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WHEN DO TRIPLE OPERATOR INTEGRALS TAKE VALUE IN THE TRACE CLASS?

CLEMENT COINE, CHRISTIAN LE MERDY, AND FEDOR SUKOCHEV

ABSTRACT. Consider three normal operators A, B, C on separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} as well as scalar-valued spectral measures λ_A on $\sigma(A)$, λ_B on $\sigma(B)$ and λ_C on $\sigma(C)$. For any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ and any $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, the space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators on \mathcal{H} , we provide a general definition of a triple operator integral $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(X, Y)$ belonging to $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ in such a way that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ belongs to the space $B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$ of bounded bilinear operators on $S^2(\mathcal{H})$, and the resulting mapping $\Gamma^{A,B,C}: L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C) \rightarrow B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$ is a w^* -continuous isometry. Then we show that a function $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ has the property that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ maps $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^1(\mathcal{H})$, the space of trace class operators on \mathcal{H} , if and only if it has the following factorization property: there exist a Hilbert space H and two functions $a \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B; H)$ and $b \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C; H)$ such that $\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \langle a(t_1, t_2), b(t_2, t_3) \rangle$ for a.e. $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \sigma(A) \times \sigma(B) \times \sigma(C)$. This is a bilinear version of Peller's Theorem characterizing double operator integral mappings $S^1(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})$. In passing we show that for any separable Banach spaces E, F , any w^* -measurable essentially bounded function valued in the Banach space $\Gamma_2(E, F^*)$ of operators from E into F^* factoring through Hilbert space admits a w^* -measurable Hilbert space factorization.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space. Let $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ denote the space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators on \mathcal{H} and let $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ denote the space of trace class operators on \mathcal{H} . Let A, B be two normal operators on \mathcal{H} . Any bounded Borel function ϕ on $\sigma(A) \times \sigma(B)$ gives rise to a double operator integral mapping $\Gamma^{A,B}(\phi): S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})$ formally defined as

$$\Gamma^{A,B}(\phi)(X) = \int_{\sigma(A) \times \sigma(B)} \phi(s, t) dE^A(s) X dE^B(t), \quad X \in S^2(\mathcal{H}),$$

where E^A and E^B denote the spectral measures of A and B , respectively. Double operator integrals were initially defined by Daletskii and Krein [15] and then dramatically developed in a series of papers of Birman-Solomiak [5, 6, 7]. They play a prominent role in various aspects of operator theory, especially in the perturbation theory. We refer the reader to the survey papers [8, 31] and to the book [40] for a large volume of information on this topic and its applications.

In [29], V.V. Peller gave a characterization of double operator integral mappings which restrict to a bounded operator on $S^1(\mathcal{H})$. He showed that $\Gamma^{A,B}(\phi)$ is a bounded operator from $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ into itself if and only there exist a Hilbert space H and two functions $a \in L^\infty(E^A; H)$

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and $b \in L^\infty(E^B; H)$ such that

$$\phi(s, t) = \langle a(s), b(t) \rangle \quad a.e.-(s, t).$$

This property means that the operator $L^1(E^A) \rightarrow L^\infty(E^B)$ with kernel ϕ factors through Hilbert space. We refer to [29] and [23] for other equivalent formulations.

The purpose of this paper is to study an analogue of Peller's Theorem for triple operator integrals. This issue was motivated by a recent work of the authors together with D. Potapov and A. Tomskova on perturbation theory [11]. In this paper the construction of triple operator integral mappings which do not map $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ played a fundamental role; see also [12] and [36] for related work.

The paper [11] contains the following result on infinite matrices (see Theorems 1, 7 and Corollary 8 in the latter paper). Let $M = \{m_{ikj}\}_{i,k,j \geq 1}$ be a three-dimensional matrix with entries in \mathbb{C} . Let $(E_{ij})_{i,j \geq 1}$ denote the standard matrix units. Then the bilinear Schur multiplier B_M formally defined by

$$B_M(X, Y) := \sum_{i,j,k \geq 1} m_{ikj} x_{ik} y_{kj} E_{ij}, \quad X = \{x_{ij}\}_{i,j \geq 1}, \quad Y = \{y_{ij}\}_{i,j \geq 1},$$

defines a bounded bilinear operator from $S^2 \times S^2$ into S^1 if and only if there exist a Hilbert space H and two bounded families $(a_{ik})_{i,k \geq 1}$ and $(b_{jk})_{j,k \geq 1}$ in H such that

$$m_{ikj} = \langle a_{ik}, b_{jk} \rangle, \quad i, k, j \geq 1.$$

Triple operator integral mappings can be regarded as (far reaching) extensions of bilinear Schur multipliers, hence the above result serves as a guide for our investigation. In Section 3 we revisit an old construction of Pavlov [27] providing a general definition of triple operator integral mappings

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi) : S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H}),$$

where A, B, C are normal operators on \mathcal{H} , $\lambda_A, \lambda_B, \lambda_C$ are scalar valued spectral measures on the spectra $\sigma(A), \sigma(B), \sigma(C)$, respectively, and $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. We show in Theorem 4 and Corollary 10 that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ is an isometry from $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ into $B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$, the space of bounded bilinear maps from $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^2(\mathcal{H})$, and that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ is w^* -continuous (i.e. continuous in the w^* -topologies of the dual spaces $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ and $B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$).

Our main result, established in Section 6 (see Theorem 21), asserts that

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi) : S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})$$

if and only if there exist a Hilbert space H and two functions

$$a \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B; H) \quad \text{and} \quad b \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C; H)$$

such that

$$(1) \quad \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \langle a(t_1, t_2), b(t_2, t_3) \rangle, \quad a.e.-(t_1, t_2, t_3).$$

In Section 7, we recover Peller's Theorem as a special case of the above statement and we compare our triple operator integrals with previous constructions.

Multiple operator integrals are a very active topic at the moment. In addition to the already mentioned papers [11, 12], we refer the reader to [1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 13, 26, 30, 35] for important results, as well as to [40] and the references therein.

The proof of Theorem 21 combines several techniques and intermediate results which are discussed in Sections 2-5. First, the w^* -continuity of $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ plays a crucial role as it allows to reduce various computations to tensor product manipulations. The relevant background on tensor products and duality is provided in Section 2. Second, in order to study the factorization property (1), which is about functions only, we need to develop triple operator integrals associated with functions, in parallel with the construction of $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$. This is achieved in Subsection 3.2. The link between the two constructions, which is fundamental for our purpose, is given in Subsection 3.3 (see Proposition 9). Third, w^* -measurable versions of vector-valued L^p -spaces and Hilbert space factorizations appear naturally in our investigation. Sections 4 and 5 are devoted to these two topics. Our main result, of independent interest, is the following. Let E, F be separable Banach spaces and let (Ω, μ) be a separable measure space. Let $\Gamma_2(E, F^*)$ be the space of all bounded linear operators $E \rightarrow F^*$ which factor through Hilbert space. This is a dual space (see (7)). We show that if $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow \Gamma_2(E, F^*)$ is a w^* -measurable essentially bounded function, then there exist a separable Hilbert space H and two w^* -measurable essentially bounded functions $\alpha: \Omega \rightarrow B(E, H)$ and $\beta: \Omega \rightarrow B(F, H)$ such that

$$\langle [\phi(t)](x), y \rangle = \langle [\alpha(t)](x), [\beta(t)](y) \rangle$$

almost everywhere, for any $x \in E$ and $y \in F$.

We end this Introduction with a few notations and conventions. Throughout the paper we will use the notation $\| \cdot \|_p$ for the norms on various L^p -spaces, which may be either classical ones or vector valued ones. The notations $\| \cdot \|_1$ and $\| \cdot \|_2$ will also be used on the spaces of trace class operators and Hilbert-Schmidt operators, respectively (see Subsection 2.3).

Whenever Σ is a set and $V \subset \Sigma$ is a subset we let $\chi_V: \Sigma \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ denote the characteristic function of V .

The Hilbertian direct sum of any family $(\mathcal{H}_i)_{i \in I}$ of Hilbert spaces will be denoted by

$$\bigoplus_{i \in I}^2 \mathcal{H}_i.$$

Likewise, the notation $\mathcal{H} \bigoplus^2 \mathcal{K}$ will stand for the Hilbertian direct sum of any two Hilbert spaces \mathcal{H} and \mathcal{K} .

Whenever E, F are two Banach spaces, a bounded linear map $u: E^* \rightarrow F^*$ will be called w^* -continuous when it is continuous with respect to the w^* -topologies of E^* and F^* . This is equivalent to the fact that u is the adjoint of a bounded linear map from F into E . We recall that when a w^* -continuous map $u: E^* \rightarrow F^*$ is an isometry, then its range is w^* -closed, and u induces a w^* -homeomorphism between E^* and its range. The latter is therefore a dual space and $u: E^* \rightarrow u(E^*)$ is an isometric w^* -homeomorphic identification between the dual spaces E^* and $u(E^*)$.

2. PRELIMINARIES AND BACKGROUND

2.1. Normal operators and scalar-valued spectral measures. We assume that the reader is familiar with the general spectral theory of normal operators on Hilbert space, for which we refer e.g. to [38, Chapters 12 and 13] and [14, Sections 14 and 15]. Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let A be a (possibly unbounded) normal operator on \mathcal{H} . We let $\sigma(A)$ denote the spectrum of A and we let E^A denote the spectral measure of A , defined on the Borel subsets of $\sigma(A)$.

By definition a scalar-valued spectral measure for A is a positive finite measure λ_A on the Borel subsets of $\sigma(A)$, such that λ_A and E^A have the same sets of measure zero. Such measures exist, thanks to the separability assumption on \mathcal{H} . Indeed let

$$W^*(A) \subset B(\mathcal{H})$$

be the von Neumann algebra generated by the range of E^A . By [14, Corollary 14.6], $W^*(A)$ has a separating vector e . It follows that

$$\lambda_A := \|E^A(\cdot)e\|^2$$

is a scalar-valued spectral measure for A . (This construction is given in [14, Section 15] for a bounded A .)

The Borel functional calculus for A takes any bounded Borel function $f: \sigma(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to the bounded operator

$$f(A) := \int_{\sigma(A)} f(t) \, dE^A(t).$$

According to [14, Theorem 15.10], it induces a w^* -continuous (=normal) $*$ -representation

$$(2) \quad \pi_A: L^\infty(\lambda_A) \longrightarrow B(\mathcal{H}),$$

As a matter of fact, the space $L^\infty(\lambda_A)$ does not depend on the choice of the scalar-valued spectral measure λ_A . Without ambiguity, we may write $f(A) = \pi_A(f)$ for any $f \in L^\infty(\lambda_A)$.

2.2. Tensor products and duality. We give a brief summary of tensor product formulas to be used in the sequel. Let E, F and G be Banach spaces. We let $B(E, G)$ be the Banach space of all bounded linear operators from E into G . Then we let $B_2(E \times F, G)$ be the Banach space of all bounded bilinear operators $T: E \times F \rightarrow G$, equipped with

$$\|T\| = \sup\{\|T(x, y)\| : x \in E, y \in F, \|x\| \leq 1, \|y\| \leq 1\}.$$

If $z \in E \otimes F$, the projective tensor norm of z is defined by

$$\|z\|_\wedge := \inf \left\{ \sum \|x_i\| \|y_i\| \right\},$$

where the infimum runs over all finite families $(x_i)_i$ in E and $(y_i)_i$ in F such that

$$z = \sum_i x_i \otimes y_i.$$

The completion $E \hat{\otimes} F$ of $(E \otimes F, \|\cdot\|_\wedge)$ is called the projective tensor product of E and F .

To any $T \in B_2(E \times F, G)$, one can associate a linear map $\tilde{T}: E \otimes F \rightarrow G$ by the formula

$$\tilde{T}(x \otimes y) = T(x, y), \quad x \in E, y \in F.$$

Then \tilde{T} is bounded on $(E \otimes F, \|\cdot\|_\wedge)$, with $\|\tilde{T}\| = \|T\|$, and hence the mapping $T \mapsto \tilde{T}$ gives rise to an isometric identification

$$(3) \quad B_2(E \times F, G) = B(E \hat{\otimes} F, G).$$

In the case $G = \mathbb{C}$, this implies that the mapping taking any functional $\omega: E \otimes F \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to the operator $u: E \rightarrow F^*$ defined by $\langle u(x), y \rangle = \omega(x \otimes y)$ for any $x \in E, y \in F$, induces an isometric identification

$$(4) \quad (E \hat{\otimes} F)^* = B(E, F^*).$$

We refer to [18, Chapter 8, Theorem 1 & Corollary 2] for these classical facts.

Let (Ω, μ) be a σ -finite measure space and let $L^1(\Omega; F)$ denote the Bochner space of integrable functions from Ω into F . By [18, Chapter 8, Example 10], the natural embedding $L^1(\Omega) \otimes F \subset L^1(\Omega; F)$ extends to an isometric isomorphism

$$(5) \quad L^1(\Omega; F) = L^1(\Omega) \hat{\otimes} F.$$

By (4), this implies

$$(6) \quad L^1(\Omega; F)^* = B(L^1(\Omega), F^*).$$

Let E, W be Banach spaces. We say that an operator $u: E \rightarrow W$ factors through a Hilbert space if there exist a Hilbert space H and two operators $\alpha: E \rightarrow H$ and $\beta: H \rightarrow W$ such that $u = \beta\alpha$. We denote by $\Gamma_2(E, W)$ the space of all such operators. For any $u \in \Gamma_2(E, W)$, define

$$\gamma_2(u) = \inf \{ \|\alpha\| \|\beta\| \},$$

where the infimum runs over all factorizations of u as above. Then γ_2 is a norm on $\Gamma_2(E, W)$ and the latter is a Banach space, see e.g. [19] or [32, Chapter 2].

We will make crucial use of the fact that if W is a dual space, then $\Gamma_2(E, W)$ is a dual space as well. Indeed assume that $W = F^*$ for some Banach space F . Then there exists a norm $\gamma_2^* \leq \|\cdot\|_\wedge$ on $E \otimes F$ such that if we let $E \hat{\otimes}_{\gamma_2^*} F$ denote the completion of $(E \otimes F, \gamma_2^*)$, then (4) induces an isometric identification

$$(7) \quad (E \hat{\otimes}_{\gamma_2^*} F)^* = \Gamma_2(E, F^*).$$

See e.g. [33, Theorem 5.3] for a definition of γ_2^* (that we will not use here) and a proof. By construction, the canonical embedding $\Gamma_2(E, F^*) \rightarrow B(E, F^*)$ is w^* -continuous.

2.3. Operators on Hilbert spaces and trace duality. Let \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K} be Hilbert spaces and let tr be the trace on $B(\mathcal{K})$. We let $S^1(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H})$ denote the space of trace class operators $T: \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, equipped with $\|T\|_1 = \text{tr}(|T|)$, where $|T| = (T^*T)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. We recall that the pairing

$$\langle S, T \rangle = \text{tr}(ST), \quad T \in S^1(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H}), \quad S \in B(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K}),$$

induces an isometric identification

$$(8) \quad B(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K}) = S^1(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H})^*.$$

Let $S^2(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H})$ denote the space of Hilbert-Schmidt operators $T: \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$, equipped with $\|T\|_2 = (\text{tr}(|T|^2))^{\frac{1}{2}}$. Then the above duality pairing also yields an isometric identification

$$(9) \quad S^2(\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{K}) = S^2(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H})^*.$$

Given any two Banach spaces E, G , it is customary to identify $E^* \otimes G$ with the space of bounded finite rank operators from E into G . Indeed for any $x^* \in E^*$ and $g \in G$, $x^* \otimes g$ is identified with the element of $B(E, G)$ taking any $x \in E$ to $x^*(x)g$. We apply this principle to Hilbert spaces. We let $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$ denote the complex conjugate of \mathcal{K} and recall the canonical identification $\mathcal{K}^* = \overline{\mathcal{K}}$. Then we regard $\overline{\mathcal{K}} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ as the space of finite rank operators from \mathcal{K} into \mathcal{H} . In this identification, for any $\eta \in \mathcal{K}$ and $\xi \in \mathcal{H}$, $\overline{\eta} \otimes \xi: \mathcal{K} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ denotes the operator taking any $z \in \mathcal{K}$ to $\langle z, \eta \rangle \xi$.

We recall that $\overline{\mathcal{K}} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ is both a dense subspace of $S^1(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H})$ and $S^2(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{H})$.

2.4. Measurable Schur multipliers. Let (Ω_1, μ_1) and (Ω_2, μ_2) be two σ -finite measure spaces. If $J \in L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$, the operator

$$\begin{aligned} X_J: L^2(\Omega_1) &\longrightarrow L^2(\Omega_2) \\ r &\longmapsto \int_{\Omega_1} J(t, \cdot) r(t) \, d\mu_1(t) \end{aligned}$$

is a Hilbert-Schmidt operator and $\|X_J\|_2 = \|J\|_2$. Further any element of $S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$ has this form (see e.g. [37, Thm VI. 23]). We summarize these facts by writing an isometric identification

$$(10) \quad L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2) = S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)).$$

Let $\psi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$. Thanks to the above identity, we may associate the operator

$$\begin{aligned} R_\psi: S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) &\longrightarrow S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) \\ X_J &\longmapsto X_{\psi J} \end{aligned}$$

whose norm is equal to $\|\psi\|_\infty$. We say that ψ is a measurable Schur multiplier if R_ψ extends to a bounded operator (still denoted by)

$$R_\psi: \mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) \longrightarrow B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)),$$

where $\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$ denotes the space of compact operators from $L^2(\Omega_1)$ into $L^2(\Omega_2)$. The density of Hilbert-Schmidt operators in compact operators ensures that this extension is necessarily unique.

For any $\psi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$, one may define $u_\psi \in B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$ by

$$u_\psi(r) = \int_{\Omega_1} \psi(t, \cdot) r(t) \, d\mu_1(t), \quad r \in L^1(\Omega_1).$$

Applying (6) with $F = L^1(\Omega_2)$ together with the identity $L^1(\Omega_1; L^1(\Omega_2)) = L^1(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$, we obtain an isometric w^* -homeomorphic identification

$$(11) \quad L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2) = B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2)).$$

A thorough look at this identification reveals that it is given by the mapping $\psi \mapsto u_\psi$. Thus we have

$$\|u_\psi\| = \|\psi\|_\infty$$

and any element of $B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$ is an operator u_ψ for some (unique) ψ .

The first part of Theorem 1 below is a remarkable characterization of measurable Schur multipliers. In the discrete case it was stated by Pisier in [33, Theorem 5.1] who refers himself to some earlier work of Grothendieck. For the general case considered here we refer to Haagerup [22] and Spronk [41, Section 3.2]. Peller's characterization of double operator integral mappings which restrict to a bounded operator $S^1(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(H)$ is closely related to this factorization result. Indeed, Theorem 1 (1) below is implicit in [29].

For the second part of the next result, recall that by (7) and (4),

$$\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2)) \quad \text{and} \quad B(\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)), B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)))$$

are both dual spaces.

Theorem 1.

- (1) [22, 29, 33, 41] *A function $\psi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ is a measurable Schur multiplier if and only if the operator u_ψ belongs to $\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$, and we have*

$$\gamma_2(u_\psi) = \|R_\psi\|$$

in this case.

- (2) *Moreover the isometric embedding*

$$\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2)) \hookrightarrow B(\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)), B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)))$$

taking any $u_\psi \in \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$ to R_ψ is w^ -continuous.*

Proof. Let us prove (2). Let $\psi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ and let $(\psi_\iota)_\iota$ be a net of $L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ such that u_ψ and the operators u_{ψ_ι} belong to $\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$ for any ι , $(u_{\psi_\iota})_\iota$ is a bounded net in the latter space, and $u_{\psi_\iota} \rightarrow u_\psi$ in the w^* -topology of $\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$. This implies that $u_{\psi_\iota} \rightarrow u_\psi$ in the w^* -topology of $B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$ (see the comments following (7)). According to (11), this means that $\psi_\iota \rightarrow \psi$ in the w^* -topology of $L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$.

Let $\xi, \xi' \in L^2(\Omega_1)$ and $\eta, \eta' \in L^2(\Omega_2)$. For any ι , $R_{\psi_\iota}(\bar{\xi} \otimes \eta)$ is the Hilbert-Schmidt operator associated to the L^2 -function $\psi_\iota(\bar{\xi} \otimes \eta)$, hence

$$\langle [R_{\psi_\iota}(\bar{\xi} \otimes \eta)](\xi'), \eta' \rangle = \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2} \psi_\iota(t_1, t_2) \overline{\xi(t_1)} \xi'(t_1) \eta(t_2) \overline{\eta'(t_2)} \, d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_2(t_2).$$

The right-hand side of this equality is the action of $\psi_\iota \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ on the L^1 -function

$$(t_1, t_2) \mapsto \overline{\xi(t_1)} \xi'(t_1) \eta(t_2) \overline{\eta'(t_2)}.$$

Since $\psi = w^*\text{-lim}_\iota \psi_\iota$, this implies that

$$\langle [R_{\psi_\iota}(\bar{\xi} \otimes \eta)](\xi'), \eta' \rangle \longrightarrow \langle [R_\psi(\bar{\xi} \otimes \eta)](\xi'), \eta' \rangle.$$

By linearity, this implies that for any finite rank operator $\sigma: L^2(\Omega_1) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega_2)$, $R_{\psi_\iota}(\sigma) \rightarrow R_\psi(\sigma)$ is the weak operator topology of $B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$. Since $(u_{\psi_\iota})_\iota$ is a bounded net, $(R_{\psi_\iota})_\iota$ is bounded as well. By the density of finite rank operators in $\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$, we deduce that for any σ in the latter space, $R_{\psi_\iota}(\sigma) \rightarrow R_\psi(\sigma)$ is the weak operator topology of $B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$. Using again the boundedness of $(R_{\psi_\iota})_\iota$, we deduce that $R_{\psi_\iota}(\sigma) \rightarrow R_\psi(\sigma)$ in the w^* -topology of $B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$ for any $\sigma \in \mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$ and finally that $R_{\psi_\iota} \rightarrow R_\psi$ in the w^* -topology of $B(\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)), B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)))$. \square

3. TRIPLE OPERATOR INTEGRAL MAPPINGS

Multiple operator integrals appeared in many recent papers with various definitions, see in particular [1, 2, 3, 4, 30, 35]. In this section we provide a definition of triple operator integrals associated to a triple (A, B, C) of normal operators on \mathcal{H} , based on the construction of a natural w^* -continuous mapping from $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ into $B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$, see Theorem 4. We will show in Corollary 10 that this mapping is actually an isometry. Further the construction extends to multiple operator integrals, see Proposition 5. It turns out that this construction is equivalent to an old definition of multiple operator integrals due to Pavlov [27]; this will be explained in Remark 7.

In Subsection 3.2, we give an analogue of the construction for functions, in the spirit of Subsection 2.4. Finally in Subsection 3.3, we establish a fruitful connection between triple operator integrals associated with operators and triple operator integrals associated with functions.

3.1. Triple operator integrals associated with operators. Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let A, B, C be (possibly unbounded) normal operators on \mathcal{H} . Denote by E^A, E^B and E^C their spectral measures and let λ_A, λ_B and λ_C be scalar-valued spectral measures for A, B and C (see Subsection 2.1).

Let $\mathcal{E}_1 \subset L^\infty(\lambda_A)$, $\mathcal{E}_2 \subset L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ and $\mathcal{E}_3 \subset L^\infty(\lambda_C)$ be the spaces of simple functions on $(\sigma(A), \lambda_A)$, $(\sigma(B), \lambda_B)$ and $(\sigma(C), \lambda_C)$, respectively. We let

$$\Gamma: \mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3 \longrightarrow B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$$

be the unique linear map such that

$$(12) \quad \Gamma(f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3)(X, Y) = f_1(A)Xf_2(B)Yf_3(C)$$

for any $f_1 \in \mathcal{E}_1$, $f_2 \in \mathcal{E}_2$ and $f_3 \in \mathcal{E}_3$, and for any $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$.

Lemma 2. *For all $\phi \in \mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3$, and for all $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, we have*

$$\|\Gamma(\phi)(X, Y)\|_2 \leq \|\phi\|_\infty \|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2.$$

Proof. Let $\phi \in \mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3$. There exists a finite family $(F_i^1)_i$ (respectively $(F_j^2)_j$ and $(F_k^3)_k$) of pairwise disjoint measurable subsets of $\sigma(A)$ (respectively of $\sigma(B)$ and $\sigma(C)$) of positive measures, as well as a family $(m_{ijk})_{i,j,k}$ of complex numbers such that

$$(13) \quad \phi = \sum_{i,j,k} m_{ijk} \chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3}.$$

Then we have

$$(14) \quad \|\phi\|_\infty = \sup_{i,j,k} |m_{ijk}|.$$

Let $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$. According to the definition of Γ , we have

$$\Gamma(\phi)(X, Y) = \sum_{i,j,k} m_{ijk} E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3).$$

By the pairwise disjointnesses of $(F_i^1)_i$ and $(F_k^3)_k$, the elements

$$\left(\sum_j m_{ijk} E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3) \right)_{i,k}$$

are pairwise orthogonal in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Hence

$$\|\Gamma(\phi)(X, Y)\|_2^2 = \sum_{i,k} \left\| \sum_j m_{ijk} E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3) \right\|_2^2.$$

Applying the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality and (14), we deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Gamma(\phi)(X, Y)\|_2^2 &\leq \|\phi\|_\infty^2 \sum_{i,k} \left(\sum_j \|E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2)\|_2 \|E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3)\|_2 \right)^2 \\ &\leq \|\phi\|_\infty^2 \sum_{i,k} \left(\sum_j \|E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2)\|_2^2 \right) \left(\sum_j \|E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3)\|_2^2 \right) \\ &\leq \|\phi\|_\infty^2 \left(\sum_{i,j} \|E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2)\|_2^2 \right) \left(\sum_{j,k} \|E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3)\|_2^2 \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since the elements $E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2)$ are pairwise orthogonal in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i,j} \|E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2)\|_2^2 &= \left\| \sum_{i,j} E^A(F_i^1) X E^B(F_j^2) \right\|_2^2 \\ &= \|E^A(\cup_i F_i^1) X E^B(\cup_j F_j^2)\|_2^2 \\ &\leq \|X\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\sum_{j,k} \|E^B(F_j^2) Y E^C(F_k^3)\|_2^2 \leq \|Y\|_2^2.$$

This yields the result. \square

We let

$$G := \overline{\mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3}^{\|\cdot\|_\infty} \subset L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C),$$

equipped with the L^∞ -norm, and we let $\tau: L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C) \rightarrow G^*$ be the canonical map defined by

$$\langle \tau(\varphi), \phi \rangle = \int_{\sigma(A) \times \sigma(B) \times \sigma(C)} \varphi \phi \, d(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C), \quad \varphi \in L^1, \phi \in G.$$

This is obviously a contraction.

We claim that τ is actually an isometry. To check this fact, consider $\varphi \in \mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3$, that we write as a finite sum

$$\varphi = \sum_{i,j,k} c_{ijk} \chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3},$$

with $c_{ijk} \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$ and $(F_i^1)_i$ (respectively $(F_j^2)_j$ and $(F_k^3)_k$) being pairwise disjoint measurable subsets of $\sigma(A)$ (respectively of $\sigma(B)$ and $\sigma(C)$), with positive measures. Then

$$\|\varphi\|_1 = \sum_{i,j,k} |c_{ijk}| \lambda_A(F_i^1) \lambda_B(F_j^2) \lambda_C(F_k^3).$$

Let ϕ be defined by (13), with $m_{ijk} = |c_{ijk}| c_{ijk}^{-1}$. Then $\|\phi\|_\infty = 1$ by (14) and

$$\langle \tau(\varphi), \phi \rangle = \sum_{i,j,k} m_{ijk} c_{ijk} \lambda_A(F_i^1) \lambda_B(F_j^2) \lambda_C(F_k^3) = \|\varphi\|_1.$$

Hence we have $\|\tau(\varphi)\| = \|\varphi\|_1$ as expected. Since $\mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3$ is dense in $L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$, this implies that τ is an isometry.

According to this property, we now consider $L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ as a subspace of G^* .

By (3), (4) and (9), we have isometric identifications

$$\begin{aligned} B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H})) &= B(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \hat{\otimes} S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H})) \\ &= (S^2(\mathcal{H}) \hat{\otimes} S^2(\mathcal{H}) \hat{\otimes} S^2(\mathcal{H}))^*. \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that the duality pairing providing this identification reads

$$\langle T, X \otimes Y \otimes Z \rangle = \text{tr}(T(X, Y)Z)$$

for any $T \in B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$ and any $X, Y, Z \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$.

We set

$$E = S^2(\mathcal{H}) \hat{\otimes} S^2(\mathcal{H}) \hat{\otimes} S^2(\mathcal{H}).$$

According to Lemma 2, Γ uniquely extends to a contraction

$$\tilde{\Gamma}: G \longrightarrow B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H})) = E^*.$$

We can therefore consider $S = \tilde{\Gamma}|_E^*: E \rightarrow G^*$, the restriction of $\tilde{\Gamma}^*$ to $E \subset E^{**}$.

Lemma 3. *The operator S takes its values in the subspace $L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ of G^* .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{P} = \overline{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \mathcal{H} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \mathcal{H} \otimes \overline{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \mathcal{H}$. Recall that we identify $\overline{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ with the space of finite rank operators on \mathcal{H} . Then $\overline{\mathcal{H}} \otimes \mathcal{H}$ is a dense subspace of $\mathcal{S}^2(\mathcal{H})$. Consequently \mathcal{P} is a dense subspace of E . Since S is continuous, it therefore suffices to show that $S(\mathcal{P}) \subset L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Consider $\eta_1, \eta_2, \eta_3, \xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3$ in \mathcal{H} and $\omega = \overline{\xi_1} \otimes \eta_1 \otimes \overline{\xi_2} \otimes \eta_2 \otimes \overline{\xi_3} \otimes \eta_3$. Such elements span \mathcal{P} hence it suffices to check that $S(\omega)$ belongs to $L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Let $f_1 \in \mathcal{E}_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{E}_2$ and $f_3 \in \mathcal{E}_3$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle S(\omega), f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3 \rangle &= \langle \omega, \Gamma(f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3) \rangle \\ &= \text{tr} \left([\Gamma(f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3)(\overline{\xi_1} \otimes \eta_1, \overline{\xi_2} \otimes \eta_2)](\overline{\xi_3} \otimes \eta_3) \right) \\ &= \text{tr} (f_1(A)(\overline{\xi_1} \otimes \eta_1) f_2(B)(\overline{\xi_2} \otimes \eta_2) f_3(C)(\overline{\xi_3} \otimes \eta_3)) \\ &= \text{tr} ((\overline{\xi_1} \otimes f_1(A)\eta_1)(\overline{\xi_2} \otimes f_2(B)\eta_2)(\overline{\xi_3} \otimes f_3(C)\eta_3)) \\ &= \text{tr} ((\overline{\xi_3} \otimes f_1(A)\eta_1) \langle f_3(C)\eta_3, \xi_2 \rangle \langle f_2(B)\eta_2, \xi_1 \rangle) \\ &= \langle f_3(C)\eta_3, \xi_2 \rangle \langle f_2(B)\eta_2, \xi_1 \rangle \langle f_1(A)\eta_1, \xi_3 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

We mentioned that the functional calculus $*$ -representation $\pi_A: L^\infty(\lambda_A) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$ from (2) is w^* -continuous. Thus π_A is the adjoint of some $w_A: S^1(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow L^1(\lambda_A)$. Let $h_1 = w_A(\overline{\xi_3} \otimes \eta_1)$. Then this element of $L^1(\lambda_A)$ (which does not depend on f_1) satisfies

$$\langle f_1(A)\eta_1, \xi_3 \rangle = \int_{\sigma(A)} f_1 h_1 d\lambda_A.$$

(A thorough look at the construction of π_A shows that h_1 is actually the Radon-Nikodym derivative of the measure dE_{η_1, ξ_3}^A with respect to λ_A .)

Similarly, there exist $h_2 \in L^1(\lambda_B)$ and $h_3 \in L^1(\lambda_C)$ not depending on f_2 and f_3 such that $\langle f_2(B)\eta_2, \xi_1 \rangle = \int_{\sigma(B)} f_2 h_2 d\lambda_B$ and $\langle f_3(C)\eta_3, \xi_2 \rangle = \int_{\sigma(C)} f_3 h_3 d\lambda_C$. Consequently,

$$\langle S(\omega), f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3 \rangle = \int_{\sigma(A) \times \sigma(B) \times \sigma(C)} (f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3)(h_1 \otimes h_2 \otimes h_3) d(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C).$$

Since $\mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \mathcal{E}_2 \otimes \mathcal{E}_3$ is dense in G , this implies that

$$S(\omega) = h_1 \otimes h_2 \otimes h_3 \in L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C).$$

□

Theorem 4. *There exists a unique w^* -continuous contraction*

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}: L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C) \longrightarrow B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H})),$$

such that for any $f_1 \in L^\infty(\lambda_A)$, $f_2 \in L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ and $f_3 \in L^\infty(\lambda_C)$, and for any $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, we have

$$(15) \quad \Gamma^{A,B,C}(f_1 \otimes f_2 \otimes f_3)(X, Y) = f_1(A)X f_2(B)Y f_3(C).$$

Proof. The uniqueness follows from the w^* -density of $L^\infty(\lambda_A) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_B) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_C)$ in the dual space $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$.

Lemma 3 provides a contraction $S: E \rightarrow L^1(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Then its adjoint S^* is a contraction from $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ into $E^* = B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$. We set

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C} = S^*.$$

By construction, $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ is w^* -continuous and extends the map Γ defined by (12). Property (15) follows from (12) by w^* -continuity. □

Later on in Corollary 10, we will show that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ is actually an isometry.

Bilinear maps of the form $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ will be called *triple operator integral mappings* in this paper. Operators of the form $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(X, Y): \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ are called triple operator integrals. As indicated in the Introduction, our goal is to determine the functions $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ for which the triple operator integral mapping $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ maps $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^1(\mathcal{H})$.

By similar computations (left to the reader), the above construction can be extended to $(n-1)$ -tuple operator integrals, for any $n \geq 2$. One obtains the following statement, in which $B_{n-1}(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times \cdots \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^2(\mathcal{H}))$ denotes the space of bounded $(n-1)$ -linear maps from the product of $(n-1)$ copies of $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ taking values in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$.

Proposition 5. *Let $n \geq 2$ and let A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n be normal operators on \mathcal{H} . For any $i = 1, \dots, n$, let λ_{A_i} be a scalar-valued spectral measure for A_i and let $\mathcal{E}_i \subset L^\infty(\lambda_{A_i})$ be the space of simple functions on $(\sigma(A_i), \lambda_{A_i})$. There exists a unique w^* -continuous contraction*

$$\Gamma^{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n} : L^\infty \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \lambda_{A_i} \right) \longrightarrow B_{n-1}(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times \dots \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})),$$

such that for any $f_i \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_i})$ and for any $X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n}(f_1 \otimes \dots \otimes f_n)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) = \\ f_1(A_1)X_1f_2(A_2) \cdots f_{n-1}(A_{n-1})X_{n-1}f_n(A_n). \end{aligned}$$

Remark 6. *In the case $n = 2$, the above proposition boils down to the original construction of double operator integrals by Birman-Solomyak. Namely, let A, B be two normal operators on \mathcal{H} , and let*

$$\Gamma^{A, B} : L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B) \longrightarrow B(S^2(\mathcal{H}))$$

be given by Proposition 5. For any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$, let $\mathcal{J}(\phi) : S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})$ be the operator constructed in [8, Section 3.1] for the spectral measures associated with A and B . Then $\Gamma^{A, B}(\phi)$ coincides $\mathcal{J}(\phi)$.

We note for further use that $\Gamma^{A, B}$ is a $*$ -representation of the von Neumann algebra $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ on the Hilbert space $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. This is easy to deduce from our definitions; also, this follows from [8, (3.6) and (3.7)].

Remark 7. *As indicated in the introduction of this section, the above construction turns out to be equivalent to Pavlov's definition of multiple operator integrals given in [27]. Let us briefly review Pavlov's construction from [27], and explain this 'equivalence'. In this remark, we use terminology and references from [18, Chapter 1].*

Let $n \geq 2$ and consider normal operators A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n as in Proposition 5. Fix operators X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Let $\Omega := \sigma(A) \times \sigma(A_2) \times \dots \times \sigma(A_n)$ and consider the set \mathcal{F} consisting of finite unions of subsets of Ω of the form

$$\Delta = F_1 \times F_2 \times \dots \times F_n,$$

where, for any $1 \leq i \leq n$, F_i is a Borel subset of $\sigma(A_i)$.

There exists a (necessarily unique) finitely additive vector measure $m : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})$ such that

$$(16) \quad m(\Delta) = E^{A_1}(F_1)X_1E^{A_2}(F_2) \cdots E^{A_{n-1}}(F_{n-1})X_{n-1}E^{A_n}(F_n)$$

for any Δ as above.

Pavlov first shows that m is a measure of bounded semivariation and then proves that m is actually countably additive (see [27, Theorem 1]). Let \mathcal{T} be the σ -field generated by \mathcal{F} . Since $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ is reflexive, it follows from [18, Chapter 1, Section 5, Theorem 2] that m has a (necessarily unique) countably additive extension $\tilde{m} : \mathcal{T} \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Moreover \tilde{m} is a measure of bounded semivariation. Then using the fact that for all i , λ_{A_i} is a scalar-valued spectral measure for A_i , one can show that

$$\tilde{m} \ll \lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \dots \times \lambda_{A_n}$$

on \mathcal{F} . This implies that $L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n}) \subset L^\infty(\tilde{m})$ and hence, for any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n})$, one may define an integral

$$\int_{\Omega} \phi(t) d\tilde{m}(t) \in S^2(\mathcal{H}).$$

See [18, Chapter 1, Section 1, Theorem 13] for details. This element is defined in [27] as the multiple operator integral associated to ϕ and (X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) .

We claim that this construction is equivalent to the one given in the present paper, namely

$$\int_{\Omega} \phi(t) d\tilde{m}(t) = \Gamma^{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n}(\phi)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}).$$

To check this identity, let $w_1, w_2: L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n}) \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})$ be defined by $w_1(\phi) = \int_{\Omega} \phi(t) d\tilde{m}(t)$ and $w_2(\phi) = \Gamma^{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n}(\phi)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1})$. For any $Z \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, the functional of $L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n})$ taking ϕ to $\left\langle \int_{\Omega} \phi(t) d\tilde{m}(t), Z \right\rangle$ induces a countably additive measure on \mathcal{T} , which is absolutely continuous with respect to $\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n}$. By the Radon-Nikodym Theorem it is represented by an element of $L^1(\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n})$. Hence w_1^* maps $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $L^1(\lambda_{A_1} \times \lambda_{A_2} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n})$. This implies that w_1 is w^* -continuous. We know that w_2 is w^* -continuous as well, by Proposition 5. Further it is easy to derive from (16) that w_1 and w_2 coincide on $\mathcal{E}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{E}_n$. These properties imply the equality $w_1 = w_2$ as claimed.

3.2. Triple operator integrals associated with functions. Let $(\Omega_1, \mu_1), (\Omega_2, \mu_2)$ and (Ω_3, μ_3) be three σ -finite measure spaces, and let $\phi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$. For any $J \in L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ and $K \in L^2(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$, the function

$$\Lambda(\phi)(K, J): (t_1, t_3) \mapsto \int_{\Omega_2} \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) J(t_1, t_2) K(t_2, t_3) d\mu_2(t_2)$$

is a well-defined element of $L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3)$ with L^2 -norm less than $\|\phi\|_\infty \|J\|_2 \|K\|_2$. Indeed, by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3} \left(\int_{\Omega_2} |\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) J(t_1, t_2) K(t_2, t_3)| d\mu_2(t_2) \right)^2 d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_3(t_3) \\ & \leq \|\phi\|_\infty^2 \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3} \left(\int_{\Omega_2} |J(t_1, t_2) K(t_2, t_3)| d\mu_2(t_2) \right)^2 d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_3(t_3) \\ & \leq \|\phi\|_\infty^2 \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3} \left(\int_{\Omega_2} |J(t_1, t_2)|^2 d\mu_2(t_2) \right) \left(\int_{\Omega_2} |K(t_2, t_3)|^2 d\mu_2(t_2) \right) d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_3(t_3) \\ & \leq \|\phi\|_\infty^2 \left(\int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2} |J(t_1, t_2)|^2 d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_2(t_2) \right) \left(\int_{\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3} |K(t_2, t_3)|^2 d\mu_2(t_2) d\mu_3(t_3) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\Lambda(\phi)$ is a bounded bilinear map from $L^2(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3) \times L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ into $L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3)$. By the isometric identification between $L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$ and $S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$ given by (10), and their analogues for (Ω_2, Ω_3) and (Ω_1, Ω_3) , we may consider that we actually have a bounded bilinear map

$$\Lambda(\phi): S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3)) \times S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) \longrightarrow S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_3)).$$

In Section 6 we will characterize the functions ϕ for which $\Lambda(\phi)$ maps $S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3)) \times S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$ into the trace class $S^1(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_3))$.

Let $E(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3) = S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3)) \hat{\otimes} S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) \hat{\otimes} S^2(L^2(\Omega_3), L^2(\Omega_1))$. Arguing as in the preceding subsection, we obtain an isometric identification

$$E(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3)^* = B_2(S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3)) \times S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)), S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_3)))$$

for the duality pairing given by

$$\langle T, Y \otimes X \otimes Z \rangle = \text{tr}(T(Y, X)Z)$$

for any bounded bilinear $T: S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3)) \times S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) \rightarrow S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_3))$ and for any $X \in S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$, $Y \in S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3))$ and $Z \in S^2(L^2(\Omega_3), L^2(\Omega_1))$.

The following is an analogue of Theorem 4 for the present setting.

Proposition 8. *The mapping*

$$\Lambda: L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3) \longrightarrow E(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3)^*$$

defined above is a w^ -continuous isometry.*

Proof. Write $E = E(\Omega_1, \Omega_2, \Omega_3)$ for brevity. Consider three functions $J \in L^2(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2)$, $K \in L^2(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$ and $L \in L^2(\Omega_3 \times \Omega_1)$. It follows from the computation at the beginning of the present subsection that

$$(t_1, t_3) \mapsto \int_{\Omega_2} |J(t_1, t_2)| |K(t_2, t_3)| d\mu_2(t_2)$$

is square integrable. Consequently, the function

$$\varphi: (t_1, t_2, t_3) \mapsto J(t_1, t_2)K(t_2, t_3)L(t_3, t_1)$$

belongs to $L^1(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$. Further if $X_J \in S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))$, $Y_K \in S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3))$ and $Z_L \in S^2(L^2(\Omega_3), L^2(\Omega_1))$ denote the Hilbert-Schmidt operators associated with J , K and L , respectively, then it follows from above that

$$\langle \Lambda(\phi), Y_K \otimes X_J \otimes Z_L \rangle_{E^*, E} = \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3} \phi \varphi d(\mu_1 \otimes \mu_2 \otimes \mu_3) = \langle \phi, \varphi \rangle_{L^\infty, L^1}$$

for any $\phi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$. This readily implies that Λ is w^* -continuous.

We already showed that Λ is a contraction, let us now prove that it is an isometry. Let $\phi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$, with $\|\phi\|_\infty > 1$. We aim at showing that $\|\Lambda(\phi)\|_{E^*} > 1$. There exist a function $\varphi \in L^1(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$ such that $\|\varphi\|_1 = 1$ and $\langle \phi, \varphi \rangle_{L^\infty, L^1} > 1$. By the density of simple functions in L^1 , we may assume that

$$\varphi = \sum_{i,j,k} m_{ijk} \chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3},$$

where $(F_i^1)_i$ (respectively $(F_j^2)_j$ and $(F_k^3)_k$) is a finite family of pairwise disjoint measurable subsets of Ω_1 (respectively of Ω_2 and Ω_3) and $m_{ijk} \in \mathbb{C}$ for any i, j, k . Let $\psi \in E$ be defined by

$$\psi = \sum_{i,j,k} m_{ijk} (\chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3}) \otimes (\chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2}) \otimes (\chi_{F_k^3} \otimes \chi_{F_i^1}).$$

For any i, j, k , we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle \Lambda(\phi), (\chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3}) \otimes (\chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2}) \otimes (\chi_{F_k^3} \otimes \chi_{F_i^1}) \rangle_{E^*, E} \\ &= \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3} \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) \chi_{F_i^1}(t_1) \chi_{F_j^2}(t_2) \chi_{F_k^3}(t_3) d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_2(t_2) d\mu_3(t_3). \end{aligned}$$

This implies that

$$\langle \Lambda(\phi), \psi \rangle_{E^*, E} = \langle \phi, \varphi \rangle_{L^\infty, L^1},$$

and hence that $\langle \Lambda(\phi), \psi \rangle_{E^*, E} > 1$. Now observe that by the definition of the projective tensor product (see Subsection 2.2), we have

$$\|\psi\|_E \leq \sum_{i,j,k} |m_{ijk}| \|\chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2}\|_2 \|\chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3}\|_2 \|\chi_{F_k^3} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2}\|_2.$$

Moreover,

$$\|\chi_{F_i^1} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2}\|_2 = \|\chi_{F_i^1}\|_2 \|\chi_{F_j^2}\|_2 = \lambda_1(F_i^1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_2(F_j^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Likewise, $\|\chi_{F_j^2} \otimes \chi_{F_k^3}\|_2 = \lambda_2(F_j^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_3(F_k^3)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $\|\chi_{F_k^3} \otimes \chi_{F_j^2}\|_2 = \lambda_3(F_k^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_1(F_i^1)^{\frac{1}{2}}$. We deduce that

$$\|\psi\|_E \leq \sum_{i,j,k} |m_{ijk}| \lambda_1(F_j^2) \lambda_2(F_j^2) \lambda_3(F_k^3).$$

The right-hand side of this inequality is nothing but the L^1 -norm of φ . Thus we have proved that $\|\psi\|_E \leq \|\varphi\|_1 = 1$. This implies that $\|\Lambda(\phi)\|_{E^*} > 1$ as expected. \square

3.3. Passing from operators to functions. Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let A, B and C be normal operators on \mathcal{H} . We keep the notations from Subsection 3.1. We associate the three measure spaces

$$(\Omega_1, \mu_1) = (\sigma(C), \lambda_C), \quad (\Omega_2, \mu_2) = (\sigma(B), \lambda_B) \quad \text{and} \quad (\Omega_3, \mu_3) = (\sigma(A), \lambda_A)$$

and consider the mapping Λ defined in Subsection 3.2 for these three measure spaces. It maps $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ into

$$B_2(S^2(L^2(\lambda_B), L^2(\lambda_A)) \times S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_B)), S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_A))).$$

The main purpose of this subsection is to establish a precise connection between this mapping Λ and the triple operator integral mapping $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ from Theorem 4.

We may suppose that

$$\lambda_A(\cdot) = \|E^A(\cdot)e_1\|^2, \quad \lambda_B(\cdot) = \|E^B(\cdot)e_2\|^2 \quad \text{and} \quad \lambda_C(\cdot) = \|E^C(\cdot)e_3\|^2$$

for some separating vectors $e_1, e_2, e_3 \in \mathcal{H}$ (see Subsection 2.1).

There exists a (necessarily unique) linear map $\rho_A: \mathcal{E}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ satisfying

$$\rho_A(\chi_F) = E^A(F)e_1$$

for any Borel set $F \subset \sigma(A)$. For any finite family $(F_i)_i$ of pairwise disjoint measurable subsets of $\sigma(A)$ and for any family $(\alpha_i)_i$ of complex numbers, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| \rho_A \left(\sum_i \alpha_i \chi_{F_i} \right) \right\|^2 &= \left\| \sum_i \alpha_i E^A(F_i) e_1 \right\|^2 \\ &= \sum_i |\alpha_i|^2 \|E^A(F_i) e_1\|^2 \\ &= \sum_i |\alpha_i|^2 \lambda_A(F_i) \\ &= \left\| \sum_i \alpha_i \chi_{F_i} \right\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

Hence ρ_A extends to an isometry (still denoted by)

$$\rho_A : L^2(\lambda_A) \longrightarrow \mathcal{H}.$$

Denote by \mathcal{H}_A the range of ρ_A . We obtain

$$L^2(\lambda_A) \stackrel{\rho_A}{\cong} \mathcal{H}_A.$$

We similarly define ρ_B, ρ_C and $\mathcal{H}_B, \mathcal{H}_C \subset \mathcal{H}$ such that

$$L^2(\lambda_B) \stackrel{\rho_B}{\cong} \mathcal{H}_B \quad \text{and} \quad L^2(\lambda_C) \stackrel{\rho_C}{\cong} \mathcal{H}_C.$$

We may consider $S^2(\mathcal{H}_B, \mathcal{H}_A)$ as a subspace of $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ in a natural way. Namely we write $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_B \overset{2}{\oplus} \mathcal{H}_B^\perp$ and $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_A \overset{2}{\oplus} \mathcal{H}_A^\perp$ and identify any $S \in S^2(\mathcal{H}_B, \mathcal{H}_A)$ with the matrix

$$\begin{pmatrix} S & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in S^2(\mathcal{H}_B \overset{2}{\oplus} \mathcal{H}_B^\perp, \mathcal{H}_A \overset{2}{\oplus} \mathcal{H}_A^\perp).$$

We may similarly regard $S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_B)$ and $S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_A)$ as subspaces of $S^2(\mathcal{H})$.

The next statement means that for any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$, $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ maps $S^2(\mathcal{H}_B, \mathcal{H}_A) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_B)$ into $S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_A)$ and that under the previous identifications, this restriction ‘coincides’ with $\Lambda(\phi)$.

Proposition 9. *Let $X \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_B), L^2(\lambda_A))$ and $Y \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_B))$, and set*

$$\tilde{X} = \rho_A \circ X \circ \rho_B^{-1} \in S^2(\mathcal{H}_B, \mathcal{H}_A) \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{Y} = \rho_B \circ Y \circ \rho_C^{-1} \in S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_B).$$

For any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$, $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})$ belongs to $S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_A)$ and

$$(17) \quad \Lambda(\phi)(X, Y) = \rho_A^{-1} \circ \Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \circ \rho_C.$$

Proof. We first consider the special case when $\phi = \chi_{F_1} \otimes \chi_{F_2} \otimes \chi_{F_3}$ for some measurable subsets $F_1 \subset \sigma(A)$, $F_2 \subset \sigma(B)$ and $F_3 \subset \sigma(C)$.

Let $U \subset \sigma(A)$, $V, V' \subset \sigma(B)$ and $W \subset \sigma(C)$ and consider the elementary tensors

$$X = \chi_V \otimes \chi_U \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_B), L^2(\lambda_A)) \quad \text{and} \quad Y = \chi_W \otimes \chi_{V'} \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_B)).$$

We associate \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} as in the statement. Since $\rho_B : L^2(\lambda_B) \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_B$ is a unitary, we have $\rho_B^{-1} = \rho_B^*$ hence

$$\tilde{X} = \rho_B(\chi_V) \otimes \rho_A(\chi_U) = E^B(V)e_2 \otimes E^A(U)e_1.$$

Likewise,

$$\tilde{Y} = E^C(W)e_3 \otimes E^B(V')e_2.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda(\phi)(X, Y) &= \int_{\sigma(B)} \phi(\cdot, t_2, \cdot) X(t_2, \cdot) Y(\cdot, t_2) d\lambda_B(t_2) \\ &= \int_{\sigma(B)} \chi_{F_2}(t_2) \chi_V(t_2) \chi_{V'}(t_2) \chi_{F_3} \chi_W \otimes \chi_{F_1} \chi_U d\lambda_B(t_2) \\ &= \left(\int_{F_2 \cap V \cap V'} d\lambda_B(t_2) \right) \chi_{F_3 \cap W} \otimes \chi_{F_1 \cap U} \\ &= \lambda_B(F_2 \cap V \cap V') \chi_{F_3 \cap W} \otimes \chi_{F_1 \cap U}. \end{aligned}$$

Further using the above expressions of \tilde{X} and \tilde{Y} , we have

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) &= E^A(F_1) \tilde{X} E^B(F_2) \tilde{Y} E^C(F_3) \\ &= (E^B(V)e_2 \otimes E^A(F_1 \cap U)e_1) (E^C(F_3 \cap W)e_3 \otimes E^B(F_2 \cap V')e_2) \\ &= \langle E^B(F_2 \cap V')e_2, E^B(V)e_2 \rangle E^C(F_3 \cap W)e_3 \otimes E^A(F_1 \cap U)e_1 \\ &= \langle E^B(F_2 \cap V' \cap V)e_2, e_2 \rangle E^C(F_3 \cap W)e_3 \otimes E^A(F_1 \cap U)e_1 \\ &= \lambda_B(F_2 \cap V \cap V') E^C(F_3 \cap W)e_3 \otimes E^A(F_1 \cap U)e_1. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})$ belongs to $S^2(\mathcal{H}_C, \mathcal{H}_A)$ and that (17) holds true.

By linearity and continuity, this result holds as well for all $X \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_B), L^2(\lambda_A))$ and all $Y \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_B))$.

Finally since Λ and $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ are w^* -continuous, we deduce from the above special case that the result actually holds true for all $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. \square

Corollary 10. *The mapping $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ from Theorem 4 is an isometry.*

Proof. Consider $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. For any X in $S^2(L^2(\lambda_B), L^2(\lambda_A))$ and any Y in $S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_B))$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda(\phi)(X, Y)\|_2 &= \|\rho_A^{-1} \circ \Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \circ \rho_C\|_2 \\ &\leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\|_2 \\ &\leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)\| \|\tilde{X}\|_2 \|\tilde{Y}\|_2 \end{aligned}$$

by Proposition 9. Since $\|\tilde{X}\|_2 = \|X\|_2$ and $\|\tilde{Y}\|_2 = \|Y\|_2$, this implies that

$$(18) \quad \|\Lambda(\phi)\| \leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)\|.$$

By Proposition 8, the left-hand side of this inequality is equal to $\|\phi\|_\infty$. Further $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ is a contraction. Hence we obtain that $\|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)\| = \|\phi\|_\infty$. \square

With a similar proof (left to the reader), one can show that the mapping Γ^{A_1, \dots, A_n} from Proposition 5 is an isometry.

4. L^p_σ -SPACES

Let (Ω, μ) be a σ -finite measure space and let E be a Banach space. For any $1 \leq p \leq +\infty$, we let $L^p(\Omega; E)$ denote the classical Bochner space of measurable functions $\varphi: \Omega \rightarrow E$ (defined up to almost everywhere zero functions) such that the norm function $\|\varphi(\cdot)\|$ belongs to $L^p(\Omega)$ (see e.g. [18, Chapter II]).

We will consider a dual version. Assume that E is separable. A function $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow E^*$ is said to be w^* -measurable if for all $x \in E$, the function $t \in \Omega \mapsto \langle \phi(t), x \rangle$ is measurable. In this case, the function $t \in \Omega \mapsto \|\phi(t)\|$ is measurable. Indeed, if $(x_n)_n$ is a dense sequence in the unit sphere of E , then $\|\phi(\cdot)\| = \sup_n |\langle \phi(\cdot), x_n \rangle|$ is the supremum of a sequence of measurable functions, hence is measurable.

Let $1 \leq q \leq +\infty$. By definition, $L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*)$ is the space of all w^* -measurable $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow E^*$ such that $\|\phi(\cdot)\| \in L^q(\Omega)$, after taking quotient by the functions which are equal to 0 almost everywhere. We equip this space with

$$\|\phi\|_q = \|\|\phi(\cdot)\|\|_{L^q(\Omega)}.$$

Then $(L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*), \|\cdot\|_q)$ is a Banach space (the proof is the same as in the scalar case). Further by construction, $L^q(\Omega; E^*) \subset L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*)$ isometrically.

Suppose that $1 \leq p < +\infty$ and let $1 < q \leq +\infty$ be the conjugate exponent of p . For any $\phi \in L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*)$ and any $\varphi \in L^p(\Omega; E)$, the function $t \mapsto \langle \phi(t), \varphi(t) \rangle$ is measurable. Indeed any element of $L^p(\Omega; E)$ is an almost everywhere limit of a sequence of $L^p(\Omega) \otimes E$, hence it suffices to check this fact when $\varphi \in L^p(\Omega) \otimes E$. In this case, the measurability of $\langle \phi(\cdot), \varphi(\cdot) \rangle$ is a straightforward consequence of the w^* -measurability of ϕ . By Hölder's inequality, the function $\langle \phi(\cdot), \varphi(\cdot) \rangle$ is actually integrable, which yields a duality pairing

$$(19) \quad \langle \phi, \varphi \rangle := \int_{\Omega} \langle \phi(t), \varphi(t) \rangle d\mu(t).$$

Moreover we have

$$(20) \quad |\langle \phi, \varphi \rangle| \leq \|\phi\|_q \|\varphi\|_p.$$

Theorem 11. *The duality pairing (19) induces an isometric isomorphism*

$$(21) \quad L^p(\Omega; E)^* = L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*).$$

The above theorem is well-known and has extensions to the non separable case. However we have not found a satisfactory reference for this simple (=separable) case and provide a proof below for the sake of completeness. See [18, Chapter IV] and the references therein for more information.

Recall that we have $L^1(\Omega; E)^* = B(L^1(\Omega), E^*)$ by (6). Hence in the case $p = 1$, the above theorem yields an isometric identification

$$(22) \quad L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; F^*) = B(L^1(\Omega), F^*),$$

a classical result going back to [20, Theorem 2.1.6].

Proof of Theorem 11. The inequality (20) yields a contractive map $\kappa: L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*) \rightarrow L^p(\Omega; E)^*$. Our aim is to show that κ is an isometric isomorphism.

According to the separability assumption there exists a nondecreasing sequence $(E_n)_{n \geq 1}$ of finite dimensional subspaces of E such that $\cup_n E_n$ is dense in E . Since E_n is finite dimensional, $L^q_\sigma(\Omega, E_n^*) = L^q(\Omega, E_n^*)$ and E_n satisfies the conclusion of the theorem to be proved, that is,

$$(23) \quad L^p(\Omega; E_n)^* = L^q(\Omega; E_n^*)$$

isometrically (see [18, Chapter IV]). In the sequel we regard $L^p(\Omega; E_n)$ as a subspace of $L^p(\Omega; E)$ in a natural way.

We first note that κ is 1-1. Indeed if $\phi \in L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*)$ is such that $\kappa(\phi) = 0$, then for any $n \geq 1$, $\phi(t)|_{E_n} = 0$ a.e. by (23). Hence $\phi(t)|_{\cup_n E_n} = 0$ a.e., which implies that $\phi(t) = 0$ a.e.

Now let $\delta \in L^p(\Omega; E)^*$, with $\|\delta\| \leq 1$. Applying (23) to the restriction of δ to $L^p(\Omega; E_n)$ we obtain, for any $n \geq 1$, a measurable function $\phi_n: \Omega \rightarrow E_n^*$ such that $\|\phi_n\|_q \leq 1$ and

$$\forall \varphi \in L^p(\Omega) \otimes E_n, \quad \delta(\varphi) = \int_{\Omega} \langle \phi_n(t), \varphi(t) \rangle d\mu(t).$$

We may assume that for any $n \geq 1$, we have

$$(24) \quad \forall t \in \Omega, \quad \phi_{n+1}(t)|_{E_n} = \phi_n(t).$$

Indeed by construction, $\phi_{n+1}|_{E_n} = \phi_n$ a.e. and the family $(\phi_n)_{n \geq 1}$ is countable so we can modify all the functions ϕ_n on a common negligible set to get (24).

It follows that for any $t \in \Omega$, $(\|\phi_n(t)\|)_{n \geq 1}$ is a nondecreasing sequence, so we can define a measurable $\nu: \Omega \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by

$$\nu(t) = \lim_n \|\phi_n(t)\|, \quad t \in \Omega.$$

If $q < \infty$ we may write

$$\int_{\Omega} \nu(t)^q d\mu(t) = \lim_n \int_{\Omega} \|\phi_n(t)\|^q d\mu(t) \leq 1,$$

by the monotone convergence theorem. This implies that ν is a.e. finite. If $q = \infty$, the fact that $\|\phi_n\|_{\infty} \leq 1$ for any $n \geq 1$ implies that $\nu(t) \leq 1$ for a.e. $t \in \Omega$. Thus in any case, there exists a negligible subset $\Omega_0 \subset \Omega$ such that $\nu(t) < \infty$ for any $t \in \Omega \setminus \Omega_0$.

If $t \in \Omega \setminus \Omega_0$, then by (24) and the density of $\cup_n E_n$, there exists a unique element of E^* , that we call $\phi(t)$, such that

$$\forall n \geq 1, \forall x \in E_n, \quad \langle \phi(t), x \rangle = \langle \phi_n(t), x \rangle.$$

Next we set $\phi(t) = 0$ for any $t \in \Omega_0$. We thus have a function $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow E^*$.

Let $x \in E$ and let $(x_j)_j$ be a sequence of $\cup_n E_n$ converging to x . Then $\langle \phi(\cdot), x_j \rangle \rightarrow \langle \phi(\cdot), x \rangle$ pointwise. Moreover for any j , the function $\langle \phi(\cdot), x_j \rangle$ is measurable by construction, hence $\langle \phi(\cdot), x \rangle$ is measurable. Thus ϕ is w^* -measurable.

Now from the definition of ϕ , we see that δ and $\kappa(\phi)$ coincide on $L^p(\Omega) \otimes E_n$ for any $n \geq 1$. Consequently, $\delta = \kappa(\phi)$. Moreover $\|\phi\|_q = \lim_n \|\phi_n\|_q \leq 1$.

This proves that κ is a metric surjection, and hence an isometric isomorphism. \square

Remark 12. We already noticed that $L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*) = L^q(\Omega; E^*)$ when E is finite dimensional. It turns out that for a general Banach space E , the equality $L^q_\sigma(\Omega; E^*) = L^q(\Omega; E^*)$ is equivalent to E^* having the Radon-Nikodym property, see e.g. [18, Chapter IV]. All Hilbert spaces

(more generally all reflexive Banach spaces) have the Radon-Nikodym property. Later on we will use this property that for any separable Hilbert space H and any $1 \leq q \leq \infty$, we have

$$L_\sigma^q(\Omega; H) = L^q(\Omega; H).$$

Let E and F be two separable Banach spaces. Being a completion of $E \otimes F$, their projective tensor product $E \hat{\otimes} F$ is separable as well. Recall that its dual space is equal to $B(E, F^*)$. Whenever $\phi: \Omega \rightarrow B(E, F^*)$ is a w^* -measurable function, then for any $x \in E$, the function $T_\phi(x): \Omega \rightarrow F^*$ defined by

$$(25) \quad [T_\phi(x)](t) = [\phi(t)](x), \quad t \in \Omega,$$

is w^* -measurable.

Corollary 13. *The mapping $\phi \mapsto T_\phi$ given by (25) induces an isometric isomorphism*

$$B(E, L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega, F^*)) = L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; B(E, F^*)).$$

Proof. By Theorem 11 for $p = 1$, and by (4) and (5), we have isometric isomorphisms

$$\begin{aligned} B(E, L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; F^*)) &= (E \hat{\otimes} L^1(\Omega; F))^* \\ &= (E \hat{\otimes} L^1(\Omega) \hat{\otimes} F)^* \\ &= L^1(\Omega; E \hat{\otimes} F)^* \\ &= L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; B(E, F^*)). \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that the correspondence is given by (25). □

Remark 14. *Let E_1, E_2 be two Banach spaces and let $U: E_1^* \rightarrow E_2^*$ be a w^* -continuous map. For any $\phi \in L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; E_1^*)$, the composition map $U \circ \phi: \Omega \rightarrow E_2^*$ belongs to $L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; E_2^*)$ and the mapping $\phi \mapsto U \circ \phi$ is a bounded operator from $L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; E_1^*)$ into $L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; E_2^*)$, whose norm is equal $\|U\|$. It is easy to check that this mapping is w^* -continuous. If further U is an isometry, then $\phi \mapsto U \circ \phi$ is an isometry as well.*

Applying this elementary principle to the embedding of $\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))$ into the space

$$B(\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)), B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2))),$$

provided by Theorem 1, we obtain a w^ -continuous isometric inclusion*

$$(26) \quad L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_2))) \subset L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; B(\mathcal{K}(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)), B(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)))).$$

5. MEASURABLE FACTORIZATION IN $L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega; \Gamma_2(E, F^*))$

The main purpose of this section is to prove Theorem 15 below. This result will be applied in Subsection 5.2 (and in Section 6) to the study of measurable Schur multipliers.

We will say that a measure space (Ω, μ) is separable when $L^2(\Omega, \mu)$ is separable. This implies that (Ω, μ) is σ -finite and moreover, $L^p(\Omega, \mu)$ is separable for any $1 \leq p < \infty$.

5.1. **The general case.** It follows from Subsection 2.2 that for any separable Banach spaces E, F , the space $\Gamma_2(E, F^*)$ is a dual space with a separable predual. If H is a separable Hilbert space, then $B(E, H)$ and $B(F, H)$ are also dual spaces with separable predual.

Theorem 15. *Let (Ω, μ) be a separable measure space and let E, F be two separable Banach spaces. Let $\phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; \Gamma_2(E, F^*))$. Then there exist a separable Hilbert space H and two functions*

$$\alpha \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(E, H)) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(F, H))$$

such that $\|\alpha\|_\infty \|\beta\|_\infty \leq \|\phi\|_\infty$ and for any $(x, y) \in E \times F$,

$$(27) \quad \langle [\phi(t)](x), y \rangle = \langle [\alpha(t)](x), [\beta(t)](y) \rangle, \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in \Omega.$$

We will need two lemmas, in which (Ω, μ) denotes an arbitrary σ -finite measure space.

The first one is a variant of the classical classification of abelian von Neumann algebras. For any $\theta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, and any Hilbert space H , we let $M_\theta: L^2(\Omega; H) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; H)$ denote the multiplication operator taking any $\varphi \in L^2(\Omega; H)$ to $\theta\varphi$.

Lemma 16. *Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let $\pi: L^\infty(\Omega) \rightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$ be a w^* -continuous $*$ -representation. There exist a separable Hilbert space H and an isometric embedding $\rho: \mathcal{H} \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega; H)$ such that for any $\theta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$,*

$$\rho\pi(\theta) = M_\theta\rho.$$

Proof. Since π is w^* -continuous, there exists a measurable subset $\Omega' \subset \Omega$ such that the range of π is isomorphic to $L^\infty(\Omega')$ in the von Neumann algebra sense and π coincides with the restriction map (apply [28, Corollary 2.5.5]). It therefore follows from [16, Theorem II.3.5] that there exist a measurable partition $\{\Omega_n : 1 \leq n \leq \infty\}$ of Ω' and a unitary operator

$$\rho_1: \mathcal{H} \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{1 \leq n \leq \infty}^2 L^2(\Omega_n; \ell_n^2)$$

such that for any $\theta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$, $\rho_1\pi(\theta)\rho_1^*$ coincides with the multiplication by θ . (Note that in the above decomposition, the index n may be finite or infinite and the notation ℓ_∞^2 stands for ℓ^2 .) Let

$$H = \bigoplus_{1 \leq n \leq \infty}^2 \ell_n^2$$

and consider the canonical embedding

$$\rho_2: \bigoplus_{1 \leq n \leq \infty}^2 L^2(\Omega_n; \ell_n^2) \longrightarrow L^2(\Omega; H).$$

Then $\rho = \rho_2\rho_1$ satisfies the lemma. □

It is well-known that for any Hilbert space H , the commutant of

$$L^\infty(\Omega) \simeq L^\infty(\Omega) \otimes I_H \subset B(L^2(\Omega; H))$$

coincides with $L^\infty(\Omega) \overline{\otimes} B(H)$. The next statement is a generalization of this result to the case when H is replaced by Banach spaces.

We consider two separable Banach spaces W_1, W_2 . Note that by (4), $B(W_1, W_2^*)$ is a dual space with separable predual. We say that a linear map

$$T: L^2(\Omega; W_1) \longrightarrow L^2_\sigma(\Omega; W_2^*)$$

is a module map provided that

$$\forall \varphi \in L^2(\Omega; W_1), \forall \theta \in L^\infty(\Omega), \quad T(\theta\varphi) = \theta T(\varphi).$$

Next we generalize the notion of multiplication by an L^∞ -function as follows. For any $\Delta \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(W_1, W_2^*))$, we define a multiplication operator

$$(28) \quad M_\Delta: L^2(\Omega; W_1) \longrightarrow L^2_\sigma(\Omega; W_2^*)$$

by setting

$$[M_\Delta(\varphi)](t) = [\Delta(t)](\varphi(t)), \quad t \in \Omega,$$

for any $\varphi \in L^2(\Omega; W_1)$. Indeed it is easy to check (left to the reader) that the function in the right-hand side of the above equality belongs to $L^2_\sigma(\Omega; W_2^*)$. Moreover

$$(29) \quad \|M_\Delta\| = \|\Delta\|_\infty.$$

Each multiplication operator M_Δ is a module map, as we have

$$M_\Delta(\theta\varphi) = M_{\Delta\theta}(\varphi) = \theta M_\Delta(\varphi)$$

for any $\theta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. The following lemma is a converse.

Lemma 17. *Let $T: L^2(\Omega; W_1) \rightarrow L^2_\sigma(\Omega; W_2^*)$ be a module map. Then there exists a function $\Delta \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(W_1, W_2^*))$ such that $T = M_\Delta$.*

Proof. In the scalar case ($W_1 = W_2 = \mathbb{C}$) this is an elementary result; the proof consists in reducing to this scalar case.

We define a bilinear map $\widehat{T}: W_1 \times W_2 \rightarrow B(L^2(\Omega))$ by the following formula. For any $w_1 \in W_1$, $w_2 \in W_2$ and $x \in L^2(\Omega)$, we set

$$[\widehat{T}(w_1, w_2)](x) = \{t \mapsto \langle [T(x \otimes w_1)](t), w_2 \rangle\}.$$

Recall the identification $L^2_\sigma(\Omega; W_2^*) = L^2(\Omega; W_2)^*$ from Theorem 11. If we consider T as a map from $L^2(\Omega; W_1)$ into $L^2(\Omega; W_2)^*$, then we have

$$(30) \quad \langle T(x \otimes w_1), y \otimes w_2 \rangle = \int_\Omega \left([\widehat{T}(w_1, w_2)](x) \right)(t) y(t) d\mu(t)$$

for any $w_1 \in W_1$, $w_2 \in W_2$, $x \in L^2(\Omega)$ and $y \in L^2(\Omega)$.

Further for any $\theta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$ and $x \in L^2(\Omega)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [\widehat{T}(w_1, w_2)](\theta x) &= \langle [T(\theta(x \otimes w_1))](\cdot), w_2 \rangle \\ &= \langle \theta(\cdot) [T(x \otimes w_1)](\cdot), w_2 \rangle \\ &= \theta [\widehat{T}(w_1, w_2)](x), \end{aligned}$$

because T is a module map. Hence $\widehat{T}(w_1, w_2)$ is a module map.

Let us identify $L^\infty(\Omega)$ with the von Neumann subalgebra of $B(L^2(\Omega))$ consisting of multiplication operators. The above property shows that $\widehat{T}(w_1, w_2)$ is such a multiplication operator for any $w_1 \in Z_1$ and $w_2 \in Z_2$. Hence we may actually regard \widehat{T} as a bilinear map

$$\widehat{T}: W_1 \times W_2 \longrightarrow L^\infty(\Omega).$$

Now observe that applying (3), (4) and (22), we have isometric identifications

$$\begin{aligned} B_2(W_1 \times W_2, L^\infty(\Omega)) &= B(W_1 \hat{\otimes} W_2, L^\infty(\Omega)) \\ &= B(L^1(\Omega), (W_1 \hat{\otimes} W_2)^*) \\ &= B(L^1(\Omega), B(W_1, W_2^*)) \\ &= L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(W_1, W_2^*)). \end{aligned}$$

Let $\Delta \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(W_1, W_2^*))$ be corresponding to \hat{T} in this identification. Then we have

$$\langle [\Delta(t)](w_1), w_2 \rangle = (\hat{T}(w_1, w_2))(t), \quad w_1 \in W_1, w_2 \in W_2, t \in \Omega.$$

Thus applying (30) we obtain that

$$\begin{aligned} \langle T(x \otimes w_1), y \otimes w_2 \rangle &= \int_\Omega \langle [\Delta(t)](w_1), w_2 \rangle x(t)y(t) \, d\mu(t) \\ &= \langle M_\Delta(x \otimes w_1), y \otimes w_2 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

for any $w_1 \in W_1, w_2 \in W_2, x \in L^2(\Omega)$ and $y \in L^2(\Omega)$. By the density of $L^2(\Omega) \otimes W_1$ and $L^2(\Omega) \otimes W_2$ in $L^2(\Omega; W_1)$ and $L^2(\Omega; W_2)$, respectively, this implies that $T = M_\Delta$. \square

Proof of Theorem 15. This proof should be regarded as a module version of the proof of [33, Theorem 3.4]. As in this book we adopt the following notation. For any finite families $(f_j)_j$ and $(e_i)_i$ in E , we write

$$(f_j)_j < (e_i)_i$$

provided that

$$\forall \eta \in E^*, \quad \sum_j |\eta(f_j)|^2 \leq \sum_i |\eta(e_i)|^2.$$

In the sequel we simply write L^2 (resp. L^∞) instead of $L^2(\Omega)$ (resp. $L^\infty(\Omega)$) as there is no risk of confusion. Then we set

$$V = L^2 \otimes E \subset L^2(\Omega; E).$$

We fix some $\phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; \Gamma_2(E, F^*))$ and we let $C = \|\phi\|_\infty$. Then ϕ is an element of $L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(E, F^*))$. Hence according to (28) we may consider the multiplication operator

$$T = M_\phi: L^2(\Omega; E) \longrightarrow L^2_\sigma(\Omega; F^*).$$

We let $I = L^\infty \times E^*$. A generic element of I will be denoted by $\zeta = (\theta, \eta)$, with $\theta \in L^\infty$ and $\eta \in E^*$.

For any $v = \sum_s x_s \otimes e_s \in V$ (finite sum) and $\zeta = (\theta, \eta) \in I$, we set

$$\zeta \cdot v = \sum_s \eta(e_s) \theta x_s \in L^2.$$

Lemma 18. *Let $(w_j)_j$ and $(v_i)_i$ be finite families in V such that*

$$(31) \quad \forall \zeta \in I, \quad \sum_j \|\zeta \cdot w_j\|_2^2 \leq \sum_i \|\zeta \cdot v_i\|_2^2.$$

Then

$$(32) \quad \sum_j \|T(w_j)\|_2^2 \leq C^2 \sum_i \|v_i\|_2^2.$$

Proof. Let $(w_j)_j$ and $(v_i)_i$ be finite families in V and assume (31). Consider $e_{i,s}, f_{j,s}$ in E , $x_{i,s}, y_{j,s}$ in L^2 such that

$$v_i = \sum_s x_{i,s} \otimes e_{i,s} \quad \text{and} \quad w_j = \sum_s y_{j,s} \otimes f_{j,s}.$$

Let $\zeta = (\theta, \eta) \in I$. For any j ,

$$\|\zeta \cdot w_j\|_2^2 = \int_{\Omega} \left| \sum_s \eta(f_{j,s}) \theta(t) y_{j,s}(t) \right|^2 d\mu(t).$$

Hence

$$\sum_j \|\zeta \cdot w_j\|_2^2 = \int_{\Omega} |\theta(t)|^2 \left(\sum_j \left| \sum_s \eta(f_{j,s}) y_{j,s}(t) \right|^2 \right) d\mu(t).$$

Likewise,

$$\sum_i \|\zeta \cdot v_i\|_2^2 = \int_{\Omega} |\theta(t)|^2 \left(\sum_i \left| \sum_s \eta(e_{i,s}) x_{i,s}(t) \right|^2 \right) d\mu(t).$$

Thus by (31), we have

$$(33) \quad \int_{\Omega} |\theta(t)|^2 \left(\sum_j |\eta(w_j(t))|^2 \right) d\mu(t) \leq \int_{\Omega} |\theta(t)|^2 \left(\sum_i |\eta(v_i(t))|^2 \right) d\mu(t).$$

Let $E_1 \subset E$ be the subspace spanned by the $e_{i,s}$ and $f_{j,s}$. Since it is finite dimensional, its dual space is obviously separable. Let $(\eta_n)_{n \geq 1}$ be a dense sequence of E_1^* and for any $n \geq 1$, extend η_n to an element of E^* (still denoted by η_n). Then for any finite families $(f_j)_j$ and $(e_i)_i$ in E_1 , we have

$$(y_j)_j < (x_i)_i \iff \forall n \geq 1, \quad \sum_j |\eta_n(f_j)|^2 \leq \sum_i |\eta_n(e_i)|^2.$$

It follows from (33) that for almost every $t \in \Omega$, we have

$$\sum_j |\eta_n(w_j(t))|^2 \leq \sum_i |\eta_n(v_i(t))|^2$$

for every $n \geq 1$. Since the functions v_i, w_j are valued in E_1 , this implies that

$$(w_j(t))_j < (v_i(t))_i \quad \text{for a.e. } t \in \Omega.$$

By the implication ‘(i) \Rightarrow (iii)’ of [33, Theorem 3.4], this property implies that for a.e. $t \in \Omega$,

$$\sum_j \|\phi(t)(w_j(t))\|_{F^*}^2 \leq C^2 \sum_i \|v_i(t)\|_E^2.$$

Integrating this inequality on Ω yields (32). □

We let Λ be the set of all functions $g: I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ for which there exists a finite family $(v_i)_i$ in V such that

$$(34) \quad \forall \zeta \in I, \quad |g(\zeta)| \leq \sum_i \|\zeta \cdot v_i\|_2^2.$$

This is a real vector space. We let Λ_+ denote its positive part, i.e. the set of all functions $I \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ belonging to Λ . This is a convex cone. For any $g \in \Lambda$ we set

$$p(g) = C^2 \inf \left\{ \sum_i \|v_i\|_2^2 \right\},$$

where the infimum runs over all finite families $(v_i)_i$ in V satisfying (34). It is easy to check that p is sublinear, that is, $p(g + g') \leq p(g) + p(g')$ for any $g, g' \in \Lambda$ and $p(tg) = tp(g)$ for any $g \in \Lambda$ and any $t \geq 0$.

Next for any $g \in \Lambda_+$, we set

$$q(g) = \sup \left\{ \sum_j \|T(w_j)\|_2^2 \right\},$$

where the supremum runs over all finite families $(w_j)_j$ in V satisfying

$$(35) \quad \forall \zeta \in I, \quad g(\zeta) \geq \sum_j \|\zeta \cdot w_j\|_2^2.$$

It is easy to check that q is superlinear, that is, $q(g) + q(g') \leq q(g + g')$ for any $g, g' \in \Lambda_+$ and $q(tg) = tq(g)$ for any $g \in \Lambda_+$ and any $t \geq 0$.

By Lemma 18, $q \leq p$ on Λ_+ . Hence by the Hahn-Banach Theorem given in [33, Corollary 3.2], there exists a positive linear functional $\ell: \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that

$$(36) \quad \forall g \in \Lambda, \quad \ell(g) \leq p(g)$$

and

$$(37) \quad \forall g \in \Lambda_+, \quad q(g) \leq \ell(g).$$

Following [33, Chapter 8], we introduce a Hilbert space

$$\Lambda_2(I, \ell; L^2)$$

defined as follows. First we let $\mathcal{L}(I, \ell; L^2)$ be the set of all functions $G: I \rightarrow L^2$ such that the \mathbb{R} -valued function $\zeta \mapsto \|G(\zeta)\|_2^2$ belongs to Λ and we set $N(G) = (\ell(\zeta \mapsto \|G(\zeta)\|_2^2))^{\frac{1}{2}}$ for any such function. Then $\mathcal{L}(I, \ell; L^2)$ is a complex vector space and N is a Hilbertian seminorm on $\mathcal{L}(I, \ell; L^2)$. Hence the quotient of $\mathcal{L}(I, \ell; L^2)$ by the kernel of N is a pre-Hilbert space. By definition, $\Lambda_2(I, \ell; L^2)$ is the completion of this quotient space.

For any $v \in V$, the function $\zeta \mapsto \zeta \cdot v$ belongs to $\mathcal{L}(I, \ell; L^2)$. Then we define a linear map

$$T_1: V \longrightarrow \Lambda_2(I, \ell; L^2)$$

as follows: for any $v \in V$, $T_1(v)$ is the class of $\zeta \mapsto \zeta \cdot v$ modulo the kernel of N . Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|T_1(v)\|_L^2 &= \ell(\zeta \mapsto \|\zeta \cdot v\|^2) \\ &\leq p(\zeta \mapsto \|\zeta \cdot v\|_2^2) \\ &\leq C^2 \|v\|_2^2 \end{aligned}$$

by (36) and the definition of p . Hence T_1 uniquely extends to a bounded operator

$$T_1: L^2(\Omega; E) \longrightarrow \Lambda_2(I, \ell; L^2), \quad \text{with } \|T_1\| \leq C.$$

For any $v \in V$, we have

$$\|T(v)\|_2^2 \leq q(\zeta \mapsto \|\zeta \cdot v\|^2) \leq \ell(\zeta \mapsto \|\zeta \cdot v\|^2) = \|T_1(v)\|^2.$$

The resulting inequality $\|T(v)\|_2 \leq \|T_1(v)\|$ implies the existence of a (necessarily unique) bounded linear operator

$$T_2: \overline{T_1(V)} \longrightarrow L_\sigma^2(\Omega; F^*), \quad \text{with } \|T_2\| \leq 1,$$

such that

$$(38) \quad \forall v \in V, \quad T(v) = T_2(T_1(v)).$$

(Here and later on in the paper, $\overline{T_1(V)} \subset \Lambda_2(I, \ell; L^2)$ denotes the closure of $T_1(V)$.)

For any $v \in V$ and any $\theta \in L^\infty$, we have

$$(39) \quad \|T_1(\theta v)\| \leq \|\theta\|_\infty \|T_1(v)\|.$$

Indeed write $v = \sum_s x_s \otimes e_s$, with $e_s \in E$ and $x_s \in L^2$. For any $\gamma \in L^\infty$ and $\eta \in E^*$, we have

$$\left\| \sum_s \eta(e_s) \gamma \theta x_s \right\|_2 \leq \|\theta\|_\infty \left\| \sum_s \eta(e_s) \gamma x_s \right\|_2.$$

Hence $\|\zeta \cdot (\theta v)\| \leq \|\theta\|_\infty \|\zeta \cdot v\|$ for any $\zeta = (\gamma, \eta) \in I$. Since the functional ℓ is positive on Λ , this implies that $\ell(\zeta \mapsto \|\zeta \cdot (\theta v)\|^2) \leq \|\theta\|_\infty^2 \ell(\zeta \mapsto \|\zeta \cdot v\|^2)$, which yields (39).

This inequality implies the existence of a (necessarily unique) linear contraction

$$\pi: L^\infty \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}(\overline{T_1(V)}),$$

such that

$$(40) \quad T_1(\theta v) = \pi(\theta) T_1(v), \quad v \in L^2(\Omega; E), \theta \in L^\infty.$$

It is clear that π is a unital homomorphism. This implies that π is a $*$ -representation. Indeed for any unitary $\theta \in L^\infty$, we have $I = \pi(\bar{\theta}\theta) = \pi(\bar{\theta})\pi(\theta) = \pi(\theta)\pi(\bar{\theta})$ and the two operators $\pi(\bar{\theta})$ and $\pi(\theta)$ are contractions. This implies that $\pi(\theta)$ is a unitary and that

$$(41) \quad \pi(\theta)^* = \pi(\bar{\theta})$$

Since unitaries generate L^∞ , (41) actually holds true for any $\theta \in L^\infty$.

Let $\theta \in L^\infty$ and assume that $(\theta_i)_i$ is a bounded net of L^∞ converging to θ in the w^* -topology. For any $x \in L^2$, $\theta_i x \rightarrow \theta x$ in L^2 (this uses the boundedness of the net). By the continuity of T_1 this implies that for any $e \in E$, $T_1(\theta_i x \otimes e) \rightarrow T_1(\theta x \otimes e)$ in $\overline{T_1(V)}$. By linearity, this implies that for any $v \in V$, $T_1(\theta_i v) \rightarrow T_1(\theta v)$ in $\overline{T_1(V)}$. In other words,

$\pi(\theta_\iota)(h) \rightarrow \pi(\theta)(h)$ for any $h \in T_1(V)$. Since the net $(\pi(\theta_\iota))_\iota$ is bounded, this implies that $\pi(\theta_\iota) \rightarrow \pi(\theta)$ strongly. Hence π is a w^* -continuous $*$ -representation.

Recall that E and L^2 are assumed separable, hence the Hilbert space $\overline{T_1(V)}$ is separable. By Lemma 16, there exists a separable Hilbert space H and an isometric embedding $\rho: \overline{T_1(V)} \hookrightarrow L^2(\Omega; H)$ such that $\rho\pi(\theta) = M_\theta\rho$ for any $\theta \in L^\infty$. Then for any such θ and any $v \in L^2(\Omega; E)$, we have

$$\rho T_1(\theta v) = [\rho\pi(\theta)T_1](v) = \theta\rho(T_1(v)),$$

by (40). This shows that the composed map

$$S_1 = \rho T_1: L^2(\Omega; E) \longrightarrow L^2(\Omega; H) \quad \text{is a module map.}$$

Define

$$S_2 = T_2\rho^*: L^2(\Omega; H) \longrightarrow L^2_\sigma(\Omega; F^*).$$

Let $\theta \in L^\infty(\Omega)$. For any $v \in V$, we have

$$[T_2\pi(\theta)](T_1(v)) = T_2T_1(\theta v) = T(\theta v) = \theta T(v) = \theta T_2(T_1(v))$$

by (40), (38) and the fact that T is a module map. This shows that

$$T_2\pi(\theta) = M_\theta T_2.$$

Further we have $\rho^*M_\theta = (M_{\bar{\theta}}\rho)^* = (\rho\pi(\bar{\theta}))^* = \pi(\theta)\rho^*$. Hence $M_\theta S_2 = S_2 M_\theta$, that is,

$$S_2 \quad \text{is a module map.}$$

Since $\rho^*\rho$ is equal to the identity of $\overline{T_1(V)}$, it follows from (38) that

$$T = S_2 S_1.$$

Thus we have constructed a ‘module Hilbert space factorization’ of T , and this is the main point.

To conclude, let $S_{2*}: L^2(\Omega; F) \rightarrow L^2(\Omega; H^*)$ be the restriction of the adjoint of S_2 to $L^2(\Omega; F)$. Then S_{2*} is a module map. Now apply Lemma 17 to S_1 and S_{2*} . Let $\alpha \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(E, H))$ and $\beta \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega; B(F, H^*))$ such that S_1 is equal to the multiplication by α and S_{2*} is equal to the multiplication by β . Given any $e \in E$ and $f \in F$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_\Omega \langle [\phi(t)](e), f \rangle x(t)y(t) \, d\mu(t) &= \langle T(x \otimes e), y \otimes f \rangle \\ &= \langle S_1(x \otimes e), S_{2*}(y \otimes f) \rangle \\ &= \int_\Omega \langle [\alpha(t)](e) x(t), [\beta(t)](f) y(t) \rangle \, d\mu(t) \\ &= \int_\Omega \langle [\alpha(t)](e), [\beta(t)](f) \rangle x(t)y(t) \, d\mu(t) \end{aligned}$$

for any $x, y \in L^2$. Applying identification between H^* and H , this proves (27). By construction, $\|\alpha\|_\infty \leq C$ and $\|\beta\|_\infty \leq 1$. \square

5.2. A special case: Schur multipliers. Let $(\Omega_1, \mu_1), (\Omega_2, \mu_2)$ and (Ω_3, μ_3) be three separable measure spaces. We are going to apply Theorem 15 with $(\Omega, \mu) = (\Omega_2, \mu_2)$, $E = L^1(\Omega_1)$ and $F = L^1(\Omega_3)$.

To any $\phi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$, one may associate $\tilde{\phi} \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3)))$ as follows. For any $r \in L^1(\Omega_1)$,

$$(42) \quad [\tilde{\phi}(t_2)](r) = \int_{\Omega_1} \phi(t_1, t_2, \cdot) r(t_1) d\mu_1(t_1), \quad t_2 \in \Omega_2.$$

According to the obvious identification

$$L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3) = L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3))$$

and (11), the mapping $\phi \mapsto \tilde{\phi}$ induces a w^* -homeomorphic isometric identification

$$L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3) = L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3))),$$

By Remark 14, the w^* -continuous contractive embedding of $\Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3))$ into the space $B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3))$ induces a w^* -continuous contractive embedding

$$L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3))) \subset L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3))).$$

Combining with the preceding identification we obtain a further w^* -continuous contractive embedding

$$(43) \quad L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3))) \subset L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3).$$

According to this, we will write $\phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3)))$ when $\tilde{\phi}$ actually belongs to that space. In this case, for the sake of clarity, we let

$$\|\phi\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2}$$

denote its norm as an element of $L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3)))$. It is greater than or equal to its norm as an element of $L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$.

Theorem 19. *Let $\phi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$ and $C \geq 0$. Then $\phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3)))$ and $\|\phi\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2} \leq C$ if and only if there exist a separable Hilbert space H and two functions*

$$a \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H) \quad \text{and} \quad b \in L^\infty(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3; H)$$

such that $\|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty \leq C$ and

$$(44) \quad \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \langle a(t_1, t_2), b(t_2, t_3) \rangle \quad \text{for a.e. } (t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3.$$

Proof. Assume that ϕ belongs to $L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3)))$, with $\|\phi\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2} \leq C$. According to Theorem 15, there exist a Hilbert space H and two functions

$$\alpha \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), H)) \quad \text{and} \quad \beta \in L^\infty_\sigma(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_3), H))$$

such that for any $r_1 \in L^1(\Omega_1)$ and $r_3 \in L^1(\Omega_3)$,

$$(45) \quad \langle [\tilde{\phi}(t_2)](r_1), r_3 \rangle = \langle [\alpha(t_2)](r_1), [\beta(t_2)](r_3) \rangle \quad \text{for a.e. } t_2 \in \Omega_2.$$

By (5), (6) and (22) we have isometric identifications

$$\begin{aligned} L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), H)) &= L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; (L^1(\Omega_1) \hat{\otimes} H^*)^*) \\ &= (L^1(\Omega_2) \hat{\otimes} L^1(\Omega_1) \hat{\otimes} H^*)^* \\ &= L^1(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H^*)^* \\ &= L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover $L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H) = L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H)$, see Remark 12. Hence we finally have an isometric identification

$$L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), H)) = L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H).$$

Likewise we have an isometric identification

$$L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_3), H)) = L^\infty(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3; H).$$

Let $a \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H)$ and $b \in L^\infty(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3; H)$ be corresponding to α and β respectively in the above identifications. Then for any $r_1 \in L^1(\Omega_1)$,

$$[\alpha(t_2)](r_1) = \int_{\Omega_1} a(t_1, t_2) r_1(t_1) d\mu_1(t_1) \quad \text{for a.e. } t_2 \in \Omega_2.$$

Likewise, for any $r_3 \in L^1(\Omega_3)$,

$$[\beta(t_2)](r_3) = \int_{\Omega_3} b(t_2, t_3) r_3(t_3) d\mu_3(t_3) \quad \text{for a.e. } t_2 \in \Omega_2.$$

Combining (45) and (42) we deduce that for any $r_1 \in L^1(\Omega_1)$ and $r_3 \in L^1(\Omega_3)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3} \langle a(t_1, t_2), b(t_2, t_3) \rangle r_1(t_1) r_3(t_3) d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_3(t_3) \\ = \langle [\tilde{\phi}(t_2)](r_1), r_3 \rangle \\ = \int_{\Omega_1 \times \Omega_3} \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) r_1(t_1) r_3(t_3) d\mu_1(t_1) d\mu_3(t_3) \end{aligned}$$

for a.e. $t_2 \in \Omega_2$. This implies (44) and shows the ‘only if’ part.

Assume conversely that (44) holds true for some a in $L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H)$ and some b in $L^\infty(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3; H)$. Using the above identifications, we consider $\alpha \in L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_1), H))$ and $\beta \in L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; B(L^1(\Omega_3), H))$ be corresponding to a and b , respectively. Then the above computations lead to (45). This identity means that for a.e. $t_2 \in \Omega_2$, we have a Hilbert space factorisation $\tilde{\phi}(t_2) = \beta(t_2)^* \alpha(t_2)$. This shows that $\phi \in L_\sigma^\infty(\Omega_2; \Gamma_2(L^1(\Omega_1), L^\infty(\Omega_3)))$, with $\|\phi\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2} \leq \|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty$. \square

6. CHARACTERIZATION OF $S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1$ BOUNDEDNESS

Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space and let A, B and C be normal operators on \mathcal{H} . Let λ_A, λ_B and λ_C be scalar-valued spectral measures associated with A, B and C . Recall the definition of the triple operator mapping $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ from Theorem 4. The purpose of this section is to characterize the functions $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ such that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ maps $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^1(\mathcal{H})$.

We shall start with a factorization formula of independent interest. Let $\Gamma^{A,B}$ and $\Gamma^{B,C}$ be the double operator integral mappings associated respectively with (A, B) and with (B, C) , see Proposition 5. As noted in Remark 6, $\Gamma^{A,B}$ and $\Gamma^{B,C}$ are $*$ -representations. Recall that they are w^* -continuous.

In the next statement we will consider the product uv of a function $u \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ and a function $v \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. The meaning is that we consider

$$L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B) \subset L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C) \quad \text{and} \quad L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C) \subset L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$$

in a canonical way and multiply u and v in this common bigger space.

Lemma 20. *Let $u \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ and $v \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Then, for all $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, we have*

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(uv)(X, Y) = \Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v)(Y).$$

Proof. Fix $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Let $u_1 \in L^\infty(\lambda_A), u_2, v_1 \in L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ and $v_2 \in L^\infty(\lambda_C)$. Consider $u = u_1 \otimes u_2 \in L^\infty(\lambda_A) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ and $v = v_1 \otimes v_2 \in L^\infty(\lambda_B) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_C)$. Then we have $uv = u_1 \otimes u_2 v_1 \otimes v_2 \in L^\infty(\lambda_A) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_B) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_C)$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma^{A,B,C}(uv)(X, Y) &= u_1(A)X(u_2 v_1)(B)Y v_2(C) \\ &= u_1(A)X u_2(B) v_1(B)Y v_2(C) \\ &= \Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v)(Y). \end{aligned}$$

Now, take $u \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ and $v \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Let $(u_i)_i$ and $(v_j)_j$ be two nets in $L^\infty(\lambda_A) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ and $L^\infty(\lambda_B) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_C)$ respectively, converging to u and v in the w^* -topology. By linearity, the previous calculation implies that for all i, j ,

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(u_i v_j)(X, Y) = \Gamma^{A,B}(u_i)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v_j)(Y).$$

Take $Z \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$ and fix j . Since $\Gamma^{B,C}(v_j)(Y)Z$ belongs to $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_i \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B}(u_i)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v_j)(Y)Z) &= \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v_j)(Y)Z) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{B,C}(v_j)(Y)Z\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)) \end{aligned}$$

by the w^* -continuity of $\Gamma^{A,B}$. Similarly, since $Z\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X) \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, the w^* -continuity of $\Gamma^{B,C}$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_j \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{B,C}(v_j)(Y)Z\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)) &= \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{B,C}(v)(Y)Z\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v)(Y)Z). \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $(u_i v_j)_i$ w^* -converges to uv_j for any fixed j and $(uv_j)_j$ w^* -converges to uv in $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Hence the w^* -continuity of $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ implies that

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_j \lim_i \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B,C}(u_i v_j)(X, Y)Z) &= \lim_j \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B,C}(uv_j)(X, Y)Z) \\ &= \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B,C}(uv)(X, Y)Z). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, for all $Z \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$,

$$\operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v)(Y)Z) = \operatorname{tr}(\Gamma^{A,B,C}(uv)(X, Y)Z),$$

which implies that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(uv) = \Gamma^{A,B}(u)(X)\Gamma^{B,C}(v)(Y)$. □

The next theorem is our main result. It should be regarded as an extension of [11, Corollary 8] to the measurable setting. In the latter statement one considers a matrix $M = \{m_{ikj}\}_{i,k,j \geq 1}$ and it is implicitly shown that the bilinear Schur multiplier associated with M maps $S^2 \times S^2$ into S^1 if and only if M belongs to $\ell^\infty(\Gamma_2(\ell^1, \ell^\infty))$. In the current situation, matrices are replaced by functions. The scheme of proof of Theorem 21 is similar to the one of [11, Corollary 8] but requires various additional tools.

Theorem 21. *Let \mathcal{H} be a separable Hilbert space, let A, B and C be normal operators on \mathcal{H} and let $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. The following are equivalent :*

- (i) $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi) \in B_2(S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}), S^1(\mathcal{H}))$.
- (ii) *There exist a separable Hilbert space H and two functions*

$$a \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B; H) \quad \text{and} \quad b \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C; H)$$

such that

$$\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \langle a(t_1, t_2), b(t_2, t_3) \rangle$$

for a.e. $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \sigma(A) \times \sigma(B) \times \sigma(C)$.

In this case,

$$(46) \quad \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\| = \inf\{\|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty\},$$

where the infimum runs over all pairs (a, b) satisfying (ii).

Proof. (ii) \Rightarrow (i): Assume (ii) and let $(\epsilon_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ be a Hilbertian basis of H . For any $k \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$a_k = \langle a, \epsilon_k \rangle \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B) \quad \text{and} \quad b_k = \langle b, \epsilon_k \rangle \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C).$$

We set

$$|a| = \left(\sum_n |a_k|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}};$$

this function belongs to $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ and we have $\|a\|_\infty = \||a|\|_\infty$.

Let $X \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Since $\Gamma^{A,B}$ is a w^* -continuous $*$ -representation, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k \|\Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X)\|_2^2 &= \sum_k \langle \Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X), \Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X) \rangle \\ &= \sum_n \langle \Gamma^{A,B}(\overline{a_k}) \Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X), X \rangle \\ &= \langle \Gamma^{A,B}(|a|^2)(X), X \rangle \\ &\leq \| |a|^2 \|_\infty \|X\|_2^2 = \|a\|_\infty^2 \|X\|_2^2. \end{aligned}$$

We prove similarly that if $Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, then

$$\sum_n \|\Gamma^{B,C}(\overline{b_k})(Y)\|_2^2 \leq \|b\|_\infty^2 \|Y\|_2^2.$$

Consequently, for all $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, we have the inequalities

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_k \|\Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X) \Gamma^{B,C}(\overline{b_k})(Y)\|_1 &\leq \sum_k \|\Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X)\|_2 \|\Gamma^{B,C}(\overline{b_k})(Y)\|_2 \\ &\leq \left(\sum_k \|\Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X)\|_2^2 \right)^{1/2} \left(\sum_k \|\Gamma^{B,C}(\overline{b_k})(Y)\|_2^2 \right)^{1/2} \\ &\leq \|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty \|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, we can define a bounded bilinear map

$$\Theta: S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})$$

by

$$\Theta(X, Y) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X) \Gamma^{B,C}(\overline{b_k})(Y), \quad X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H}),$$

and we have

$$(47) \quad \|\Theta\| \leq \|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty.$$

We claim that

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi) = \Theta.$$

To check this, consider

$$\tilde{a}_n = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \otimes \epsilon_k \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{b}_n = \sum_{k=0}^n b_k \otimes \epsilon_k$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then we set

$$\phi_n(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \langle \tilde{a}_n(t_1, t_2), \tilde{b}_n(t_2, t_3) \rangle = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k(t_1, t_2) \overline{b_k(t_2, t_3)}.$$

Fix $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$. We have $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi_n) = \sum_{k=0}^n \Gamma^{A,B,C}(a_k \overline{b_k})$ hence by Lemma 20,

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi_n)(X, Y) = \sum_{k=0}^n \Gamma^{A,B}(a_k)(X) \Gamma^{B,C}(\overline{b_k})(Y).$$

Consequently,

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi_n)(X, Y) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \Theta(X, Y) \text{ in } S^1(\mathcal{H}).$$

Moreover $\phi_n \rightarrow \phi$ a.e. and $(\phi_n)_n$ is bounded in $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$. Indeed,

$$|\phi_n(t_1, t_2, t_3)| \leq \left(\sum_{k=0}^n |a_k(t_1, t_2)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n |b_k(t_2, t_3)|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty.$$

Hence by Lebesgue's dominated convergence theorem, $w^*\text{-}\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \phi_n = \phi$. The w^* -continuity of $\Gamma^{A,B,C}$ implies that

$$\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi_n)(X, Y) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} \Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(X, Y)$$

weakly in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. We conclude that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(X, Y) = \Theta(X, Y)$.

This shows (i). Furthermore (47) yields

$$(48) \quad \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\| \leq \|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty.$$

(i) \Rightarrow (ii): As in Subsection 3.3, we consider the triple integral mappings $\Lambda(\phi)$ in the case when $(\Omega_1, \mu_1) = (\sigma(C), \lambda_C)$, $(\Omega_2, \mu_2) = (\sigma(B), \lambda_B)$ and $(\Omega_3, \mu_3) = (\sigma(A), \lambda_A)$. Note that these measurable spaces are separable.

Assume (i) and apply Proposition 9, which connects $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ to $\Lambda(\phi)$. Let

$$X \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_B), L^2(\lambda_A)) \quad \text{and} \quad Y \in S^2(L^2(\lambda_C), L^2(\lambda_B)).$$

By (17), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Lambda(\phi)(X, Y)\|_1 &= \|\rho_A^{-1} \circ \Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y}) \circ \rho_C\|_1 \\ &\leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(\tilde{X}, \tilde{Y})\|_1 \\ &\leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\| \|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2, \end{aligned}$$

since $\|\tilde{X}\|_2 = \|X\|_2$ and $\|\tilde{Y}\|_2 = \|Y\|_2$. This shows that $\Lambda(\phi)$ maps $S^2 \times S^2$ into S^1 , with

$$(49) \quad \|\Lambda(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\| \leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\|.$$

We now extend the proof of [11, Corollary 8] to get a Hilbert space factorization. For convenience we write $H_1 = L^2(\lambda_A)$, $H_2 = L^2(\lambda_B)$ and $H_3 = L^2(\lambda_C)$. Each of these spaces naturally identifies with its conjugate space, hence we will not use conjugation bars as we had to do in Subsection 2.3.

We have just proved above that $\Lambda(\phi)$ extends to a bounded bilinear map $S^2(H_2, H_1) \times S^2(H_3, H_2)$ into $S^1(H_3, H_1)$. According to the identification

$$B_2(S^2 \times S^2, S^2) = B(S^2 \hat{\otimes} S^2, S^2),$$

provided by (3), it can be also regarded as a bounded linear operator from the projective tensor product $S^2(H_2, H_1) \hat{\otimes} S^2(H_3, H_2)$ into $S^1(H_3, H_1)$. By (10), we may naturally identify $S^2(H_3, H_2)$ and $S^2(H_2, H_1)$ with the Bochner spaces $L^2(\lambda_B; H_3)$ and $L^2(\lambda_B; H_1)$, respectively. We may therefore regard $\Lambda(\phi)$ as a bounded linear operator

$$\Lambda(\phi): L^2(\lambda_B; H_1) \hat{\otimes} L^2(\lambda_B; H_3) \rightarrow S^1(H_3, H_1).$$

Property (4) and Hilbert space self-duality provide a natural isometric identification

$$(L^2(\lambda_B; H_1) \hat{\otimes} L^2(\lambda_B; H_3))^* = B(L^2(\lambda_B; H_1), L^2(\lambda_B; H_3)).$$

We further have $S^1(H_3, H_1)^* = B(H_1, H_3)$, by (8). We now let

$$v: B(H_1, H_3) \longrightarrow B(L^2(\lambda_B; H_1), L^2(\lambda_B; H_3))$$

be the adjoint of $\Lambda(\phi)$ through these identifications.

According to (28) and (29), we have an isometric embedding

$$L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(H_1, H_3)) \subset B(L^2(\lambda_B; H_1), L^2(\lambda_B; H_3))$$

obtained by identifying any $\Delta \in L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(H_1, H_3))$ with the multiplication operator M_Δ . It is easy to check (left to the reader) that this embedding is w^* -continuous. Hence we may regard the dual space $L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(H_1, H_3))$ as a w^* -closed subspace of $B(L^2(\lambda_B; H_1), L^2(\lambda_B; H_3))$. We aim at showing (50) below.

Let $\xi \in H_1$ and $\eta \in H_3$, and consider $\xi \otimes \eta$ as an element of $B(H_1, H_3)$. Take any $c \in H_1$, $c', d' \in L^2(\lambda_B)$ and $d \in H_3$, then regard $c' \otimes c$ as an element of $L^2(\lambda_B; H_1)$ and $d' \otimes d$ as an element of $L^2(\lambda_B; H_3)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} & \langle [v(\xi \otimes \eta)](c' \otimes c), d' \otimes d \rangle_{L^2(\lambda_B; H_3), L^2(\lambda_B; H_3)} \\ &= \langle \xi \otimes \eta, \Lambda(\phi)[(c' \otimes c) \otimes (d' \otimes d)] \rangle_{B(H_1, H_3), S^1(H_3, H_1)} \\ &= \int_{\sigma(A) \times \sigma(B) \times \sigma(C)} \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) \xi(t_1) \eta(t_3) c'(t_2) d'(t_2) c(t_1) d(t_3) d\lambda_A(t_1) d\lambda_B(t_2) d\lambda_C(t_3). \end{aligned}$$

It readily follows from this formula that for any $\theta \in L^\infty(\lambda_B)$,

$$\langle [v(\xi \otimes \eta)](\theta c' \otimes c), d' \otimes d \rangle = \langle [v(\xi \otimes \eta)](c' \otimes c), \theta d' \otimes d \rangle.$$

Since $L^2(\lambda_B) \otimes H_1$ and $L^2(\lambda_B) \otimes H_3$ are dense in $L^2(\lambda_B; H_1)$ and $L^2(\lambda_B; H_3)$, respectively, this implies that $[v(\xi \otimes \eta)](\theta \varphi) = \theta [v(\xi \otimes \eta)](\varphi)$ for any $\varphi \in L^2(\lambda_B; H_1)$ and any $\theta \in L^\infty(\lambda_B)$. By Lemma 17, this implies that $v(\xi \otimes \eta)$ belongs to $L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B, B(H_1, H_3))$.

Since v is w^* -continuous and $H_1 \otimes H_3$ is w^* -dense in $B(H_1, H_3)$, we deduce that

$$(50) \quad v(B(H_1, H_3)) \subset L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(H_1, H_3)).$$

Consider now the restriction $v_0 = v|_{\mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3)}$ of v to the subspace $\mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3)$ of compact operators from H_1 into H_3 . By (50), we may write

$$v_0: \mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3) \longrightarrow L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(H_1, H_3)).$$

Corollary 13 provides an identification

$$B(\mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3), L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(H_1, H_3))) = L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(\mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3), B(H_1, H_3))).$$

Let $\tilde{\phi} \in L_\sigma^\infty(\lambda_B; B(\mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3), B(H_1, H_3)))$ be corresponding to v_0 in this identification. Then by the preceding computation we have that for any $c, \xi \in H_1$ and $d, \eta \in H_3$,

$$\langle [\tilde{\phi}(t_2)](\xi \otimes \eta), d \otimes c \rangle = \int_{\sigma(A) \times \sigma(C)} \phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) \xi(t_1) \eta(t_3) c(t_1) d(t_3) d\lambda_A(t_1) d\lambda_C(t_3)$$

for a.e. t_2 in $\sigma(B)$.

Following Subsection 2.4, for any $J \in L^2(\lambda_A \times \lambda_C)$, we let $X_J \in S^2(H_1, H_3)$ be the Hilbert-Schmidt operator with kernel J . Then the above formula shows that for $J = \xi \otimes \eta$, we have

$$(51) \quad [\tilde{\phi}(t_2)](X_J) = X_{\phi(\cdot, t_2, \cdot)J} \quad \text{for a.e. } t_2.$$

By density of $H_1 \otimes H_3$ in $L^2(\lambda_A \times \lambda_C)$, we deduce that (51) holds true for any $J \in L^2(\lambda_A \times \lambda_C)$. This means that for a.e. t_2 , $\phi(\cdot, t_2, \cdot)$, regarded as an element of $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_C)$, is a measurable Schur multiplier, whose corresponding operator is

$$\tilde{\phi}(t_2) = R_{\phi(\cdot, t_2, \cdot)}: \mathcal{K}(L^2(\lambda_A), L^2(\lambda_C)) \longrightarrow B(L^2(\lambda_A), L^2(\lambda_C)).$$

This shows two things. First, $\tilde{\phi}$ belongs to $L^\infty_\sigma(\lambda_B; \Gamma_2(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_C)))$ regarded as a subspace of $L^\infty_\sigma(\lambda_B; B(\mathcal{K}(H_1, H_3), B(H_1, H_3)))$, by (26). Second, the element of $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ corresponding to $\tilde{\phi}$ through the inclusion (43) is the function ϕ itself. Thus we have proved that $\phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\lambda_B; \Gamma_2(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_C)))$. Further the above reasoning shows (using the notation $\|\cdot\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2}$ introduced after (43)) that

$$\|\phi\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2} \leq \|\Lambda(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\|.$$

According to (49), this implies that

$$\|\phi\|_{\infty, \Gamma_2} \leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\|.$$

Now applying Theorem 19 yields (ii), with $\|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty \leq \|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\|$. \square

Theorem 21 extends to the framework of triple operator integrals associated with functions as defined in Subsection 3.2. With similar proofs as above, we obtain the following.

Theorem 22. *Let (Ω_1, μ_1) , (Ω_2, μ_2) and (Ω_3, μ_3) be three separable measure spaces, and let $\phi \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3)$. Then $\Lambda(\phi)$ extends to a bounded bilinear map*

$$\Lambda(\phi): S^2(L^2(\Omega_2), L^2(\Omega_3)) \times S^2(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_2)) \rightarrow S^1(L^2(\Omega_1), L^2(\Omega_3))$$

if and only if there exist a separable Hilbert space H and two functions

$$a \in L^\infty(\Omega_1 \times \Omega_2; H) \quad \text{and} \quad b \in L^\infty(\Omega_2 \times \Omega_3; H)$$

such that

$$\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \langle a(t_1, t_2), b(t_2, t_3) \rangle$$

for a.e. $(t_1, t_2, t_3) \in \Omega_1 \times \Omega_2 \times \Omega_3$.

In this case,

$$(52) \quad \|\Lambda(\phi): S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\| = \inf\{\|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty\},$$

where the infimum runs over all pairs (a, b) verifying the above factorization property.

7. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

In this last section, we explain connections between our theorems and previous results in this area. We first show that Peller's Theorem from [29] (mentioned in the Introduction) is a direct consequence of Theorem 21. With the terminology of the present paper, Peller's Theorem can be stated as follows.

Theorem 23. (Peller [29]) *Let A, B be normal operators on a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and let λ_A and λ_B be scalar-valued spectral measures for A and B . For any $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$, the following are equivalent.*

- (i) *The double operator integral mapping $\Gamma^{A,B}(\psi)$ extends to a bounded map from $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ into itself.*
- (ii) *There exist a separable Hilbert space H and two functions $a \in L^\infty(\lambda_A; H)$ and $b \in L^\infty(\lambda_B; H)$ such that*

$$(53) \quad \psi(s, t) = \langle a(s), b(t) \rangle$$

for a.e. $(s, t) \in \sigma(A) \times \sigma(B)$.

In this case,

$$\|\Gamma^{A,B}(\psi): S^1(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\| = \inf\{\|a\|_\infty \|b\|_\infty\},$$

where the infimum runs over all pairs (a, b) of functions such that (53) holds true.

Proof. Consider A, B as above and take an auxiliary normal operator C on \mathcal{H} (this may be the identity map), with a scalar-valued spectral measure λ_C . For any $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$, set

$$\tilde{\psi} = \psi \otimes 1 \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_C) \subset L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_C \times \lambda_B).$$

We claim that for any $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$,

$$(54) \quad \Gamma^{A,C,B}(\tilde{\psi})(X, Y) = \Gamma^{A,B}(\psi)(XY).$$

Indeed for any $f_1 \in L^\infty(\lambda_A)$ and $f_2 \in L^\infty(\lambda_B)$, and for any $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, we have

$$\Gamma^{A,C,B}(f_1 \otimes 1 \otimes f_2)(X, Y) = f_1(A)XYf_2(B).$$

Hence by linearity, (54) holds true for any $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A) \otimes L^\infty(\lambda_B)$. By the w^* -continuity of $\Gamma^{A,C,B}$ and of $\Gamma^{A,B}$, this identity holds as well for any $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$.

We have $\|XY\|_1 \leq \|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2$ for any $X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$ and conversely, for any $Z \in S^1(\mathcal{H})$, there exist X, Y in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$ such that $XY = Z$ and $\|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2 = \|Z\|_1$. Thus given any $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$, it follows from (54) that $\Gamma^{A,C,B}(\tilde{\psi})$ maps $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ if and only if $\Gamma^{A,B}(\psi)$ maps $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ into $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ and moreover,

$$\|\Gamma^{A,C,B}(\tilde{\psi}): S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\| = \|\Gamma^{A,B}(\psi): S^1(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\|.$$

On the other hand, $\tilde{\psi}$ satisfies condition (ii) from Theorem 21 if and only if ψ satisfies condition (ii) from Theorem 23.

The result therefore follows from Theorem 21. \square

Remark 24. *In this remark, we discuss another formulation of Peller's Theorem. Let E, F be Banach spaces. A bounded map $u: E \rightarrow F^*$ is called integral if there exist a probability measure space (Σ, ν) and two bounded maps $\alpha: E \rightarrow L^\infty(\nu)$ and $\beta: F \rightarrow L^\infty(\nu)$ such that*

$$(55) \quad \langle u(x), y \rangle = \int_{\Sigma} [\alpha(x)](\omega)[\beta(y)](\omega) d\nu(\omega), \quad x \in E, y \in F.$$

Let $\mathcal{I}(E, F^*)$ denote the space of all such operators and set $I(u) = \inf\{\|\alpha\| \|\beta\|\}$, where the infimum runs over all such factorizations. Then $I(\cdot)$ is a norm on $\mathcal{I}(E, F^*)$ and the latter is a Banach space. Moreover (4) induces an isometric identification

$$(E \overset{\vee}{\otimes} F)^* = \mathcal{I}(E, F^*),$$

where $\overset{\vee}{\otimes}$ is the injective tensor product. We refer e.g. to [18, Chapter VIII, Theorems 5 & 9] for these definitions and properties.

Grothendieck's Inequality on tensor products implies that for any measure spaces (Ω_1, μ_1) and (Ω_2, μ_2) , and for any $z \in L^1(\mu_1) \otimes L^1(\mu_2)$, we have $\|z\|_{\vee} \leq \gamma_2^*(z) \leq K\|z\|_{\vee}$, where K is a universal constant (see e.g. [34, Section 3]). Equivalently,

$$L^1(\mu_1) \hat{\otimes}_{\gamma_2^*} L^1(\mu_2) \approx L^1(\mu_1) \overset{\vee}{\otimes} L^1(\mu_2)$$

K -isomorphically. Passing to duals, this yields a w^* -homeomorphic K -isomorphism

$$(56) \quad \Gamma_2(L^1(\mu_1), L^\infty(\mu_2)) \approx \mathcal{I}(L^1(\mu_1), L^\infty(\mu_2)).$$

Let A, B as in Theorem 23, let $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ and let $u_\psi: L^1(\lambda_A) \rightarrow L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ be the bounded map associated to ψ (see (11)). Condition (ii) from Theorem 23 means that $u_\psi \in \Gamma_2(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_B))$. Hence in Theorem 23 above, condition (i) is also equivalent to :

(iii) The operator u_ψ belongs to $\mathcal{I}(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_B))$.

Further it is easy to deduce from the above definition of integral operators (see (55)) that the above property (iii) is formally equivalent to :

(iv) There exist a probability measure space (Σ, ν) and two functions $a \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \nu)$ and $b \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \nu)$ such that

$$\psi(s, t) = \int_{\Sigma} a(s, \omega)b(t, \omega) d\nu(\omega), \quad a.e.-(s, t).$$

The equivalence between (i) and (iv) is stated in [29, 31], and also in [23, 24] to which we refer for various proofs. It follows from this analysis that if condition (i) from Theorem 23 holds true, then the above factorization (iv) can be achieved with (a, b) satisfying

$$\|a\|_{\infty} \|b\|_{\infty} \leq K \|\Gamma^{A,B}(\psi): S^1(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\|.$$

Conversely if (iv) holds true, then $\|\Gamma^{A,B}(\psi): S^1(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})\| \leq \|a\|_{\infty} \|b\|_{\infty}$.

We note that the original paper [29] makes use of Grothendieck's Inequality to establish Theorem 23. Our approach shows that this can be avoided and that Grothendieck's Inequality is useful only to establish the equivalence of (iv) with (i).

Let us now come back to Theorem 21. Let A, B, C and ϕ as in this theorem. It follows from the proof of Theorem 21 that the conditions (i)-(ii) in this theorem are equivalent to

the fact that $\phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\lambda_B; \Gamma_2(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_C)))$. Hence according to (56), the conditions of Theorem 21 are also equivalent to

$$(57) \quad \phi \in L^\infty_\sigma(\lambda_B; \mathcal{I}(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_C))).$$

It is a natural question whether this implies the existence of a probability measure space (Σ, ν) and two functions $a \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \nu)$ and $b \in L^\infty(\lambda_B \times \lambda_C \times \nu)$ such that $\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \int_\Sigma a(t_1, t_2, \omega)b(t_2, t_3, \omega) d\nu(\omega)$ for a.e. (t_1, t_2, t_3) . However we haven't been able to establish this yet.

We now turn to connections between Theorem 4 or Proposition 5 and the constructions of multiple operator integrals from [30] and [4].

Let A_1, \dots, A_n be normal operators on a separable Hilbert space \mathcal{H} . Throughout we use the notations of Proposition 5. Let $(\Sigma, d\mu)$ be a σ -finite measure space and, for any $i = 1, \dots, n$, let

$$a_i: \Sigma \times \sigma(A_i) \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

be a measurable function such that $a_i(t, \cdot) \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_i})$ for a.e. $t \in \Sigma$. Then $t \mapsto a_i(t, \cdot)$ is a w^* -measurable function from Σ into $L^\infty(\lambda_{A_i})$, hence $t \mapsto \|a_i(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\lambda_{A_i})}$ is measurable for any i . Further by composition (see Remark 14), $t \mapsto a_i(t, A_i)$ is a w^* -measurable function from Σ into $B(\mathcal{H})$.

Lemma 25. *Assume that*

$$(58) \quad \int_\Sigma \|a_1(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1})} \|a_2(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\lambda_{A_2})} \cdots \|a_n(t, \cdot)\|_{L^\infty(\lambda_{A_n})} d\mu(t) < \infty.$$

Then for any $X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$, the function

$$(59) \quad \Sigma \longrightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H}), \quad t \mapsto a_1(t, A_1)X_1a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1}a_n(t, A_n),$$

is integrable.

Proof. Fix $X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} \in S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Write $X_1 = X'X''$ with $X', X'' \in S^4(\mathcal{H})$, the 4-th order Schatten space on \mathcal{H} . By composition, $t \mapsto a_1(t, A_1)X'$ is a w^* -measurable function from Σ into $S^4(\mathcal{H})$. Since $S^4(\mathcal{H})$ is reflexive and separable, it follows from [18, Theorem II.2] that $t \mapsto a_1(t, A_1)X'$ is actually measurable from Σ into $S^4(\mathcal{H})$. Likewise $t \mapsto X''a_2(t, A_2)$ is measurable from Σ into $S^4(\mathcal{H})$. Since

$$a_1(t, A_1)X_1a_2(t, A_2) = (a_1(t, A_1)X')(X''a_2(t, A_2)),$$

it follows that $t \mapsto a_1(t, A_1)X_1a_2(t, A_2)$ is measurable from Σ into $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. One proves similarly that $t \mapsto X_2a_3(t, A_3) \cdots X_{n-1}a_n(t, A_n)$ is measurable from Σ into $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. We deduce that the function (59) is measurable.

Then the assumption (58) ensures that this function is integrable. \square

Proposition 26. *Assume (58) and let $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \cdots \times \lambda_{A_n})$ be defined by setting*

$$(60) \quad \phi(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n) = \int_\Sigma a_1(t, t_1)a_2(t, t_2) \cdots a_n(t, t_n) d\mu(t)$$

for a.e. (t_1, \dots, t_n) in $\sigma(A_1) \times \dots \times \sigma(A_n)$. Then

$$(61) \quad \Gamma^{A_1, \dots, A_n}(\phi)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) = \int_{\Sigma} a_1(t, A_1)X_1 a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n) d\mu(t)$$

for any X_1, X_2, \dots, X_{n-1} in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$.

Proof. We introduce $\tilde{a}_i: \Sigma \rightarrow L^\infty(\lambda_{A_i})$ by writing $\tilde{a}_i(t) = a_i(t, \cdot)$ for any $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then the function $\tilde{\phi}: \Sigma \rightarrow L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \dots \times \lambda_{A_n})$ defined by

$$\tilde{\phi}(t) = \tilde{a}_1(t) \otimes \tilde{a}_2(t) \otimes \cdots \otimes \tilde{a}_n(t), \quad t \in \Sigma,$$

is w^* -measurable. Let $\varphi \in L^1(\lambda_{A_1} \times \dots \times \lambda_{A_n})$. Then for a.e. $t \in \Sigma$, we have

$$\langle \tilde{\phi}(t), \varphi \rangle = \int a_1(t, t_1) \cdots a_n(t, t_n) \varphi(t_1, \dots, t_n) d\lambda_{A_1}(t_1) \cdots d\lambda_{A_n}(t_n).$$

Hence by Fubini's Theorem,

$$\langle \phi, \varphi \rangle = \int_{\Sigma} \langle \tilde{\phi}(t), \varphi \rangle d\mu(t).$$

Fix X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$. Write $\Gamma = \Gamma^{A_1, \dots, A_n}$ for convenience. Since this mapping is w^* -continuous, there exists a necessarily unique $\varphi \in L^1(\lambda_{A_1} \times \dots \times \lambda_{A_n})$ such that for any $\psi \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \dots \times \lambda_{A_n})$, we have

$$\langle \Gamma(\psi)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}), X_n \rangle = \langle \psi, \varphi \rangle.$$

We shall apply this identity with $\psi = \phi$ first, and then with $\psi = \tilde{\phi}(t)$. Then we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \langle \Gamma(\phi)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}), X_n \rangle &= \langle \phi, \varphi \rangle \\ &= \int_{\Sigma} \langle \tilde{\phi}(t), \varphi \rangle d\mu(t) \\ &= \int_{\Sigma} \langle \Gamma(\tilde{\phi}(t))(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}), X_n \rangle d\mu(t). \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of Γ on elementary tensor products, we have

$$\Gamma(\tilde{\phi}(t))(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}) = a_1(t, A_1)X_1 a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n)$$

for a.e. $t \in \Sigma$. Consequently

$$\langle \Gamma(\phi)(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1}), X_n \rangle = \int_{\Sigma} \langle a_1(t, A_1)X_1 a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n), X_n \rangle d\mu(t).$$

This shows (61). □

Following [30], the space of all functions $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1} \times \dots \times \lambda_{A_n})$ defined by (60) for some a_1, \dots, a_n satisfying (58) is called the integral projective tensor product of the spaces $L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1}), \dots, L^\infty(\lambda_{A_n})$; this space is denoted by

$$L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1}) \hat{\otimes}_i \cdots \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_{A_n}).$$

In [4, 30] the authors define a multiple operator integral mapping

$$T_\phi: B(\mathcal{H}) \times \cdots \times B(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$$

for any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1}) \hat{\otimes}_i \cdots \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_{A_n})$, as follows. Let ϕ be defined by (60) for some a_1, \dots, a_n satisfying (58). Then for any X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} in $B(\mathcal{H})$, the operator $T_\phi(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1})$ is defined by setting

$$(62) \quad \text{tr}(T_\phi(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1})Z) = \int_\Sigma \text{tr}(a_1(t, A_1)X_1 a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n)Z) \, d\mu(t)$$

for any $Z \in S^1(\mathcal{H})$. Indeed it follows from [4, Section 4] that for any X_1, \dots, X_{n-1} in $B(\mathcal{H})$, the function

$$\Sigma \longrightarrow B(\mathcal{H}), \quad t \mapsto a_1(t, A_1)X_1 a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n),$$

belongs to $L^1_\sigma(\Sigma; B(\mathcal{H}))$, and hence $t \mapsto \text{tr}(a_1(t, A_1)X_1 a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n)Z)$ is integrable for any $Z \in S^1(\mathcal{H})$.

Proposition 26 shows that the constructions from the present paper are compatible with those from [4, 30]. Namely for any ϕ in the integral projective tensor product, the restriction of T_ϕ to $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times \cdots \times S^2(\mathcal{H})$ coincides with $\Gamma^{A_1, \dots, A_n}(\phi)$.

We observe that for any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1}) \hat{\otimes}_i \cdots \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_{A_n})$, the $(n-1)$ -linear bounded operator T_ϕ is separately w^* -continuous. That is, for any $1 \leq k \leq n-1$ and for any $X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}, X_{k+1}, \dots, X_{n-1}$ in $B(\mathcal{H})$, the linear map from $B(\mathcal{H})$ into itself taking any $X_k \in B(\mathcal{H})$ to $T_\phi(X_1, \dots, X_{n-1})$ is w^* -continuous. Let us show this for $k=1$, the other cases being similar. We consider ϕ given by (60). We fix X_2, \dots, X_{n-1} in $B(\mathcal{H})$ and $Z \in S^1(H)$. We let $\eta: B(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be defined by

$$\eta(X) = \text{tr}(T_\phi(X, X_2, \dots, X_{n-1})Z), \quad X \in B(\mathcal{H}),$$

and we aim at showing that the functional η is w^* -continuous. For we consider $\Theta: \Sigma \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})$ defined by setting

$$\Theta(t) = a_2(t, A_2)X_2 \cdots X_{n-1} a_n(t, A_n)Z a_1(t, A_1)$$

for a.e. $t \in \Sigma$. Arguing as in the proof of Lemma 25, one shows that Θ is measurable and hence that Θ is integrable. Then it follows from (62) that for any $X \in B(\mathcal{H})$, we have

$$\eta(X) = \text{tr}\left(X \int_\Sigma \Theta(t) \, d\mu(t)\right).$$

This shows that η is w^* -continuous and concludes the proof.

This leads to the following.

Corollary 27. *For any ϕ in the space $L^\infty(\lambda_{A_1}) \hat{\otimes}_i \cdots \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_{A_n})$, the $(n-1)$ -linear map $\Gamma^{A_1, \dots, A_n}(\phi): S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times \cdots \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^2(\mathcal{H})$ extends to a (necessarily unique) separately w^* -continuous bounded $(n-1)$ -linear map $B(\mathcal{H}) \times \cdots \times B(\mathcal{H}) \longrightarrow B(\mathcal{H})$.*

In the case $n=2$, $L^\infty(\lambda_A) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ coincides with the space all functions in $L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B)$ satisfying condition (iv) from Remark 24. Equivalently, we have

$$\mathcal{I}(L^1(\lambda_A), L^\infty(\lambda_B)) \simeq L^\infty(\lambda_A) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_B).$$

The inclusion ‘ \subset ’ is obvious. The non trivial reverse inclusion is a well-known fact which follows from [18, Chapter VII, Theorem 9]. According to this result (see the beginning of

Remark 24), it suffices to show that any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_B)$ induces a bounded functional on the injective tensor product $L^1(\lambda_A) \overset{\vee}{\otimes} L^1(\lambda_B)$. To check this property, consider

$$\phi(t_1, t_2) = \int_{\Sigma} a(t, t_1) b(t, t_2) d\mu(t)$$

for some measurable functions $a: \Sigma \times \sigma(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $b: \Sigma \times \sigma(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$K = \int_{\Sigma} \|a(t, \cdot)\|_{\infty} \|b(t, \cdot)\|_{\infty} d\mu(t) < \infty.$$

Then for any finite families $(f_k)_k$ in $L^1(\lambda_A)$ and $(g_k)_k$ in $L^1(\lambda_B)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \left\langle \phi, \sum_k f_k \otimes g_k \right\rangle \right| &\leq \int_{\Sigma} \left| \sum_k \langle a(t, \cdot), f_k \rangle \langle b(t, \cdot), g_k \rangle \right| d\mu(t) \\ &\leq K \left\| \sum_k f_k \otimes g_k \right\|_{L^1 \overset{\vee}{\otimes} L^1}, \end{aligned}$$

which proves the result.

We finally turn to the case $n = 3$. Consider three normal operators A, B, C on \mathcal{H} . It is clear that for any $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_B) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_C)$, $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)$ extends to a bounded bilinear map $S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})$. Indeed assume that

$$\phi(t_1, t_2, t_3) = \int_{\Sigma} a(t, t_1) b(t, t_2) c(t, t_3) d\mu(t)$$

for some measurable functions $a: \Sigma \times \sigma(A) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $b: \Sigma \times \sigma(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $c: \Sigma \times \sigma(C) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$K = \int_{\Sigma} \|a(t, \cdot)\|_{\infty} \|b(t, \cdot)\|_{\infty} \|c(t, \cdot)\|_{\infty} d\mu(t) < \infty.$$

Then for any X, Y in $S^2(\mathcal{H})$,

$$\int_{\Sigma} \|a(t, A) X b(t, B) Y c(t, C)\|_1 d\mu(t) \leq K \|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2.$$

Hence by Proposition 26, $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(X, Y)$ belongs to $S^1(\mathcal{H})$ and we have

$$\|\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi)(X, Y)\|_1 \leq K \|X\|_2 \|Y\|_2, \quad X, Y \in S^2(\mathcal{H}).$$

Example 28 below shows that the converse is wrong, that is, there exist functions $\phi \in L^\infty(\lambda_A \times \lambda_B \times \lambda_C)$ such that $\Gamma^{A,B,C}(\phi): S^2(\mathcal{H}) \times S^2(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow S^1(\mathcal{H})$ although ϕ does not belong to $L^\infty(\lambda_A) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_B) \hat{\otimes}_i L^\infty(\lambda_C)$. (There are actually a lot of such functions.)

Example 28. In this paragraph, and in Example 29 below, we consider families $M = \{m_{ikj}\}_{i,k,j \geq 1}$ in $\ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}^3)$ to which we associate the bilinear Schur multiplier $B_M: S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ defined by

$$B_M(X, Y) = \left[\sum_{k \geq 1} m_{ikj} x_{ik} y_{kj} \right]_{i,j \geq 1}, \quad X = [x_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1}, \quad Y = [y_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1} \in S^2.$$

Bilinear maps B_M are special cases of the bilinear maps $\Lambda(\phi)$ and $\Gamma(\phi)$ considered in subsections 3.2 and 3.1.

Let $S = \{s_{kj}\}_{k,j \geq 1} \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}^2)$ and let $L_S: S^2 \rightarrow S^2$ be the associated Schur multiplier defined by

$$L_S([y_{kj}]_{k,j \geq 1}) = ([s_{kj}y_{kj}]_{k,j \geq 1}), \quad [y_{kj}]_{k,j \geq 1} \in S^2.$$

Set $m_{ikj} = s_{kj}$ for any $i, j, k \geq 1$. It follows from the above definitions that for any $X, Y \in S^2$,

$$B_M(X, Y) = XL_S(Y).$$

Since $\|L_S(Y)\|_2 \leq \|S\|_\infty \|Y\|_2$, this implies that $B_M: S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1$ boundedly. The above formula also implies that B_M extends to a bounded bilinear map $B(\ell^2) \times B(\ell^2) \rightarrow B(\ell^2)$ if and only if L_S extends to a bounded map $B(\ell^2) \rightarrow B(\ell^2)$. This holds true if and only if $S \in \ell^\infty \hat{\otimes}_i \ell^\infty$. Thus whenever $S \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}^2) \setminus \ell^\infty \hat{\otimes}_i \ell^\infty$, B_M is bounded from $S^2 \times S^2$ into S^1 but B_M is not bounded from $B(\ell^2) \times B(\ell^2)$ into $B(\ell^2)$. In this case, M cannot belong to $\ell^\infty \hat{\otimes}_i \ell^\infty \hat{\otimes}_i \ell^\infty$.

Example 29. To complement the above discussion, let us show the existence of (plenty of) families $M \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}^3)$ such that

- (i) B_M extends to a bounded bilinear map $B(\ell^2) \times B(\ell^2) \rightarrow B(\ell^2)$;
- (ii) B_M does not extend to a bounded bilinear map $S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1$.

Let $S = \{s_{ij}\}_{i,j \geq 1} \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}^2)$. Set $m_{i1j} = s_{ij}$ for any $i, j \geq 1$ and, for any $k \geq 2$, set $m_{ikj} = 0$ for any $i, j \geq 1$. For any $X = [x_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1}$ and $Y = [y_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1}$ in S^2 , we have

$$B_M(X, Y) = [s_{ij}x_{i1}y_{1j}]_{i,j \geq 1}.$$

For any finite families $(\alpha_j)_{j \geq 1}$ and $(\beta_i)_{i \geq 1}$ of complex numbers, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i,j \geq 1} s_{ij}x_{i1}y_{1j}\alpha_j\beta_i \right| &\leq \|S\|_\infty \sum_{i,j \geq 1} |x_{i1}y_{1j}\alpha_j\beta_i| \\ &\leq \|S\|_\infty \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} |x_{i1}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} |\alpha_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} |y_{1j}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} |\beta_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\leq \|S\|_\infty \|X\|_{B(\ell^2)} \|Y\|_{B(\ell^2)} \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} |\alpha_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} |\beta_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \end{aligned}$$

by the Cauchy-Schwarz inequality. This shows that B_M satisfies (i).

We now claim that if B_M extends to a bounded bilinear map $S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1$, then L_S extends to a bounded map $B(\ell^2) \rightarrow B(\ell^2)$. Indeed suppose that

$$K = \|B_M: S^2 \times S^2 \rightarrow S^1\| < \infty.$$

Consider a finite matrix $[z_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1}$ and finite families $(\alpha_i)_{i \geq 1}$ and $(\beta_j)_{j \geq 1}$ of complex numbers. Let $X = [x_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1}$ be defined by setting $x_{i1} = \alpha_i$ for any $i \geq 1$ and, for any $j \geq 2$, $x_{ij} = 0$ for any $i \geq 1$. Likewise, let $Y = [y_{ij}]_{i,j \geq 1}$ be defined by setting $y_{1j} = \beta_j$ for any $j \geq 1$ and, for any $i \geq 2$, $y_{ij} = 0$ for any $j \geq 1$. Then

$$\|X\|_2 = \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} |\beta_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \text{and} \quad \|Y\|_2 = \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} |\alpha_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Hence

$$|\operatorname{tr}(B_M(X, Y)Z)| \leq K\|Z\|_{B(\ell^2)} \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} |\beta_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} |\alpha_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

Since

$$\operatorname{tr}(B_M(X, Y)Z) = \sum_{i, j \geq 1} s_{ij} x_{i1} y_{1j} z_{ji} = \sum_{i, j \geq 1} s_{ij} \alpha_i \beta_j z_{ji},$$

this implies that

$$\left| \sum_{i, j \geq 1} s_{ij} z_{ji} \alpha_i \beta_j \right| \leq K\|Z\|_{B(\ell^2)} \left(\sum_{j \geq 1} |\beta_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\sum_{i \geq 1} |\alpha_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

This implies that L_S extends to a bounded map $B(\ell^2) \rightarrow B(\ell^2)$ and proves the claim.

Thus for any $S \in \ell^\infty(\mathbb{N}^2) \setminus \ell^\infty \hat{\otimes}_i \ell^\infty$, the associated family M satisfies (ii).

We finally refer to [21, 25] for the study of multilinear measurable Schur multipliers which extend to completely bounded maps $B(L^2) \times \cdots \times B(L^2) \rightarrow B(L^2)$.

Added, April 2020: After a first version of this paper was circulated in 2017, some of its results have been used in [9, 10, 13, 26, 40].

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