle = 1$. Analogously we show that $\langle f_{xy}, \mu \rangle = 1$. Thus $a_n = \langle \mathbf{1}_{\{x_n\}}, \mu \rangle = 0$. Therefore $\mu = a\delta(x) + b\delta(y)$ for some $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$. Finally, let $f_1(t) := d(t, x) - d(0, x)$ and $f_2(t) := d(t, y) - d(0, x)$. Then $\|f_i\|_L = 1$ and $\langle f_i, m_{xy} \rangle = 1$, so we also have $\langle f_i, \mu \rangle = 1$ for $i = 1, 2$. It follows from this that $a = -b = \frac{1}{d(x, y)}$, that is, $\mu = m_{xy}$. This implies that m_{xy} is an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. \square

Next we show that preserved extreme points are automatically strongly exposed for uniformly discrete metric spaces. Notice that, contrary to other results in this section, no boundedness assumption is needed.

Proposition 5.3. *Let M be a uniformly discrete pointed metric space. Then every preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is also a strongly exposed point.*

Proof. Let $x, y \in M$ such that m_{xy} is a preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Assume that m_{xy} is not strongly exposed. By Theorem 4.4 in [12], the pair (x, y) enjoys property (Z). That is, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we can find $z_n \in M \setminus \{x, y\}$ such that

$$d(x, z_n) + d(y, z_n) \leq d(x, y) + \frac{1}{n} \min\{d(x, z_n), d(y, z_n)\}.$$

Thus,

$$(1 - 1/n)(d(x, z_n) + d(y, z_n)) \leq d(x, y)$$

so it follows from condition (ii) in Theorem 2.6 that $\min\{d(x, z_n), d(y, z_n)\} \rightarrow 0$. Since M is uniformly discrete, this means that $\{z_n\}$ is eventually equal to either x or y , a contradiction. \square

Aliaga and Guirao proved in [2] that, in the case of compact metric spaces, every molecule which is an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is also a preserved extreme point. However, that result is no longer true for general metric spaces, as the following example shows.

Example 5.4. Consider the sequence in c_0 given by $x_1 = 2e_1$, and $x_n = e_1 + (1 + 1/n)e_n$ for $n \geq 2$, where $\{e_n\}$ is the canonical basis. Let $M = \{0\} \cup \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. This metric space is considered in [2, Example 4.2], where it is proved that the molecule m_{0x_1} is not a preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Let us note that this fact also follows easily from Theorem 2.6. Moreover, by Proposition 5.1 we have that $m_{0x_1} \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$.

On the other hand, if we restrict our attention to uniformly discrete bounded metric spaces satisfying the hypotheses of the duality result, then all the families of distinguished points of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ that we have considered coincide.

Proposition 5.5. *Let (M, d) be a uniformly discrete bounded pointed metric space such that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits a natural predual. Then for $\mu \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ it is equivalent:*

- (i) $\mu \in \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$.
- (ii) $\mu \in \text{stexp}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$.
- (iii) There are $x, y \in M$, $x \neq y$, such that $\mu = m_{xy}$ and $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (iii) follows from Proposition 4.1. Moreover, (ii) \Rightarrow (i) trivially. Now, assume that $\mu = m_{xy}$ with $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$. We will show that the pair (x, y) fails property (Z) and thus μ is a strongly exposed point. Assume, by contradiction, that there is a sequence $\{z_n\}$ in M such that

$$d(x, z_n) + d(y, z_n) \leq d(x, y) + \frac{1}{n} \min\{d(x, z_n), d(y, z_n)\}.$$

and so

$$(1 - 1/n)(d(x, z_n) + d(y, z_n)) \leq d(x, y).$$

The compactness with respect to the w^* -topology ensures the existence of a w^* -cluster point z of $\{z_n\}$ (M and $\delta(M) \subset \mathcal{F}(M)$ being naturally identified). Now, by the lower semicontinuity of the distance, we have

$$d(x, z) + d(y, z) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - 1/n)(d(x, z_n) + d(y, z_n)) \leq d(x, y).$$

Therefore, $z \in [x, y] = \{x, y\}$. Suppose $z = x$. Denote $\theta = \inf\{d(u, v) : u \neq v\} > 0$. The lower semicontinuity of d yields

$$\begin{aligned} \theta + d(x, y) &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - 1/n)(\theta + d(y, z_n)) \\ &\leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 - 1/n)(d(x, z_n) + d(y, z_n)) \leq d(x, y), \end{aligned}$$

which is impossible. The case $z = y$ yields a similar contradiction. Thus the pair (x, y) does not have property (Z). \square

We now give some examples in which the preduals of $\mathcal{F}(M)$ have interesting properties. The first one is a uniformly discrete and bounded metric space M such that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isometric to a dual Banach space but cannot admit a natural predual. This example comes from [2, Example 4.2] and has already been introduced in Example 5.4.

Example 5.6. Consider the sequence in c_0 given by $x_0 = 0, x_1 = 2e_1$, and $x_n = e_1 + (1 + 1/n)e_n$ for $n \geq 2$, where $\{e_n\}$ is the canonical basis. Let $M = \{0\} \cup \{x_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Then

a) $\mathcal{F}(M)$ does not admit any natural predual.

b) The space $X = \{f \in \text{Lip}_0(M) : \lim f(x_n) = f(x_1)/2\}$ satisfies $X^* = \mathcal{F}(M)$.

Our Corollary 3.7 guarantees that in order to prove a) it is enough to show that there is no compact topology τ on M such that d is τ -l.s.c. Assume that τ is such a topology. Then the sequence $\{x_n\}$ admits a τ -accumulation point $x \in M$. Since d is τ -l.s.c. we get that $x \in B(0, 1) \cap B(x_1, 1)$. But this is a contradiction as the latter set is clearly empty.

For the proof of b) we will employ the theorem of Petunin and Plřchko. The space X is clearly a separable closed subspace of $\mathcal{F}(M)^*$. Further, a simple case check shows that for any $x \neq y \in M$, $y \neq 0$, the function $f(x) = 0, f(y) = d(x, y)$ can be extended as an element of X without increasing the Lipschitz norm. Thus since X is clearly a lattice, Proposition 3.4 of [20] shows that X is separating. Finally, if $f \in X$ and

$$\frac{f(x_{n_k}) - f(x_{m_k})}{d(x_{n_k}, x_{m_k})} \rightarrow \|f\|_L$$

then without loss of generality the sequence $\{m_k\}$ does not tend to infinity. Passing to a subsequence, we may assume that it is constant, say $m_k = m$ for all $k \in \mathbb{N}$. If $\{n_k\}$ does not tend to infinity, then $\frac{f(x_i) - f(x_m)}{d(x_i, x_m)} = \|f\|_L$ for some $i \neq m$. Otherwise, since $f \in X$, we have

$$\frac{f(x_{n_k}) - f(x_m)}{d(x_{n_k}, x_m)} \rightarrow \frac{f(x_1) - f(m)}{d(x_1, x_m)}.$$

So in this case the norm is attained at $\frac{1}{d(x_1, x_m)} (\delta(x_1)/2 - \delta(x_m)) \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. It follows that every $f \in X$ attains its norm. Thus by the theorem of Petunin and Plřchko, $X^* = \mathcal{F}(M)$.

Next we show that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ can actually have both natural and non-natural preduals.

Example 5.7. Let $M = \{0\} \cup \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$ be a graph such that the edges are couples of the form $(0, n)$ with $n \geq 1$. Let d be the shortest path distance on M . Then it is obvious and well known that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isometric to ℓ_1 . Moreover $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits both natural and non-natural preduals. Indeed, an example of a natural predual is $X = \{f \in \text{Lip}_0(M) : \lim f(n) = f(1)\}$ (this is immediate using Corollary 3.7). An example of a non-natural predual is $Y = \{f \in \text{Lip}_0(M) : \lim f(n) = -f(1)\}$. We leave to the reader the verification of the hypotheses of the theorem of Petunin and Plichko.

Our last example shows that there are uniformly discrete bounded metric spaces such that their free space does not admit any isometric predual at all. Such observation is relevant to the open problem whether $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has (MAP) for every uniformly discrete and bounded metric space M (see also Problem 6.2

in [15]). Using a well-known theorem of Grothendieck (see [24, Theorem 5.50]), in order to get an affirmative answer it would be enough to show that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is isometrically a dual space (or is at least 1-complemented in its bidual). Our example shows that such a proof cannot work in general. Nevertheless, for M in this example, $\mathcal{F}(M)$ enjoys the (MAP).

Example 5.8. Let $M = \{0\} \cup \{1, 2, 3, \dots\} \cup \{a, b\}$ with the following distances:

$$\begin{aligned} d(0, n) &= d(a, n) = d(b, n) = 1 + 1/n, \\ d(a, b) &= d(0, a) = d(0, b) = 2, \text{ and} \\ d(n, m) &= 1 \end{aligned}$$

for $n, m \in \{1, 2, 3, \dots\}$. Then there is no 1-Lipschitz retraction $r: \mathcal{F}(M)^{**} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(M)$. In particular $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is not 1-complemented in its bidual and therefore is not isometrically a dual space.

Indeed, let us assume that there is some $r: \mathcal{F}(M)^{**} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(M)$ such that $\|r\|_L \leq 1$ and $r(\mu) = \mu$ for all $\mu \in \mathcal{F}(M)$. Let us consider the sets

$$A_n = B_{\mathcal{F}(M)^{**}}\left(0, 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cap B_{\mathcal{F}(M)^{**}}\left(\delta(a), 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cap B_{\mathcal{F}(M)^{**}}\left(\delta(b), 1 + \frac{1}{n}\right).$$

Then $A_{n+1} \subset A_n$ and $\delta(n) \in A_n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. It follows by the w^* -compactness that there exists $\varphi \in \bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n$. Clearly we have $\|\varphi\| = \|\delta(a) - \varphi\| = \|\delta(b) - \varphi\| = 1$. It follows that $\|r(\varphi)\| = \|r(\varphi) - \delta(a)\| = \|r(\varphi) - \delta(b)\| = 1$. But Proposition 5.1 implies that $\delta(a)/2$ is an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. This means that $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}(0, 1) \cap B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}(\delta(a), 1) = \{\delta(a)/2\}$ and thus $r(\varphi) = \delta(a)/2$. Similarly for $\delta(b)/2$. Hence $\delta(a)/2 = r(\varphi) = \delta(b)/2$. Contradiction.

Let us now prove that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has the (MAP). Let $M_n := \{0, a, b, 1, \dots, n\}$ and define $f_n: M \rightarrow M_n$ by $f_n(x) = x$ if $x \in M_n$ and $f_n(x) = n$ otherwise. The function f_n is obviously a retraction from M to M_n . Moreover a simple computation leads to $\|f_n\|_L \leq 1 + 1/n$. Let us denote $\tilde{f}_n: \mathcal{F}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(M_n)$ the linearisation of f_n which is in fact a projection of the same norm: $\|\tilde{f}_n\| \leq 1 + 1/n$. Then define $P_n := (1 + 1/n)^{-1} \tilde{f}_n$. Obviously, $\|P_n\| \leq 1$, P_n is of finite rank and $\|P_n \gamma - \gamma\| \rightarrow 0$ for every $\gamma \in \mathcal{F}(M)$. Thus $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has the (MAP).

6. COMPACT METRIC SPACES

In this section we focus on the case in which M is a compact metric space and $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is the dual of $\text{lip}_0(M)$. Recall that in this case all extreme points of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ are molecules by Corollary 3.3.6 in [26]. We will show that indeed $\mathcal{F}(M)$ satisfies a geometrical property, namely being *weak* asymptotically uniformly convex*, which implies in particular that the norm and the weak* topologies

agree in $S_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ and so every extreme point of the closed ball is also a denting point.

If X is a separable Banach space then the *modulus of weak*-asymptotic uniform convexity* of X^* can be computed as follows ([3]):

$$\bar{\delta}_{X^*}^*(t) = \inf_{x^* \in B_{X^*}} \inf_{\substack{x_n^* \xrightarrow{w^*} 0 \\ \|x_n^*\| \geq t}} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|x^* + x_n^*\| - 1.$$

Recall that X^* is said to be *weak*-asymptotically uniformly convex* (weak*-AUC for short) if $\bar{\delta}_{X^*}^*(t) > 0$ for each $t > 0$.

Proposition 6.1. *Let M be a compact pointed metric space. Assume that $\text{lip}_0(M)$ 1-S.P.U. Then $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is weak*-AUC.*

For the proof we need the following easy lemma.

Lemma 6.2. *Let $\{x_n^*\} \subset X^*$ be a weak*-null sequence such that $\|x_n^*\| \geq 1$ and $F \subset X^*$ be a finite dimensional subspace. Then $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(x_n^*, F) \geq \frac{1}{2}$.*

Proof of Proposition 6.1. We will use the same arguments as in the proof of Proposition 8 in [22]. Fix $t > 0$ and take $\gamma \in S_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ and a weak*-null sequence $\{\gamma_n\}$ such that $\|\gamma_n\| \geq t$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We will prove that

$$(6.1) \quad \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\gamma + \gamma_n\| \geq 1 + \frac{t}{2}.$$

We may assume that γ is finitely supported. Pick $f \in \text{lip}_0(M)$ with $\|f\|_L = 1$ and $\langle f, \gamma \rangle > 1 - \varepsilon$. Take $\theta > 0$ such that $\sup_{d(x,y) \leq \theta} |f(x) - f(y)| \leq \varepsilon d(x,y)$. Pick $\delta < \frac{\varepsilon\theta}{2(1+\varepsilon)}$. By compactness, there exists a finite subset $E \subset M$ containing the support of γ and such that $\sup_{y \in E} d(y, E) < \delta$. We have $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} d(\gamma_n/t, \mathcal{F}(E)) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ by Lemma 6.2. Now, by Hahn-Banach theorem, there exists a sequence $\{f_n\} \subset (1 + \varepsilon)B_{\text{Lip}_0(M)}$ such that $f_n|_E = 0$ and $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \langle f_n, \gamma_n \rangle \geq \frac{t}{2}$. Consider $g_n = f + f_n$. By distinguishing the cases $d(x, y) < \theta$ and $d(x, y) > \theta$, one can show that $\|g_n\|_L \leq 1 + \varepsilon$. Now we have

$$\begin{aligned} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\gamma + \gamma_n\| &\geq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \langle g_n, \gamma + \gamma_n \rangle \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\langle f, \gamma \rangle + \langle f, \gamma_n \rangle + \langle f_n, \gamma \rangle + \langle f_n, \gamma_n \rangle) \\ &\geq \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon} (1 - \varepsilon + \frac{t}{2} - \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

since $\gamma_n \xrightarrow{w^*} 0$ and $f \in \text{lip}_0(M)$. Letting $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ proves (6.1). It follows that $\bar{\delta}_{\mathcal{F}(M)}^*(t) \geq \frac{1}{2}t$ and so $\mathcal{F}(M)$ is weak*-AUC. \square

It is well known and easy to show that if X^* is weak*-AUC then every point of the unit sphere has weak*-neighbourhoods of arbitrarily small diameter. This fact and the Choquet's lemma yield that if $x^* \in \text{ext}(B_{X^*})$ then there are weak*-slices of B_{X^*} containing x^* of arbitrarily small diameter. That is, every extreme point of B_{X^*} is also a weak*-denting point.

Corollary 6.3. *Let M be a compact pointed metric space. Assume that $\text{lip}_0(M)$ 1-S.P.U. Then every extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ is also a denting point.*

At this point one could be inclined to believe that the denting points and the strongly exposed points of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ coincide, at least when M is compact. We are going to give an example of a compact metric space for which the inclusion $\text{strex}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}) \subset \text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)^{**}}) \cap \mathcal{F}(M)$ is strict.

Example 6.4. Let (T, d) be the following set with its real-tree distance

$$[0, 1] \times \{0\} \cup \bigcup_{n=2}^{\infty} \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n} \right\} \times \left[0, \frac{1}{n^2} \right].$$

We will consider (Ω, d) as the set

$$\{(0, 0), (1, 0)\} \cup \left\{ \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^2} \right) : n \geq 2 \right\}$$

together with the distance inherited from (T, d) . Let us call for simplicity $0 := x_1 := (0, 0)$, $x_\infty := (1, 0)$ and $x_n := (1 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n^2})$ if $n \geq 2$.

Since the couple $(x_\infty, 0)$ has property (Z), the characterisation of the points in $\text{strex}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)})$ given in [12] yields that $\delta(x_\infty)$ is not a strongly exposed point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(\Omega)}$. Aliaga and Guirao [2] have proved that for a compact M , the condition $[x, y] = \{x, y\}$ implies that $\frac{\delta(x) - \delta(y)}{d(x, y)}$ is a preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. In particular $\delta(x_\infty)$ is a preserved extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(\Omega)}$.

7. APPLICATION TO NORM ATTAINMENT

Given a metric space M and a Banach space X , we have the following isometric identification $\text{Lip}_0(M, X) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$. Considering $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M, X)$, we say that f *strongly attains its norm* if there are two different points $x, y \in M$ such that $\|f(x) - f(y)\| = \|f\|d(x, y)$. In view of the results of [12, 15, 19], we wonder when the classical notion of norm attainment coincides with the one defined just above. In light of Bishop-Phelps theorem, we are also interested in the denseness of the class of Lipschitz functions which strongly attain their norm in $\text{Lip}_0(M, X)$.

We will mean by $\text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, X)$ (respectively $NA(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$) to the class of all functions in $\text{Lip}_0(M, X)$ which strongly attain its norm (respectively which attain its norm as a linear and continuous operator from $\mathcal{F}(M)$ to X). Let us

recall that a Banach space is said to have the *Krein-Milman property* (KMP) if every non-empty closed convex bounded subset has an extreme point. It is well known that (RNP) implies (KMP), although the converse is still an open question (there are important classes of spaces for which the answer is yes).

We shall begin by stating the scalar case of previous result.

Proposition 7.1. *Let (M, d) be a pointed metric space such that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has (KMP) and such that $\text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}) \subseteq V$. Then every $f \in \text{Lip}_0(M)$ which attains its norm on $\mathcal{F}(M)$ also strongly attains it. In other words, the following equality holds:*

$$NA(\mathcal{F}(M), \mathbb{R}) = \text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, \mathbb{R}).$$

Therefore, $\overline{\text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, \mathbb{R})}^{\|\cdot\|} = \text{Lip}_0(M)$.

Proof. Notice that the inclusion $\text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, \mathbb{R}) \subseteq NA(\mathcal{F}(M), \mathbb{R})$ always holds. Thus we just have to prove the reverse one. Let f be a function in $\text{Lip}_0(M)$ which attains its norm on $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Since $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has (KMP), f also attains its norm on an extreme point. Indeed, the set

$$C = \{\mu \in B_{\mathcal{F}(M)} : \langle f, \mu \rangle = 1\}$$

is a non-empty closed convex bounded subset of $\mathcal{F}(M)$, so there is $\mu \in \text{ext}(C)$. Then it is easy to check that μ is also an extreme point of $B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$. Since $\text{ext}(B_{\mathcal{F}(M)}) \subseteq V$, f attains its norm on a molecule $\frac{\delta(x) - \delta(y)}{d(x, y)}$ with $x \neq y$.

The last part follows from Bishop-Phelps theorem. \square

As a consequence of Proposition 4.1, we get the following.

Corollary 7.2. *Let M be a separable bounded pointed metric space such that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ admits a natural predual $X \subset \text{lip}_0(M)$. Then*

$$NA(\mathcal{F}(M), \mathbb{R}) = \text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, \mathbb{R}) \text{ and } \overline{\text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, \mathbb{R})}^{\|\cdot\|} = \text{Lip}_0(M).$$

We give some examples where the previous corollary applies.

Example 7.3.

- (1) M compact metric space such that $\text{lip}_0(M)$ separates points uniformly (note that this result was first proved by Godefroy using M-ideal theory, see [15]). For instance M being compact and countable (see [6]), being the middle third Cantor set (see [26]), or being any compact metric space where the distance is composed with a nontrivial gauge (see [20]).
- (2) M uniformly discrete metric space satisfying the assumptions of Proposition 5.5.
- (3) $(B_{X^*}, \|\cdot\|^p)$ unit ball of a separable dual Banach space where the distance is the norm to the power $p \in (0, 1)$ (see Proposition 6.3 in [20]).

Our last goal is to extend this kind of density result in the vector-valued case. To this aim, we will need a result of Bourgain. We say that an operator $T: X \rightarrow Y$ is strongly exposing if there exists $x \in S_X$ such that for every sequence $\{x_n\} \subset B_X$ such that $\lim_n \|Tx_n\|_Y = \|T\|$, there is a subsequence $\{x_{n_k}\}$ which converges to either x or $-x$. Clearly every strongly exposing operator is norm attaining. Bourgain proved that if X has the (RNP) then for every Banach space Y the set of strongly exposing operators from X to Y is dense in $\mathcal{L}(X, Y)$ (see [4, Theorem 5]). This leads us to the following result.

Proposition 7.4. *Let M be a complete pointed metric space and X be a Banach space. Assume that $\mathcal{F}(M)$ has the (RNP). Then $\text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, X)$ is norm dense in $\text{Lip}_0(M, X)$.*

Proof. By Bourgain's theorem, it suffices to show that every strongly exposing operator $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}(M), X)$ attains its norm at a molecule, and so $T \circ \delta \in \text{Lip}_{SNA}(M, X)$. Let $T: \mathcal{F}(M) \rightarrow X$ and $\mu \in \mathcal{F}(M)$ witnessing the definition of strongly exposing operator. Take a sequence $\{x_n^*\}_{n=1}^\infty \subset S_{X^*}$ such that $\|T^*x_n^*\|_{X^*} > \|T\| - 1/n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Since V is 1-norming, there is a sequence $\{m_{x_n, y_n}\} \subset V$ such that $\langle T^*x_n^*, m_{x_n, y_n} \rangle = \|T\| - 1/n$ for every n . Note that $\langle T^*x_n^* m_{x_n, y_n} \rangle = \langle x_n^*, Tm_{x_n, y_n} \rangle \leq \|Tm_{x_n, y_n}\|_X$. So $\lim_n \|Tm_{x_n, y_n}\|_X = \|T\|$. Thus there is a subsequence $\{m_{x_n, y_n}\}$ which converges to either μ or $-\mu$. Since V is norm-closed we get that $\mu \in V$ as desired. \square

Acknowledgment. The authors are grateful to Ramón Aliaga and Antonio Guirao for sending them their preprint. The first and the last authors are grateful to the Laboratoire de Mathématiques de Besançon for the excellent working conditions during their visit in June 2017. The third author is grateful to Departamento de Análisis Matemático of Universidad de Granada for hospitality and excellent working conditions during his visit in June 2017. The authors would like to thank Ginés López-Pérez and Matías Raja for useful conversations.

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(L. García-Lirola) UNIVERSIDAD DE MURCIA, FACULTAD DE MATEMÁTICAS, DEPARTAMENTO DE MATEMÁTICAS, 30100 ESPINARDO (MURCIA), SPAIN

E-mail address: `luiscarlos.garcia@um.es`

(C. Petitjean) UNIVERSITÉ BOURGOGNE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES UMR 6623, 16 ROUTE DE GRAY, 25030 BESANÇON CEDEX, FRANCE

E-mail address: `colin.petitjean@univ-fcomte.fr`

(A. Procházka) UNIVERSITÉ BOURGOGNE FRANCHE-COMTÉ, LABORATOIRE DE MATHÉMATIQUES UMR 6623, 16 ROUTE DE GRAY, 25030 BESANÇON CEDEX, FRANCE

E-mail address: `antonin.prochazka@univ-fcomte.fr`

(A. Rueda Zoca) UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA, FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS. DEPARTAMENTO DE ANÁLISIS MATEMÁTICO, 18071-GRANADA (SPAIN)

E-mail address: `abrahamrueda@ugr.es`

URL: <https://arzenGLISH.wordpress.com>