# Grigorii Yakovlevich Lozanovskii Historical



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## ГРИГОРИЙ ЯКОВЛЕВИЧ ЛОЗАНОВСКИЙ

#### Некролог

17 ноября 1976 г. на 39 году жизни скончался видный советский математик Григорий Яковлевич Лозановский.

Г. Я. Лозановский родился 29 ноября 1937 г. в Ленинграде. В 1955 г. Григорий Яковлевич поступил на математико-механический факультет Ленинградского университета, по окончании которого в 1960 г. он был оставлен в аспирантуре. Его научным руководителем был Б. З. Вулих. Сэтого времени начинается интенсивная научная деятельность Григория Яковлевича. В 1962 г. Г. Я. Лозановский приступает к педагогической работе на кафедре высшей математики в Военно-инженерном Краснознаменном институте им. А. Ф. Можайского.

Научные интересы Г. Я. Лозановского с самого начала относились и теории векторных решеток. При этом большая часть его работ была посвящена банаховым решеткам, т. е. векторным решеткам с монотонной нормой, по отношению и которой пространство оказывается полным. Григорий Яковлевич первым осуществил синтез теорий банаховых решеток и банаховых пространств. Он внес также значительный вклад и в синтез теорий банаховых решеток и пространств измеримых функций.

Особое внимание Григория Яновлевича в течение всей его научной деятельности привлекали KB-пространства (пространства Канторовича — Банаха) — порядково-полные банаховы решетки, в которых топология и порядок согласованы, в известном смысле, наиболее тесно. KB-пространства занимают центральное место в кандидатской диссертации Грагория Яковлевича, защищенной им в 1965 г. Используя введенное еще Л. В. Канторовичем общее понятие функции от элементов полуупорядоченного пространства и исходя из произвольного KB-пространства X, Г. Я. Лозановский строит пространства  $X_p$  ( $p \ge 1$ ), представляющие вналог пространств  $L_p$ . Пространства  $X_p$  также оказываются KB-пространствами и притом при p > 1 они рефлексивны. Тут же Григорий Яковлевич выясния структуру пространства, сопряженного к  $X_p$  (p > 1) [2], [5]. Эти результаты Григория Яковлевича стали исходными для его многочисленных более поздних исследований пространств типа  $X_p$ , построенных уже по произвольной банаховой решетке.

 $\Gamma$ . Я. Лозановскому принадлежат некоторые критерии того, что заданняя банахова решетка X является KB-пространством.

В теории нормированных решеток исключительно важную роль играет свойство непрерывности нормы: норма называется (порядково-)непрерывной, если для всякого убывающего направления положительных элементов  $x_{\alpha} \downarrow 0$  имеем  $\parallel x_{\alpha} \parallel \rightarrow 0$ . В работах Григория Яковлевича уделяется звачительное внимание свойству непрерывности нормы и выясняется роль этого свойства при решении многих вопросов ([10], [12], [16], [43]). Например, им установлена следующая теорема [12]: есля Y — нормальное и замкнутое по норме подпространство банахова K-пространства X, причем норма в Y непрерывна, то проектор из X на Y существует тогда и только тогда, когда Y—полоса в X. Без непрерывности нормы в Y эта теорема не верна. P . Я. Лозановским было доказано, что непрерывность нормы в банаховом K-пространстве X равносильна каждому из следующих двух

условий: 1) никакое подпространство в X не может быть изоморфно (в смысле теории банаховых пространств)  $l^{\infty}$ ; 2) в X выполнено известное условие (u) А. Пелчинского. Тем самым, если дна банаховых K-пространства изоморфны как банаховы и норма в одном из них непрерывна, то и норма в другом тоже непрерывна [16].

Принципиальная идея Григория Яковлевича охарактеризовать в терминах, связанных только с топологией, различные свойства банаховых решеток, определяемые с помощью порядка, получила развитие и в дальнейших его работах ([13], [18]). Так, например, ему удалось описать в чисто банаховых терминах пространство порядково-непрерывных линейных функционалов на банаховом пространстве, сопряженном к произвольной нормированной решетке [18].

Постоянное виймание, уделявшееся Г. Я. Лозановским вопросу о строении сопряженных пространств к банаховым решеткам (см. [8], [18]—[20], [33], [34], [37], [39], [42]), привело его также к отысканию реализации пространства регулярных функционалов ([15], [24]). Однако, если порядково-непрерывные функционалы на К-пространстве можно реализовать с помощью элементов максимального расширения того же К-пространства, то при реализации произвольных регулярных функционалов приходится пспользовать «более широкое» К-пространство, определенным образом связанное с тем, где функционалы заданы.

Большой цикл работ Г. Я. Позановского посвящен преобразованию банаховых решеток с помощью вогнутых функций ([11], [17], [21], [22], [27]—[29]). Пространства, получающиеся при таком преобразовании, играют важную роль в ставшем сейчас уже классическим разделе функционального анализа — теории интерполяции линейных операторов. При исследовании пространств, получающихся при преобразовании с помощью вогнутых функций, и, в частности, пространств Кальдерона типа  $X_0^{1-5}X_1^3$ , широко используемых вприложениях, нашла применение упомянутая выше развитая Григорием Яковлевичем идея канонической реализации пространства регулярных функционалов. Используя эту реализацию, Г. Я. Лозановский дал полное описание пространства, сопряженного к банаховой решетке типа  $X_0^{1-8}X_1^4$  ([15], [17]). Результатом этих исследований были интерполяционные теоремы, доказанные Григорием Яковлевичем при самых слабых требованиях, налагаемых на исследуемые пространства. Все интерполяционные теоремы Григория Яковлевича характерны их полнотой и завершенностью. Им также был построен контриример, показывающей, что конструкция Кальдерона  $X_0^{1-8}X_1^4$ , вообще говоря, не является интерполяционной [26].

Одна из последних работ Г. Я. Лозановского [44] посвящена сведению комплексных методов интерполяции Кальдерона в случае банаховых решеток к более простой вещественной конструкции типа  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$ . При условиях, которые в приложениях, как правило, выполняются, Григорием Яковлевичем было найдено геометрическое описание известных пространств Кальдерона типа  $[X_0, X_1]^s$  в терминах более простых по конструкции пространств типа  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$ . Именно, им было доказано, что единичный шар пространства  $[X_0, X_1]^s$  есть замыкание по норме единичного шара пространства  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$  в пространстве  $[X_0, X_1]^s$  есть замыкание по норме единичного шара пространства  $[X_0, X_1]^s$ 

Наряду с абстрактной теорией Г. Я. Лозановский много занимался и пзучением различных конкретных пространств: пространств Орлича, Марцинкевича и др. ([34], [39], [42]).

Преобразование банаховых решеток с помощью вогнутых функций, а также ряд вопросов, касающихся структуры банаховых решеток и сопряженных к ним пространств, составили содержание докторской диссертации Г. Я. Лозановского, защищенной им в 1973 г.

Область научных интересов Г. Я. Лозановского далеко не исчериывалась затронутыми вдесь вопросами. Упомянем об его исследованиях по общим свойствам конусов в нормированных пространствах [1], по теории выпуклых функций, по теории линейных операторов в полуупорядоченных пространствах ([4], [6], [36], [45]), по теоретико-множественной топологии ([30], [40], [44]).

В институте им. А. Ф. Можайского Григорий Яковлевич очень быстро проявил себя как исключительно талантливый преподаватель. Он проделал огромную работу по напи-

санию и редактированию учебных пособий, составленных на кафедре высшей математики. Этими пособиями кафедра и студенты широко пользуются и сейчас.

Г. Я. Лозановский был чрезвычайно работоспособен и первое место в его деятельности всегда, в любое время года, не исключая и летнего отпуска, занимала математика. Его доброжелательность к коллегам и ученикам, его постоянная увлеченность новыми математическими идеями, которыми он щедро делился с другими математиками, создавали вокруг него эмоциональную, творческую атмосферу. Можно не сомневаться, что если бы нелепый трагический случай не оборвал так рано его жизнь, Григорий Яковлевич сделал бы еще очень много в столь любимой им науке. Память о нем сохранится навсегда у всех, кто его знал.

А. В. Бухвалов, А. И. Векслер, Д. А. Владимиров, Б. З. Вулих, Л. В. Канторович, С. М. Лозинский, Е. М. Семенов

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## GRIGORII YAKOVLEVICH LOZANOVSKII

### Obituary

On 17 November 1976 the eminent Russian mathematician Grigorii Yakovlevich Lozanovskii died at the age of 39.

He was born in Leningrad on 29 November 1937. He enrolled in the Faculty of Mathematics and Mechanics of the University of Leningrad in 1955, and after graduating in 1960 he became a research student. His supervisor was B. Z. Vulikh. This was the beginning of Lozanovskii's intensive mathematical work. In 1962 he began teaching in the department of higher mathematics in the Mozhaiskii Military Engineering Institute (which was awarded the Order of the Red Banner).

From the outset Lozanovskii's interests lay in the theory of vector lattices. A large part of his work was devoted to Banach lattices, that is, to complete vector lattices with monotonic norm. Lozanovskii was the first to synthesize the theory of Banach lattices and of Banach spaces. He also made a significant contribution to the synthesis of the theory of Banach lattices and of spaces of measurable functions.

Throughout his mathematical activities, Lozanovskii was always specially interested in KB-spaces (the Kantorovich-Banach spaces), order-complete Banach lattices in which the topology and the order are in a certain sense very closely compatible. KB-spaces occupy a central place in Lozanovskii's Ph.D. thesis, which he presented in 1965. Using the general concept of functions of elements of partially-ordered space, which was introduced by L. V. Kantorovich, and starting from an arbitrary KB-space X, Lozanovskii constructs spaces  $X_p (p \ge 1)$ , which are an analogue to the spaces  $L_p$ . The spaces  $X_p$  also turn out to be KB-spaces and are reflexive for p > 1. Lozanovskii also clarified the structure of the space dual to  $X_p (p \ge 1)$  ([2], [5]). These results were the starting point for his later work on spaces of type  $X_p$ , but now constructed from an arbitrary Banach lattice.

He also found some criteria for a given Banach lattice X to be a KB-space.

In the theory of normed lattices the property of the continuity of the

norm plays an exceptionally important role: the norm is called (order)-continuous if  $||x_{\alpha}|| \to 0$  for any decreasing direction of positive elements  $x_{\alpha} \downarrow 0$ . Lozanovskii pays special attention to the continuity property of the norm and clarifies the role of this property in the solution of many questions ([10], [12], [16], [43]). For example, he established the following theorem ([12]): if Y is a normal and norm-closed subspace of a Banach K-space X for which the norm in Y is continuous, then the projection of X onto Y exists if and only if Y is a strip in X. This theorem is not true without the continuity of the norm in Y. Lozanovskii showed that the continuity of the norm in a Banach K-space Y is equivalent to each of the following two conditions: 1) no subspace of X can be isomorphic (in the sense of Banach space theory) to  $I^{-}$ ; 2) in X the well-known Pełczyński condition (u) holds. Hence, if two Banach K-spaces are isomorphic as Banach spaces and the norm of one of them is continuous, then the norm in the other is also continuous ([16]).

In his later papers ([13], [18]), Lozanovskii developed his main idea, that of characterizing in purely topological terms various properties of Banach lattices that are determined by means of the order. For example, he was able to describe in purely Banach terms the space of order-continuous linear functionals on a Banach space dual to an arbitrary normed lattice ([18]).

Lozanovskii never stopped thinking about the question of the construction of spaces dual to Banach lattices (see [8], [18]-[20], [33], [34], [37], [39], [42]), and this led him also to the discovery of a realization of the space of regular functionals ([15], [24]). However, if the order-continuous functionals on a K-space can be realized by means of the elements of the maximal extension of the same K-space, then for the realization of arbitrary regular functionals it is necessary to use a "wider" K-space, connected in a definite manner with the one on which the functionals are given.

A large number of Lozanovskii's papers deal with the transformation of Banach lattices by means of concave functions ([11], [17], [21], [22], [27]-[29]). Spaces obtained by a transformation of this kind play an important role in an already classic section of functional analysis, the theory of interpolation of linear operators. To study the spaces obtained by transformation by means of concave functions, and in particular, of Calderón spaces of the type  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$ , which are widely used in applications of the theory, use was made of Lozanovskii's idea, which we have already mentioned, of the canonical realization of spaces of regular functionals. Using this realization, Lozanovskii gave a complete description of the space dual to a Banach lattice of the type  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$  ([15], [17]). One result of these investigations was interpolation theorems, which Lozanovskii proved under very weak conditions on the spaces in question. All his interpolation theorems are characterized by their completeness and perfection. He also constructed a counterexample, showing that Calderón's construction of

 $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$  is, generally speaking, not interpolational ([26]).

One of Lozznovskii's last papers ([41]) is devoted to the reduction of the complex methods of Calderón interpolation in the case of Banach lattices to a simpler real construction of type  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$ . Under conditions that are, as a rule, satisfied in applications, Lozanovskii found a geometrical description of the well-known Calderón spaces of type  $[X_0, X_1]^s$  in terms that are simpler in their construction than the spaces of type  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$ . He proved that the unit ball of  $[X_0, X_1]^s$  is the norm-closure of the unit ball of  $X_0^{1-s}X_1^s$  in the space  $X_0 + X_1$ .

Parallel with the abstract theory, Lozanovskii was much concerned with the study of various concrete spaces: Orlicz spaces, Marcinkiewicz spaces, etc. ([34], [39], [42]).

The transformation of Banach lattices by means of concave functions, and also a number of questions touching on the structure of Banach lattices and their dual spaces were the subject of Lezanovskii's dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Sciences, which he presented in 1973.

The subjects mentioned here in no way exhaust the fields of Lozanovskii's scientific interests. We mention his study of the general properties of cones in normed spaces ([1]), of the theory of convex functions, of the theory of linear operators in partially ordered spaces, ([4], [6], [36], [45]), of set-theoretical topology ([30], [40], [44]).

In the Mozhaiskii Institute Lozanovskii very quickly showed that he was an extremely gifted teacher. He did a great amount of work on the writing and editing of educational textbooks, compiled in the department of higher mathematics. These textbooks are still widely used today by the students in the department.

Lozanovskii was extremely hard-working, and throughout the whole year, including the summer vacation, his first priority was always to do mathematics. His kindness to colleagues and students, his enduring passion for new mathematical ideas, which he generously shared with other mathematicians, built up a warm, creative atmosphere around him. We cannot forget that if an absurd tragic event had not put such a premature end to his life, he would have achieved even more for the science he so loved. His memory will always be cherished by all who knew him.

A. V. Bukhvalov, A. I. Veksler, D. A. Vladimirov, B. Z. Vulikh, L. V. Kantorovich, S. M. Lozinskii, E. M. Semenov.

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Translated by A. Losthouse

of 57 publications after his death.

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## function spaces

the fifth conference: proceedings of the conference at Poznań, Poland

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## G. Ya. Lozanovsky: his life

RITA LOZANOVSKAYA MD, 22 Vine Court, Long Branch, New Jersey 01740, USA

"...we mathematicians, are on the very top
of the development of precise science.
We cannot forget that any limitation
especially that of nationality, contradicts
to the spirit of mathematics...
Math does not know race;
for mathematics-all cultural world
is one and only country".
—said David Hilbert at the Congress of Mathematics

"And now you will see a walking genius!", said one of Lozanovsky's University friends, to me. Lozanovsky, a slightly stocky young man with open face, a huge, kind smile, and bright eyes came in carrying a small case...

...He captured you with his fantastic sense of humor. A man of few words, he was able to express a huge number of thoughts as precisely as a perfect mathematical formula.

By a happy combination of genes, those of Paulina Lifshitz and Jacob Lozanovsky, Grisha was born on 29th November 1937 in Leningrad. Paulina was born in Poland, immigrating to Russia as a child with the rest of her family. Her father, a physician, was a Colonel in the Polish army. Paulina graduated from The Leningrad Institute of Pharmacology and then worked in Leningrad as a pharmacist. She was there during the World War II, inside the besieged Leningrad, saving many lives. She was a noble and a brave soul, remaining just as courageous later on in her life, despite the fact that she became paralyzed after an accident and remained so in the later twenty years. After the death of her only son, she immigrated with me to the USA where she lived until her death in 1983.

Grisha's father, Jacob Lozanovsky, graduated from the Odessa University Medical Faculty and worked as pharmacologist. He too, was a most educated and courageous man. He died in 1942. It is interesting to note that Grisha's blood relatives who live in Argentina and Canada, have many mathematicians and economists amongst them. The youngest one, was the first winner in a Mathematics contest in Canada. Grisha had never any contact with any of them.

The earliest memory that Grisha had of his father was when at the age of four, Jacob brought him up onto the roof of their building in Leningrad and showing him the many

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buildings destroyed by the Germans, his father exclaimed: "they shall never conquer us"!

Grisha's love for his father was so great that he could not accept the pioneer Pavlik Morozov's betrayal of his own father for the sake of the revolution. The Soviet hero was not his hero and so he refused to become a Pioneer, which was unprecedented at the time..., for all the brainwashed children!

Grisha was a very diligent and excellent student having straight A's (excellent) in all subjects from his first year through his graduation from High school. From the very beginning it was obvious to his teachers that he had a remarkable gift in mathematics. "What a mathematical mind! What a thinker!" one former teacher exclaimed. He had also recalled how in the summer when the other children were running around and playing, Grisha was standing by himself with a stick writing some formulas in the sand.

Despite his exceptional ability for mathematics, Grisha wanted to become a carpenter! And when he was eleven, he walked into the Children's Palace looking for the carpentry classroom. While inside, he stopped by an open door where he saw several mathematical problems written on the blackboard... He walked in and corrected one of the problems on the board, as well as writing the answer for another problem. Then he walked out. The astonished teacher ran after Lozanovsky and brought him inside the classroom. They were having a contest for the older students that day.

...The rest is history, as they say! Lozanovsky became the first in math and physics in all competitions for all students in Leningrad, as well as abroad. He collected many First Place awards and prizes. Always very modest, he did not show the numerous awards to his mother. He often shared the first place with another brilliant mathematician, Vladimir Mazzia. I met with Professor Mazzia, but only after Grisha's death. Mazzia said, "Lozanovsky was a born mathematician"... "If thousands of people were to go digging for water in the Sahara desert, years would go by without any success...; Lozanovsky would come along and make one dig, and a fountain of water would shoot up."

A textbook did not limit Grisha, reading everything that was published in math or other subjects that interested him. At the age of fourteen, he solved some problems from the I.M. Yaglom's book of Mathematics. After his graduation from the Leningrad High School 155, with a medal for excellence in all subjects, Grisha was allowed to take but an oral exam for the admission to the Mathematics Department at the Leningrad State University, instead of the usual written and oral testing requirements. He proceeded to demonstrate his unique and exceptional mathematical knowledge during that oral exam. And although the examiners were determined to fail him because of his "Nationality"..., they could not find any way to do so. It is said that they perceived him to be "a prodigy". Grisha Lozanovsky soon became very well known as a "walking genius".

In his second year at the University, during the Geometry examinations, one professor refused to examine him, stating that he did not see Grisha in class. Grisha replied that he had read the professor's textbook and was ready to be examined. The professor asked him to solve a problem as a condition for passing. A few hours later, Lozanovsky walked over with a solution. Professor was dumbfounded as this was a most famous "unsolvable" problem to either himself or other mathematicians of the time. Subsequently, Lozanovsky's name became synonymous with this problem's solution.

Grisha used the same technique himself when working as a professor at the Mozhaisky Military Engineering Academy. He noticed that two students were reading Mark Twain during his lectures; he came up to them and gave them a problem to solve. "If you are able to solve this problem you can continue reading Mark Twain, if you fail to come up with a solution, you will need to go to your supervisor and ask for your sanction"—he told them.

One of the students came up with a solution and was allowed to keep on reading Mark Twain. The other, was forced to go to the supervisor.

What is interesting, is that Lozanovsky was strong not only intellectually, but physically also. Once, passing through the gymnasium, he noticed people preparing for a weight lifting competition. He came up to the heaviest weight and performed a clean jerk-lift without even a slight difficulty. He was about to leave as an astonished weight-lifting coach who asked him the name of his trainer approached him. Lozanovsky whimsically replied: "Vulikh"! Vulikh was the Chairman of Functional Analysis Department.

Grisha's passionate love of math was almost equaled by his passion for literature. He would read foreign math publications in their original languages, stating that "for that I need only know a few words". He read foreign literature in Russian translations and collected the writings with a passion. The journals were bound; his personal library included more than three thousand volumes of mathematical and literary works. His knowledge of literature was almost encyclopedic. Some books he knew by heart and would often recite them.

After graduation from the University, he never stopped working on his "own" math, Functional Analysis; which became his "life and breath". He worked what seemed to be twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, without holidays or vocations. As a thinking machine, after his lectures at the Mozhaisky Military Engineering Academy where he worked as a Professor of Mathematics, he could not wait to get back to his "own", stating that "now I can relax". "You do not need a vacation from breathing! This is my air."

The greatest dream that he carried was to work somewhere abroad in a small university doing "my own and to be able to invite any scientist that I want, without restriction"... Once, I had asked hypothetically, who would be the first one that he'd invite? He said: "T. Ando", the world-renowned Japanese professor of Mathematics. Ando had visited Leningrad in the late 1970's; tragically he was only able to visit Lozanovsky's grave. In 1982, Ando wrote "Majorization, Doubly Stochastic Matrices and Comparison of Eigenvalues" which he dedicated "to the memory of T.Shimogaki (1932–1971) and G.J. Lozanovsky (1937–1976)".

In 1965 Lozanovsky completed his Ph.D. dissertation. In 1972, he brilliantly defended his Advanced Doctoral Dissertation, which was purposely never approved by the highest degree Accreditation Committee (VAC) because of the discrimination with regards to his "Nationality".

Although very wise, Lozanovsky was also nave in not understanding that the confirmation of his dissertation was being held up because of his 'nationality'. Grisha suffered greatly. Waiting many long years for the confirmation of his Doctoral Dissertation. He was hurt by the powerful and evil politicians. Tragically, he died in 1976 without ever having received the confirmation of his dissertation.

The circumstances of Lozanovsky's needless and senseless death were a huge disgrace of Soviet Medicine. He was misdiagnosed with appendicitis and was operated on that very night. No problem with his appendix was found. In actuality, he had suffered a myocardial infarction. He was dying from pulmonary edema. No oxygen was available in the hospital. Dying, he joked "of course they cannot find oxygen; they keep it in reserve for emergencies, but without a way to get it". Ironically, his favorite quotation of Anton Chekhov was "in our days, Medicine is able to put, even the healthiest one, in grave".

After his death, Lozanovsky left twenty-five notebooks, containing two thousand two hundred and twenty three (2223) problems. He had never separated himself from these books. He constantly made notations in these books while in the subway, buses and trams on his way to and from work.

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At his funeral, one of his friends and pupils, Professor Yuri Abramovich of Indianapolis University, said: "Lozanovsky is the Mozart of mathematics". There could hardly be anything more descriptive of Lozanovsky, the mathematician.

Grigorii J.Lozanovsky was fascinated by the elegance and beauty of mathematics. As brilliant a mathematician as he was; he was also an impressive figure, both morally and physically. A very gentle and noble man. I am convinced that he enriched the life of everyone who was lucky enough to have known him. He certainly enriched my life. Forever.

#### Grisha Lozanovsky

He was bigger than Life He was beyond human strife He tried to adjust By hard work and by trust

He could see through the clouds
Through the busy crowds
He could see far ahead
I remember he said:

"There is no science There is no success When power applies Instead of math"

He was a shooting star Whose Life Was short But shining far.

-Rita Lozanovskaya