

INFINITE ASYMPTOTIC GAMES

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ABSTRACT. We study infinite asymptotic games in Banach spaces with an F.D.D. and prove that analytic games are determined by characterising precisely the conditions for the players to have winning strategies. These results are applied to characterise spaces embeddable into ℓ_p sums of finite dimensional spaces, extending results of Odell and Schlumprecht, and to study various notions of homogeneity of bases and Banach spaces. The results are related to questions of rapidity of subsequence extraction from normalised weakly null sequences.

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1. INTRODUCTION

A number of results have surfaced over some years that involve questions about Banach spaces of the following kind: Suppose E is a Banach space such that every normalised weakly null sequence has a subsequence with a certain property. What can then be concluded about E ? In general, it is not enough that one can just find some subsequence, but in various guises (for example, regulators [3], weakly null trees [10, 15]) it has been noticed that if the subsequence can be chosen sufficiently fast then this is sufficient to provide some information about the whole space.

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The notion behind this principle was crystallised through work of E. Odell and T. Schlumprecht, in particular [15] (or see [14] for a survey), and can be formulated via *infinite asymptotic games*. Infinite asymptotic games, as defined in, e.g., [15] and [5], are a straightforward generalisation of the finite asymptotic games of B. Maurey, V. Milman, and N. Tomczak-Jaegermann in [13], but with very different objectives. While finite asymptotic games are used for describing the asymptotic finite-dimensional structure of Banach spaces, infinite asymptotic games have a much more combinatorial flavour. For example, they can be used as basis for a simplified proof of Gowers' block Ramsey principle as in [17] and are also related to the notion of *tight* Banach spaces from [6].

A *weakly null tree* in a Banach space can be defined as a normalised sequence $(x_s)_{s \in \mathbb{N}^{<\infty}}$ such that for each s , the sequence $(x_{sn})_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is weakly null (we shall use a trivial variation of this definition later on). Odell and Schlumprecht proved that any reflexive separable Banach space in which any weakly null tree has a branch C -equivalent to ℓ_p embeds into an ℓ_p -F.D.D. Their proof involved first proving the equivalence of their hypothesis with the existence of a winning strategy for I in a *closed* infinite asymptotic game.

The main result of this paper, Corollary 15, is to give an exact criterion for when I has a winning strategy in any *coanalytic* infinite asymptotic game, thus extending the result of Odell and Schlumprecht. The proof of Corollary 15 is very different from the proof of the case of closed games and is instead related to a result in [5].

The game behind Gowers' block Ramsey principle mentioned above is a game for extracting block sequences of block sequences (see Bagaria and López-Abad [2]). Analogously, we introduce games for extracting subsequences of block sequences and show that the strongest of these games is actually equivalent with the infinite asymptotic game, Theorem 1. We also study weaker versions of these games in Section 5 indicating their differences with the infinite asymptotic game.

Corollary 15 allows us to use the techniques of Odell and Schlumprecht in a priori more complicated settings. For example, we prove that if E is a reflexive separable Banach space in which any weakly null tree has a subsymmetric branch, then E embeds into some ℓ_p -F.D.D., Theorem 20. Also, assuming strong axioms of set theory, we show that for a space E which is not ℓ_1 -saturated, every weakly null tree in E has a branch spanning a space isomorphic to E if and only if E has an unconditional block homogeneous basis, i.e., an unconditional basis all of whose blocks span isomorphic spaces, Theorem 10.

For the reader not familiar with descriptive set theory, we have included subsection 2.2 for a brief review of used notions and results.

2. THEORY

2.1. Infinite asymptotic and subsequence games in vector spaces. Let E be a real or complex vector space with basis $(e_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. For a vector $x = \sum_i a_i e_i \in E$, we designate by $\text{supp}(x)$ the finite set $\{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid a_i \neq 0\}$ and use $k < x < n$ to denote that $k < \text{supp}(x) < n$, i.e., that $k < \min \text{supp}(x)$ and $\max \text{supp}(x) < n$. Similar notation is used for inequalities between non-zero vectors. A finite or infinite *block sequence* is a sequence (x_i) of non-zero vectors such that $x_i < x_{i+1}$ for all i . We denote the set of infinite, resp. finite, block sequences of E by E^∞ , resp. $E^{<\infty}$. If (x_i) is a finite or infinite sequence of vectors, we denote by $[x_i]$ the corresponding

linear span, On the other hand, when (x_i) is a sequence in a *Banach* space, we let $[x_i]$ be the closed linear span of the vectors.

The *infinite asymptotic game* (IAG) on E between two players I and II is defined as follows: I and II alternate (with I beginning) in choosing respectively natural numbers n_0, n_1, n_2, \dots and non-zero vectors $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots \in E$ according to the constraint $n_i < x_i$:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \text{I} & n_0 & & n_1 & & n_2 & & n_3 & & \dots \\ \text{II} & & n_0 < x_0 & & n_1 < x_1 & & n_2 < x_2 & & n_3 < x_3 & \dots \end{array}$$

We say that the sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is the *outcome* of the game.

There is another natural game to play on a basis. This is the *subsequence game* (SG) defined as follows. Player I and II alternate in choosing respectively digits $\epsilon_0, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \dots \in \{0, 1\}$ and non-zero vectors $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots \in E$, now with II beginning:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \text{I} & & \epsilon_0 & & \epsilon_1 & & \epsilon_2 & & \epsilon_3 & \dots \\ \text{II} & x_0 & & x_1 & & x_2 & & x_3 & & \dots \end{array}$$

We thus see II as constructing an infinite block sequence $(x_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, while I chooses a subsequence $(x_n)_{n \in A}$ by letting $n \in A \Leftrightarrow \epsilon_n = 1$. This subsequence $(x_n)_{n \in A}$ is then called the *outcome* of the game.

Despite their superficial difference, we shall prove that the games are actually *equivalent*, i.e., for any $\mathbb{A} \subseteq E^\infty$, player I, resp. II, has a strategy in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A} if and only if I, resp. II, has a strategy in (SG) to play in \mathbb{A} .

A *block tree* is a non-empty infinitely branching tree $T \subseteq E^{<\infty}$ such that for all $(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n) \in T$ the set

$$\{y \in E \mid (x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n, y) \in T\}$$

can be written as $\{y_j\}_{j \in \mathbb{N}}$ for some infinite block sequence $(y_j)_{j \in \mathbb{N}} \in E^\infty$ such that $x_n < y_0$. We denote by $[T]$ the set of *infinite branches* of T , i.e., the set of $(x_i) \in E^\infty$ such that $(x_0, \dots, x_n) \in T$ for all n .

Theorem 1. *The games (IAG) and (SG) are equivalent. Moreover, for any $\mathbb{A} \subseteq E^\infty$, II has a strategy in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A} if and only if there is a block tree T such that $[T] \subseteq \mathbb{A}$.*

Proof. Let $\mathbb{A} \subseteq E^\infty$ be given. Suppose first that I has a strategy σ in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A} . We construct a strategy for I in (SG) to play in \mathbb{A} . So suppose II is playing a sequence $x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots$ in (SG). For every $k \geq 0$, we have to construct an answer ϵ_k by I based only on the first $k+1$ vectors $x_0 < \dots < x_k$. So let n_0 be the first number played by I according to σ in (IAG). I then plays $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_1 = \dots = 0$ until k_0 is minimal such that $n_0 < x_{k_0}$ and then lets $\epsilon_{k_0} = 1$. Let now n_1 be the answer of σ to x_{k_0} played by II. I then plays $\epsilon_{k_0+1} = \epsilon_{k_0+2} = \dots = 0$ until $k_1 > k_0$ is minimal such that $n_1 < x_{k_1}$, at which point ϵ_{k_1} is set to be 1. Again we let n_2 be the answer by σ to (x_{k_0}, x_{k_1}) played by II in (IAG) and I continues as before. Since σ forces the outcome $(x_{k_i})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ to be in \mathbb{A} , this describes a strategy in (SG) for I to play in \mathbb{A} .

Suppose conversely that I has a strategy σ in (SG) to play in \mathbb{A} , i.e., σ associates to each finite block sequence (x_0, \dots, x_n) a digit $\epsilon_n \in \{0, 1\}$. We define a tree of *good* finite block sequences and a function ϕ associating to each good (x_0, \dots, x_n) another block sequence (y_0, \dots, y_m) , $n \leq m$, such that (x_0, \dots, x_n) is the subsequence of (y_0, \dots, y_m) extracted by σ . We begin by letting \emptyset be good with $\phi(\emptyset) = \emptyset$. Now if

(x_0, \dots, x_n) is good with $\phi(x_0, \dots, x_n) = (y_0, \dots, y_m)$, we let $(x_0, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1})$ be good if there is (y_{m+1}, \dots, y_k) such that

$$\sigma(y_0, \dots, y_m, y_{m+1}, \dots, y_l) = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } m < l < k; \\ 1, & \text{if } l = k. \end{cases}$$

Moreover, we let $\phi(x_0, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}) = (y_0, \dots, y_m, y_{m+1}, \dots, y_k)$ for some such (y_{m+1}, \dots, y_k) . Now if (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) is such that (x_0, \dots, x_n) is good for all n , then $\phi(\emptyset) \subseteq \phi(x_0) \subseteq \phi(x_0, x_1) \subseteq \dots$ and (x_i) is the subsequence extracted by σ from $\bigcup_m \phi(x_0, x_1, \dots, x_m)$ and hence belongs to \mathbb{A} . We claim that if (x_0, \dots, x_n) is good, then for some $k \in \mathbb{N}$ if $k < y$, then (x_0, \dots, x_n, y) is good. Suppose not and let $\phi(x_0, \dots, x_n) = (y_0, \dots, y_m)$. Then, we can find $x_n = y_m < y_{m+1} < y_{m+2} < \dots$ such that no (x_0, \dots, x_n, y_i) is good and, in particular, $\sigma(y_0, \dots, y_m, y_{m+1}, \dots, y_k) = 0$ for all $k > m$. But then (x_0, \dots, x_n) is the subsequence of (y_0, y_1, \dots) extracted by σ , contradicting that σ is a strategy for I to play in $\mathbb{A} \subseteq E^\infty$. It is now trivial to use this claim to construct a strategy for I in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A} .

Similarly, if σ is a strategy for II in (SG) to play in \mathbb{A} , we can construct a strategy for II in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A} as follows. If I plays n_0 in (IAG), we let I play $\epsilon_0 = \epsilon_1 = \dots = 0$ in (SG) and II respond according to σ until II plays some x_{k_0} such that $n_0 < x_{k_0}$. II then plays x_{k_0} as response to n_0 in (IAG) and I lets $\epsilon_{k_0} = 1$. Let n_1 be the next number played by I in (IAG) and let I play $\epsilon_{k_0+1} = \epsilon_{k_0+2} = \dots = 0$ and II respond further using σ until II plays some $x_{k_1} > n_1$, whence I responds by $\epsilon_{k_1} = 1$ and II plays x_{k_1} in (IAG). We continue in this way and see that II plays according to σ in (SG) with I choosing the subsequence (x_{k_i}) , whereby $(x_{k_i}) \in \mathbb{A}$. Moreover, (x_{k_i}) is exactly the sequence played by II in (IAG) and hence II has a strategy to play in \mathbb{A} in the game (IAG).

Suppose σ is a strategy for II in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A} , i.e., σ is a function associating to each finite non-empty sequence (n_0, \dots, n_k) of natural numbers some $x_k > n_k$. We define a pruned tree T' of *good* finite block bases (x_0, \dots, x_k) and a function ψ associating to each good (x_0, \dots, x_k) a sequence (n_0, \dots, n_k) such that $(n_0, x_0, \dots, n_k, x_k)$ is consistent with σ , i.e., for all $l \leq k$, $\sigma(n_0, \dots, n_l) = x_l$.

- The empty sequence \emptyset is good and $\psi(\emptyset) = \emptyset$.
- If (x_0, \dots, x_k) is good and

$$\psi(x_0, \dots, x_k) = (n_0, \dots, n_k),$$

then we let (x_0, \dots, x_k, y) be good if there is some $m > n_k$ such that $y = \sigma(n_0, \dots, n_k, m)$ and in this case we let

$$\psi(x_0, \dots, x_k, y) = (n_0, \dots, n_k, m'),$$

where m' is the least such m .

Now, if (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) is such that (x_0, \dots, x_k) is good for all k , then $\psi(\emptyset) \subseteq \psi(x_0) \subseteq \psi(x_0, x_1) \subseteq \dots$ and $x_k = \sigma(\psi(x_0, \dots, x_k))$ for all k , whence (x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots) is a play of II according to σ and hence belongs to \mathbb{A} . So $[T'] \subseteq \mathbb{A}$. Also by construction, for each $(x_0, \dots, x_k) \in T'$ and n there is $y > n$ such that $(x_0, \dots, x_k, y) \in T'$ and thus it is easy to construct a block subtree $T \subseteq T'$, whereby also $[T] \subseteq \mathbb{A}$.

If T is a block tree all of whose branches lie in \mathbb{A} , then we can construct a strategy for II in (SG) to play in \mathbb{A} as follows: First play $x_0^{(0)} < x_0^{(1)} < \dots$ such that $(x_0^{(i)}) \in T$ for all i until k_0 is minimal with $\epsilon_{k_0} = 1$. Then play $x_1^{(0)} < x_1^{(1)} < \dots$ such that $(x_0^{(k_0)}, x_1^{(i)}) \in T$ for all i until $k_1 \geq 0$ is minimal with $\epsilon_{k_0+k_1} = 1$, etc.

Then the subsequence $(x_i^{(k_i)})_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ chosen by I will be a branch of T and hence lie in \mathbb{A} . \square

The fact that strategies for II in (IAG) can be refined to a block tree is perhaps not too surprising, as the outcome of the game is independent of the play of I. However, there is a small twist, as, in general, taking T' to be the set of all (x_0, \dots, x_k) that are played according to σ does not produce a tree all of whose branches lie in \mathbb{A} . This is avoided above by using ideas of D. A. Martin [12].

2.2. Notation and results from descriptive set theory. We recall that a *Polish* space is a separable topological space whose topology can be induced by a complete metric. The *Borel* sets are those belonging to the smallest σ -algebra containing the open sets and a *standard Borel* space is the measurable space obtained by equipping the underlying set of a Polish space with its σ -algebra of Borel sets. A subset $A \subseteq X$ of a Polish or standard Borel space is *analytic* or Σ_1^1 if there is a Polish space Y and a Borel set $B \subseteq X \times Y$ such that

$$x \in A \Leftrightarrow \exists y \in Y (x, y) \in B.$$

In other words, A is the projection $\text{proj}_X(B)$ of B onto X . All Borel sets are analytic. A set $C \subseteq X$ is *coanalytic* or Π_1^1 if its complement is analytic, or, equivalently, if there is a Polish space Y and a Borel set $D \subseteq X \times Y$ such that

$$x \in C \Leftrightarrow \forall y \in Y (x, y) \in D.$$

And if $n \geq 1$, a set A is Σ_{n+1}^1 if there is a Π_n^1 set $B \subseteq X \times Y$ for some Polish space Y such that $A = \text{proj}_X(B)$. Also, C is Π_n^1 if its complement is Σ_n^1 . Sets belonging to some class Σ_n^1 or Π_n^1 are called *projective* and encompass most of the sets used in analysis. For example, if E is a separable Banach space, then the set of sequences in $C[0, 1]$, whose closed linear span is isomorphic to E , is analytic in $C[0, 1]^{\mathbb{N}}$.

If A is an infinite subset of \mathbb{N} , we denote by $[A]^{\mathbb{N}}$ the set of all infinite increasing sequences in A or equivalently the infinite subsets of A . Also, if $n_1 < \dots < n_k$ are natural numbers, we denote by $[(n_1, \dots, n_k), A]$ the elements of $[A]^{\mathbb{N}}$ whose first k terms are n_1, \dots, n_k . We give $[A]^{\mathbb{N}}$ the Polish topology inherited from its inclusion in $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$, where A is taken discrete. A theorem due to F. Galvin and K. Prikry says that if $\mathbb{A} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^{\mathbb{N}}$ is Borel, then there is an infinite set $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that either $[A]^{\mathbb{N}} \cap \mathbb{A} = \emptyset$ or $[A]^{\mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathbb{A}$. This was improved by J. Silver to include the σ -algebra $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ generated by the analytic sets.

A result due to D.A. Martin states that all countable games on integers with Borel winning conditions are determined. The set theoretical statement called *Projective determinacy* says that all games on integers with a projective winning condition is determined. This is not provable from the usual axioms of set theory, but in contrast with other strong axioms of set theory is a part of what many consider to be the right axioms of set theory. It has the consequence of extending the regularity properties of Σ_1^1 to all projective sets. Thus, a result of L. Harrington and A.S. Kechris says that the Galvin–Prikry result extends to all projective sets under projective determinacy. We refer to [11] for these results.

We use $(x_n) \sim (y_n)$ to denote that two sequences in Banach spaces X and Y are *equivalent*, i.e., that the mapping $T: x_n \mapsto y_n$ extends to an isomorphism of their closed linear spans. Also $X \cong Y$ denotes that the spaces X and Y are isomorphic. If we index these relations by a constant K , we mean that the constant of equivalence

or isomorphism is bounded by K . If X is a Banach space, we denote its unit sphere by $\mathcal{S}(X)$ or \mathcal{S}_X .

If X is a Banach space and $(F_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ a sequence of finite-dimensional subspaces, we say that (F_i) is a *finite-dimensional decomposition* or F.D.D. of X if any element $x \in X$ can uniquely be written as a norm-convergent series $x = \sum_i f_i$, where $f_i \in F_i$.

2.3. Gowers' block sequence game. The infinite asymptotic game resembles W.T. Gowers' *block sequence game* [7] that is defined as follows: Player I and II alternate in choosing infinite-dimensional subspaces $Z_0, Z_1, \dots \subseteq E$ and non-zero vectors $x_1 < x_2 < \dots$ in E according to the constraint $x_i \in Z_i$:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{I} & Z_0 & & Z_1 & & Z_2 & \dots \\ \text{II} & & x_0 \in Z_0 & & x_1 \in Z_1 & & x_2 \in Z_2 \dots \end{array}$$

Again, the block sequence (x_i) is called the *outcome* of the game.

Gowers [7] essentially proved that if $\mathbb{A} \subseteq E$ is an analytic set such that any infinite-dimensional $Z \subseteq E$ contains a block sequence belonging to E , then there is an infinite-dimensional subspace $X \subseteq E$ such that II has a strategy in the block sequence game, in which I is restricted to playing subspaces of X , to play inside a slightly bigger set than \mathbb{A} .

We shall prove a similar result, Theorem 2, for the infinite asymptotic game, except that there is no passage to a subspace X involved. This implies that the nature of the infinite asymptotic game is really different from that of Gowers' game. On the other hand, in [17] it is shown that if E is a vector space over a countable field, $\mathbb{A} \subseteq E^\infty$ is analytic, and for all infinite-dimensional $X \subseteq E$, II has a strategy in (IAG) played below X to play in \mathbb{A} , then there is X such that II has a strategy in the block sequence game, in which I is restricted to playing subspaces of X , to play in \mathbb{A} . This elucidates the exact relation between the two games.

2.4. Infinite asymptotic games in normed vector spaces. Suppose now that E is moreover a normed vector space and (e_i) is a normalised basis. Since each $[e_0, \dots, e_n]$ is a finite-dimensional Banach space, it is complete and hence Polish. We can therefore naturally see E as a standard Borel space by letting it be the increasing union of the sequence of Borel subsets $[e_0, \dots, e_n] \subseteq E$. We denote by $bb(e_i)$ and $fb(e_i)$ the set of infinite, resp. finite, *normalised* block sequences and notice that the former is a Borel subset of $E^\mathbb{N}$.

When playing the infinite asymptotic or subsequence game in the normed space E , we will now demand that II always plays normalised vectors. Also, block trees are now supposed to consist of normalised vectors. It is obvious that the proof of Theorem 1 adapts to this context.

Let also $\mathbb{A} \subseteq bb(e_i)$ be non-empty and $\Delta = (\delta_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ be a decreasing sequence of strictly positive reals converging to 0 (which we denote simply by $\Delta > 0$). We let

$$\mathbb{A}_\Delta = \{(y_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid \exists(x_i) \in \mathbb{A} \forall i \|x_i - y_i\| < \delta_i\},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{A}) &= \{(y_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid \forall(x_i) \in bb(e_i) (\forall i \|x_i - y_i\| < \delta_i \rightarrow (x_i) \in \mathbb{A})\} \\ &= \sim(\sim \mathbb{A})_\Delta. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{A}) \subseteq \mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathbb{A}_\Delta$. We should notice here that if (e_i) is a Schauder basis for the completion of E and \mathbb{A} is a set which is closed under taking equivalent

sequences, i.e., if for $(x_i) \sim (y_i)$ we have $(x_i) \in \mathbb{A} \leftrightarrow (y_i) \in \mathbb{A}$, then for $\Delta > 0$ chosen sufficiently small (depending on the constant of the basis (e_i)), we have $\text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{A}) = \mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}_\Delta$. Finally, define the following relation \mathcal{R} between $(m_i) \in [\mathbb{N}]^\mathbb{N}$ and $(x_i) \in \text{bb}(e_i) \cup \text{fbb}(e_i)$:

$$\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \Leftrightarrow \forall i \exists j \ m_0 < x_i < m_j < m_{j+1} < x_{i+1}.$$

The following is our basic determinacy result. The proof is based on an idea already used in [5] to prove a different result and is essentially descriptive set theoretical.

Theorem 2. *Let $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \text{bb}(e_i)$ be analytic. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\forall \Delta > 0 \forall (m_i) \exists (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \ \& \ (x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_\Delta)$,
- (b) $\forall \Delta > 0$ *II has a strategy in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A}_Δ ,*
- (c) $\forall \Delta > 0 \exists T$ *block tree $([T] \subseteq \mathbb{A}_\Delta)$.*

Proof. The implication (c) \Rightarrow (a) is easy and (b) \Rightarrow (c) follows from Theorem 1, so we need only consider (a) \Rightarrow (b). Thus, assume (a) and fix some $\Delta > 0$. Let

$$\mathbb{B} = \{(n_i) \in [\mathbb{N}]^\mathbb{N} \mid \exists (x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/2} \ \forall i \ n_{2i} < x_i < n_{2i+1}\}.$$

Clearly \mathbb{B} is analytic too. Moreover, we see that any $(m_i) \in [\mathbb{N}]^\mathbb{N}$ contains a subsequence in \mathbb{B} . For just choose some $(x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/2}$ such that $\forall i \exists j \ m_0 < x_i < m_j < m_{j+1} < x_{i+1}$. Then by leaving out some terms of the sequence (m_i) we get some subsequence (n_i) such that the indices match up. Using this fact, by Silver's theorem, there is some infinite $B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that $[B]^\mathbb{N} \subseteq \mathbb{B}$. And by the Jankov-von Neumann selection theorem we can find a $\sigma(\Sigma_1^1)$ -measurable $f : [B]^\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{bb}(e_i)$ such that $f((n_i)) = (x_i)$, where $(x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/2}$ and $\forall i \ n_{2i} < x_i < n_{2i+1}$. Now choose inductively sequences $(n_i), (m_i)$ such that $n_i < m_i < n_{i+1}$ and sets $B_i \subseteq B_{i-1}$ such that $m_{i-1} < \min B_i$ and such that for all $j_0 < \dots < j_k$ and

$$C, D \in [(n_{j_0}, m_{j_0}, n_{j_1}, m_{j_1}, \dots, n_{j_k}, m_{j_k}), B_{j_k+1}]$$

we have $\|f(C)_k - f(D)_k\| < \delta_k/2$. To see how this is done, start by choosing $n_0 < m_0$ in B arbitrary and set $B_0 = B$. Then for any $C \in [(n_0, m_0), B_0]$ we have $f(C)_0 \in \mathcal{S}([e_{n_0+1}, \dots, e_{m_0-1}])$, and, as the unit sphere $\mathcal{S}([e_{n_0+1}, \dots, e_{m_0-1}])$ is compact, we can by Silver's theorem find some $B_1 \subseteq B_0$, $m_0 < \min B_1$, such that for all $C, D \in [(n_0, m_0), B_1]$ we have $\|f(C)_0 - f(D)_0\| < \delta_0/2$. Now suppose by induction that B_l and $n_l < m_l$ in B_l have been chosen. Then we choose $B_{l+1} \subseteq B_l$ small enough that for all $j_0 < \dots < j_k \leq l$ and all

$$C, D \in [(n_{j_0}, m_{j_0}, \dots, n_{j_k}, m_{j_k}), B_{l+1}]$$

we have $\|f(C)_k - f(D)_k\| < \delta_k/2$. Again this can be done as for all

$$C, D \in [(n_{j_0}, m_{j_0}, \dots, n_{j_k}, m_{j_k}), B_l],$$

we have

$$f(C)_k, f(D)_k \in \mathcal{S}([e_{n_{j_k}+1}, \dots, e_{m_{j_k}-1}])$$

and this unit sphere is compact. Moreover, we can assume that $m_l < \min B_{l+1}$ and finally let $n_{l+1} < m_{l+1}$ be arbitrary numbers in B_{l+1} .

It now remains to describe the strategy for II to play in \mathbb{A}_Δ . First of all, it is clear that we get an equivalent game if we demand that I plays a subsequence (n_{j_i}) of the sequence (n_i) . Then II will respond to $n_{j_0} < n_{j_1} < \dots < n_{j_k}$ played by I with some x_k satisfying $n_{j_k} < x_k < m_{j_k}$ and such that for all $C \in$

$[(n_{j_0}, m_{j_0}, \dots, n_{j_k}, m_{j_k}), B_{j_k+1}]$ we have $\|f(C)_k - x_k\| < \delta_k/2$. Thus, at the end of the game, when I has played (n_{j_i}) and II has played (x_k) , we let $(y_i) = f((n_{j_i}, m_{j_i})_i)$ and notice that for all k , $\|y_k - x_k\| < \delta_k/2$. As $(y_i) = f((n_{j_i}, m_{j_i})_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/2}$, also $(x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta}$. Thus II will always play in \mathbb{A}_{Δ} . \square

Theorem 3. *Let $\mathbb{B} \subseteq \text{bb}(e_i)$ be coanalytic. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (d) $\exists \Delta > 0 \exists (m_i) \forall (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \rightarrow (x_i) \in \text{Int}_{\Delta}(\mathbb{B}))$,
- (e) $\exists \Delta > 0$ I has a strategy in (IAG) to play in $\text{Int}_{\Delta}(\mathbb{B})$,
- (f) $\exists \Delta > 0 \forall T$ block tree $([T] \cap \text{Int}_{\Delta}(\mathbb{B}) \neq \emptyset)$.

Proof. Notice that if we define \mathbb{A} in Theorem 2 to be the set $\sim \mathbb{B}$, then, as $\text{Int}_{\Delta}(\mathbb{B}) = \sim (\mathbb{A}_{\Delta})$, $\neg(d) \Leftrightarrow (a) \Leftrightarrow (c) \Leftrightarrow \neg(f)$. On the other hand, $(b) \Leftrightarrow \neg(e)$ only if the game is determined. But clearly, $(d) \Rightarrow (e) \Rightarrow \neg(b) \Rightarrow \neg(a) \Rightarrow (d)$. Thus $(d) \Leftrightarrow (e) \Leftrightarrow (f)$. \square

For the following result, we notice that the proof of Theorem 2 goes through for arbitrary projective sets as long as we also assume a sufficient amount of determinacy. This follows from the fact that projective determinacy implies that projective sets are completely Ramsey and, moreover, that they can be uniformised by projective sets (see [11]).

Theorem 4 (Projective determinacy). *Let $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \text{bb}(e_i)$ be projective. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (g) $\forall \Delta > 0 \forall (m_i) \exists (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \ \& \ (x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta})$,
- (h) $\forall \Delta > 0$ II has a strategy in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A}_{Δ} ,
- (i) $\forall \Delta > 0 \exists T$ block tree $([T] \subseteq \mathbb{A}_{\Delta})$.

With this result in hand, we can also get a perhaps more satisfactory version of Theorem 3.

Theorem 5 (Projective determinacy). *Let $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \text{bb}(e_i)$ be projective. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (j) $\forall \Delta > 0 \exists (m_i) \forall (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \rightarrow (x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta})$,
- (k) $\forall \Delta > 0$ I has a strategy in (IAG) to play in \mathbb{A}_{Δ} ,
- (l) $\forall \Delta > 0 \forall T$ block tree $([T] \cap \mathbb{A}_{\Delta} \neq \emptyset)$.

Proof. Clearly, $(j) \Rightarrow (k) \Rightarrow (l)$. Now suppose $\neg(j)$ holds. Then

$$\exists \Delta_0 > 0 \forall (m_i) \exists (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \ \& \ (x_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_{\Delta_0}).$$

Now put $\mathbb{B} = \sim (\mathbb{A}_{\Delta_0})$, then a fortiori

$$\forall \Delta > 0 \forall (m_i) \exists (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \ \& \ (x_i) \in \mathbb{B}_{\Delta}),$$

so also $\forall \Delta > 0 \exists T$ block tree $([T] \subseteq \mathbb{B}_{\Delta})$. In particular, if $\Delta = \Delta_0/2$, then

$$\exists T \text{ block tree } ([T] \subseteq \mathbb{B}_{\Delta} = (\sim (\mathbb{A}_{\Delta_0}))_{\Delta_0/2} \subseteq \sim (\mathbb{A}_{\Delta_0/2})),$$

i.e., $\neg(l)$, finishing the proof. \square

There is a different and more constructive approach to Theorem 2, namely that of [17] which changes the position of the Δ -expansions. On the other hand, this method relies directly on the determinacy of games and therefore only applies to Borel sets. We should also mention that Odell and Schlumprecht [15] prove a result concerning closed sets that resembles Theorem 5. Their exact result can also be obtained by our methods.

3. APPLICATIONS

In the following, we let (e_i) be a Schauder basis for a Banach space. We also restrict our attention to the infinite asymptotic game (IAG), which is without consequence by Theorem 1. Thus, I and II always refer to the players in (IAG).

Proposition 6. *Suppose that $\mathbb{A} \subseteq bb(e_i)$ is analytic such that II has a strategy to play in*

$$\mathbb{A}_\sim = \{(x_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid \exists (y_i) \in \mathbb{A} (x_i) \sim (y_i)\}.$$

Then there is some $K \geq 1$ such that II has a strategy to play in

$$\mathbb{A}_K = \{(x_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid \exists (y_i) \in \mathbb{A} (x_i) \sim_K (y_i)\}.$$

Proof. To see this, we notice that if not, then, by Theorem 2, for every K there is some (m_i^K) such that

$$\forall (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i^K, x_i) \rightarrow (x_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_{c(K) \cdot K}),$$

where $c(K)$ is a constant depending on the constant of the basis such that whenever (y_i) and (x_i) are two elements of $bb(e_i)$ differing in at most the K first terms, then $(x_i) \sim_{c(K)} (y_i)$. Moreover, we can assume that $m_i^K + 1 < m_{i+1}^K$. We use here that for $\Delta > 0$ sufficiently small, we have for all K , $(\mathbb{A}_K)_\Delta \subseteq \mathbb{A}_{K+1}$. Now pick an increasing sequence (k_i) such that

$$\forall K \forall j \geq K \exists l \geq 2j + 1 (k_j \leq m_l^K < m_{l+1}^K \leq k_{j+1}).$$

Suppose now that (x_i) satisfies $\mathcal{R}(k_i, x_i)$. We claim that $(x_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_\sim$. To see this, let K be given. Then

$$\forall i \exists j \geq i (x_i < k_j < k_{j+1} < x_{i+1}),$$

so therefore we have also

$$\forall i \geq K \exists l \geq 2i + 1 (x_i < m_l^K < m_{l+1}^K < x_{i+1}).$$

Choose arbitrary $y_0, \dots, y_K \in \mathcal{S}_E$ satisfying $m_{2i}^K < y_i < m_{2i+1}^K$, and notice that then $m_{2K}^K < y_K < m_{2K+1}^K < m_{2K+2}^K < x_{K+1}$. So the sequence

$$(z_i) = (y_0, \dots, y_K, x_{K+1}, x_{K+2}, x_{K+3}, \dots)$$

belongs to $bb(e_i)$ and $(z_i) \sim_{c(K)} (x_i)$ as the two sequences only differ by the first K terms. On the other hand, we have $\mathcal{R}(m_i^K, z_i)$, which implies that $(z_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_{c(K) \cdot K}$, and hence $(x_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_K$. As K is arbitrary, this show that $(x_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_\sim$ and thus that

$$\forall (x_i) (\mathcal{R}(k_i, x_i) \rightarrow (x_i) \notin \mathbb{A}_\sim).$$

But then I has an obvious strategy to play in $\sim \mathbb{A}_\sim$, contradicting that II should have a strategy to play in \mathbb{A}_\sim . \square

The same argument easily shows

Proposition 7. *Suppose that $\mathbb{A} \subseteq bb(e_i)$ is analytic such that II has a strategy to play in*

$$\mathbb{A}_\cong = \{(x_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid \exists (y_i) \in \mathbb{A} [x_i] \cong [y_i]\}.$$

Then there is some $K \geq 1$ such that II has a strategy to play in

$$\mathbb{A}_K = \{(x_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid \exists (y_i) \in \mathbb{A} [x_i] \cong_K [y_i]\}.$$

We now come to our first application of the results of Section 2.4. Since (e_i) is a normalised Schauder basis of a Banach space E , we can consider the dense subspace linearly spanned by the basis. When there is no chance of confusion, we shall not insist of the difference between E and this subspace.

Proposition 8. *Let (e_i) be a normalised Schauder basis for Banach space such that any block tree has a branch equivalent to (e_i) . Then (e_i) is equivalent to the standard unit vector basis in either c_0 or ℓ_p for some $1 \leq p < \infty$.*

Proof. We claim that there is a normalised block basis $(x_i) \in bb(e_i)$ of (e_i) that is perfectly homogeneous. For otherwise, we would for every $(x_i) \in bb(e_i)$ have a further block basis $(y_i) \in bb(e_i)$ of (x_i) such that $(y_i) \not\sim (x_i)$. In particular, either $(x_i) \not\sim (e_i)$ or $(y_i) \not\sim (e_i)$. But then it is easy to see that

$$\forall(m_i) \exists(x_i) (\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i) \ \& \ (x_i) \not\sim (e_i)),$$

and hence by Theorem 2, there is a block tree T all of whose branches are inequivalent with (e_i) , contradicting the assumption.

So pick a perfectly homogeneous normalised $(x_i) \in bb(e_i)$, which by Zippin's theorem (see [1]) is equivalent with either c_0 or some ℓ_p . On the other hand, by constructing a block tree of subsequences of (x_i) , we see that also $(x_i) \sim (e_i)$. \square

We recall that a normalised basic sequence (e_i) is called a *Rosenthal* basic sequence if any normalised block has a subsequence equivalent to (e_i) (see Ferenczi, Pelczar, and Rosendal [4] for more on such bases). It is still an open question whether Rosenthal sequences are equivalent to the standard unit vector bases in c_0 or ℓ_p , though the answer is positive in case there is some uniformity or the subsequence can be chosen continuously. The preceding proposition is in the same vein.

Definition 9. *A weakly null tree is a non-empty set of finite strings of normalised vectors $T \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^{<\mathbb{N}}$ closed under initial segments such that for all $(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in T$ the set*

$$\{y \in \mathcal{S}_E \mid (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, y) \in T\}$$

can be written as $\{y_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$ for some weakly null sequence (y_i) .

We next consider an analogous situation but for isomorphism instead of equivalence.

Theorem 10 (Projective determinacy). *Let E be an infinite-dimensional Banach space that is not ℓ_1 -saturated. Then any weakly null tree in E has a branch spanning a space isomorphic to E if and only if E has an unconditional block homogeneous basis, i.e., an unconditional basis all of whose blocks span isomorphic spaces.*

Proof. Suppose first that any weakly null tree in E has a branch spanning a space isomorphic to E and let X be a separable infinite-dimensional subspace not containing ℓ_1 . Then by Gowers' dichotomy theorem [7], X either contains an unconditional basis or a hereditarily indecomposable (HI) subspace generated by a basis (e_i) . In the latter case, by Rosenthal's ℓ_1 -theorem, we can find a weakly Cauchy subsequence (e'_i) and thus by looking at the block sequence $(f_i)_{i=0}^\infty = (e'_{2i} - e'_{2i+1})_{i=0}^\infty$, we get a weakly null basic sequence. Let T be the weakly null tree whose branches are exactly the subsequences of $(f_i)_{i=0}^\infty$. Then T has a branch spanning a space isomorphic to E and hence E is isomorphic to a proper subspace that is HI, contradicting

the properties of HI spaces [8]. Thus, X must contain an unconditional basic sequence (g_i) , which by James' theorem must be shrinking, whereby any normalised block basis is weakly null. This means that any block tree T over the basis (g_i) is in particular a weakly null tree and hence has a branch spanning a space isomorphic to E . So by Theorem 5 we can find an increasing sequence (m_i) such that for all normalised blocks $(x_i) \in bb(g_i)$ of (g_i) , if $\mathcal{R}(m_i, x_i)$, then $[x_i]$ is isomorphic to E . In particular, (g_i) has a subsequence that is block homogeneous and spans a space isomorphic to E .

Conversely, assume E has a block homogeneous basis (e_i) (we do not need it to be unconditional). Any weakly null tree in E has a branch equivalent to a block basis of E and thus spanning a space isomorphic to E . \square

It is plausible that one should be able to avoid the use of projective determinacy in the above theorem. However, as projective determinacy seems to be a part of the *right* axioms for set theory one should not be too reluctant in using it.

It is unclear which spaces can have a block homogeneous basis. It seems quite likely that this should only happen for the spaces ℓ_p and c_0 , but the question appears to be wide open. Modulo the non-trivial fact that ℓ_p , $p \neq 2$, and c_0 are not homogeneous, a positive answer would of course provide another solution to the homogeneous space problem.

4. SUBSPACES OF SPACES WITH F.D.D.'S

4.1. Approximate games. We would now like also to consider spaces that do not necessarily have a basis or even an F.D.D. and thus obtain coordinate free versions of Theorem 2 and 3. However, when E is a closed subspace of a space F with an F.D.D. (F_i) , we cannot immediately apply the results developed till now. The problem is that there might be relatively few *blocks* in E for II to play and hence this would put unnatural restrictions on the play of II. Instead we will need to consider approximate blocks and thus continuously work with an extra layer of approximations. This does not make for a nicer theory, and indeed obscures many of the arguments that are otherwise very similar to the previous setting. Unfortunately, this seems to be unavoidable for certain applications.

We fix in the following spaces $E \subseteq F$ and an F.D.D. (F_i) of F . We let for each interval $I \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, P_I denote the projection from F onto the subspace $\bigoplus_{i \in I} F_i = \overline{\text{span}}(\bigcup_{i \in I} F_i)$.

Definition 11. We denote by $\Delta > 0$ the fact that $\Delta = (\delta_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ for some decreasing sequence of $\delta_i > 0$ converging to 0. Given $\Delta > 0$, a finite or infinite sequence (x_i) of vectors $x_i \in \mathcal{S}_E$ is said to be a Δ -block if there are intervals $I_i \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$I_0 < I_1 < I_2 < \dots$$

and for every i ,

$$\|P_{I_i}(x_i) - x_i\| < \delta_i.$$

We also write $\mathcal{B}_\Delta(x_i, I_i)$ to denote that (x_i) is a Δ -block as witnessed by (I_i) and denote by $bb_{E, \Delta}(F_i)$ the set of Δ -blocks (in \mathcal{S}_E^∞) with respect to the decomposition (F_i) of F .

We notice that due to the convergence of the δ_i 's, if (x_i) is an infinite Δ -block and $\Gamma > 0$, then (x_i) has an infinite subsequence which is a Γ -block. We should also mention that the sequence (I_i) witnessing that (x_i) is a Δ -block is not necessarily

unique, but if it exists then there is a minimal one, i.e., such that $\max I_i \leq \max J_i$ for any other witness (J_i) . This is easily seen by constructing the I_i 's inductively.

Furthermore, if K is the constant of the decomposition (F_i) and (x_i) and (y_i) are given such that $\forall i \|x_i - y_i\| < \delta_i$, then if (x_i) is a Δ -block, (y_i) is a $4K\Delta$ -block. For if (I_i) witnesses that (x_i) is a Δ -block then for every i

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_i - P_{I_i}(y_i)\| &\leq \|y_i - x_i\| + \|x_i - P_{I_i}(x_i)\| + \|P_{I_i}(x_i) - P_{I_i}(y_i)\| \\ &\leq \delta_i + \delta_i + 2K\|x_i - y_i\| \\ &< 4K\delta_i. \end{aligned}$$

Definition 12. A Δ -block tree T is a non-empty subset $T \subseteq (\mathcal{S}_E)^{<\mathbb{N}}$ closed under initial segments such that for all $(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in T$ the set

$$\{y \in \mathcal{S}_E \mid (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, y) \in T\}$$

can be written as $\{y_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$, where for each i there is an interval $I_i \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ satisfying

- $\|y_i - P_{I_i}(y_i)\| < \delta_n$,
- $\min I_i \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} \infty$.

It is easily seen that any Δ -block tree T has a Δ -spreading subtree $S \subseteq T$ such that any branch $(x_i) \in [S]$ is a Δ -block.

Definition 13. If $(m_i) \in [\mathbb{N}]^\mathbb{N}$ and (I_i) are intervals, we write $\mathcal{R}(m_i, I_i)$ in case

$$m_0 < I_0 \ \& \ \forall i \exists j \ I_i < m_j < m_{j+1} < I_{i+1}.$$

Similarly, if $(x_i) \in \mathcal{S}_E^\infty$ and $\Delta > 0$, we write $\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i)$ if (x_i) is a Δ -block with witness (I_i) satisfying $\mathcal{R}(m_i, I_i)$.

Proceeding with our definitions, we let the (*infinite asymptotic*) Δ -game between two players I and II be defined as follows: I and II alternate (with I beginning) in choosing resp. natural numbers n_0, n_1, n_2, \dots and normalised vectors $x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots \in E$ and intervals I_i such that for each i , $\|x_i - P_{I_i}(x_i)\| < \delta_i$ and $n_i < I_i < I_{n+1}$.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \text{I} & n_0 & n_1 & n_2 & n_3 & \dots & & \\ \text{II} & & (x_0, I_0) & (x_1, I_1) & (x_2, I_2) & (x_3, I_3) & \dots & \end{array}$$

Finally, we now define for each set $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^\infty$ and $\Delta > 0$, the sets

$$\mathbb{A}_\Delta = \{(y_i) \in \mathcal{S}_E^\infty \mid \exists (x_i) \in \mathbb{A} \ \forall i \|x_i - y_i\| < \delta_i\},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{A}) &= \{(y_i) \in \mathcal{S}_E^\infty \mid \forall (x_i) \in \mathcal{S}_E^\infty (\forall i \|x_i - y_i\| < \delta_i \rightarrow (x_i) \in \mathbb{A})\} \\ &= \sim (\sim \mathbb{A})_\Delta. \end{aligned}$$

So as before $\text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{A}) \subseteq \mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathbb{A}_\Delta$. Moreover, there is some $\Delta > 0$ depending only on the constant K of the decomposition (F_i) such that if $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^\infty$ is closed under taking equivalent sequences then $\mathbb{A}_\Delta \cap \text{bb}_{E, \Delta}(F_i) \subseteq \text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{A})$.

Theorem 14. Suppose spaces $E \subseteq F$ are given, where F has an F.D.D (F_i) . Let $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^\infty$ be analytic. Then the following are equivalent.

- (a) $\forall \Delta > 0 \ \forall (m_i) \ \exists (x_i) (\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i) \ \& \ (x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_\Delta)$.
- (b) $\forall \Delta > 0$ II has a strategy in the Δ -game to play into \mathbb{A}_Δ .
- (c) $\forall \Delta > 0 \ \exists T$ Δ -block tree such that $[T] \subseteq \mathbb{A}_\Delta$.

The proof goes along the lines of the proof of Theorem 2.

Proof. It should be obvious that from a Δ -block tree all of whose branches belong to \mathbb{A}_Δ one easily obtains a strategy for II in the Δ -game to play in \mathbb{A}_Δ . Conversely, as in the proof of Proposition 1, any such strategy for II gives rise to a Δ -block tree with branches only in \mathbb{A}_Δ . Thus (b) \Leftrightarrow (c) and trivially (b) \Rightarrow (a).

For (a) \Rightarrow (b), assume that (a) holds and fix some $\Delta > 0$. Let

$$\mathbb{B} = \{(n_i) \mid \exists(x_i) \exists(I_i) (\mathcal{B}_{\Delta/6}(x_i, I_i) \ \& \ \forall i (n_{2i} < I_i < n_{2i+1}) \ \& \ (x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/6})\}.$$

Then as in the proof of Theorem 2, we find some infinite $B \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ and C -measurable functions f, g that to each $(n_i) \in [B]^\mathbb{N}$ associate $(I_i) = g((n_i))$ and $(x_i) = f((n_i))$ such that $\mathcal{B}_{\Delta/6}(x_i, I_i)$, $\forall i (n_{2i} < I_i < n_{2i+1})$, and $(x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/6}$.

Again construct inductively sequences $n_i < m_i < n_{i+1}$ and sets $B_{k+1} \subseteq B_k$ such that $m_{i-1} < \min B_i$ and such that for all $j_0 < \dots < j_k$ and all

$$C, D \in [(n_{j_0}, m_{j_0}, \dots, n_{j_k}, m_{j_k}), B_{k+1}]$$

we have $g(C)_k = g(D)_k$ and

$$\|P_{g(C)_k}(f(C)_k) - P_{g(D)_k}(f(D)_k)\| < \delta_k/6.$$

This can be done since in this case $n_{j_k} < g(C)_k < m_{j_k}$ and there are only finitely many intervals I such that $n_{j_k} < I < m_{j_k}$, and as furthermore the ball of radius $2K$ in $\oplus_{i \in g(C)_k} F_i$ is compact.

Finally, we describe the strategy for II to play in \mathbb{A}_Δ assuming that I is playing a subsequence of (n_i) . So suppose I has played $n_{j_0} < \dots < n_{j_k}$. Then II responds with (x_k, I_k) such that $\|P_{I_k}(x_k) - x_k\| < \delta_k/6$ and for all

$$C \in [(n_{j_0}, m_{j_0}, \dots, n_{j_k}, m_{j_k}), B_{k+1}]$$

we have $g(C)_k = I_k$ and

$$\|P_{I_k}(f(C)_k) - P_{I_k}(x_k)\| < \delta_k/6.$$

Thus, if at the end of the game, I has played (n_{j_i}) and II has played (x_i) , then if $(y_i) = f((n_{j_i}, m_{j_i})_i)$, we have for all i

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_i - x_i\| &\leq \|y_i - P_{I_i}(y_i)\| + \|P_{I_i}(y_i) - P_{I_i}(x_i)\| + \|P_{I_i}(x_i) - x_i\| \\ &\leq \delta_i/6 + \delta_i/6 + \delta_i/6 \\ &= \delta_i/2. \end{aligned}$$

As $(y_i) = f((n_{j_i}, m_{j_i})_i) \in \mathbb{A}_{\Delta/6}$, also $(x_i) \in \mathbb{A}_\Delta$. □

Corollary 15. *Let $\mathbb{B} \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^\infty$ be coanalytic. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (d) $\exists \Delta > 0 \exists (m_i) \forall (x_i) (\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i) \rightarrow (x_i) \in \text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{B}))$,
- (e) $\exists \Delta > 0$ *I has a strategy in the Δ -game to play in $\text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{B})$,*
- (f) $\exists \Delta > 0 \forall T$ Δ -block tree $([T] \cap \text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{B}) \neq \emptyset)$.

4.2. Uniformity. Before we state the next proposition, which is very similar to a result of Odell, Schlumprecht, and Zsák [16], let us recall a few notions. If (x_i) and (y_i) are two basic sequences, we say that (y_i) *dominates* (x_i) if for some K and for all choices of scalars a_0, \dots, a_n we have $\|\sum_{i=0}^n a_i x_i\| \leq K \|\sum_{i=0}^n a_i y_i\|$. We denote this by $(x_i) \leq (y_i)$ or $(x_i) \leq^K (y_i)$ if it holds for the constant K .

Proposition 16. *Let E be a closed infinite dimensional subspace of a Banach space F with an F.D.D. (F_i) , let $\Delta > 0$, and suppose that there is a countable set \mathbb{A} of normalised Schauder bases such that any Δ -block tree has a branch that is majorised by some element of \mathbb{A} . Then there is a constant C , a sequence $(e_i) \in \mathbb{A}$, and a sequence (m_i) such that whenever $(x_i) \in \text{bb}_{E,\Delta}(F_i)$ satisfies $\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i)$ then $(x_i) \leq^C (e_i)$.*

Similarly for \geq and \approx .

Proof. Notice first that by Corollary 15, we can find some sequence (m_i) such that

$$\forall (x_i) \in \text{bb}_{E,\Delta}(F_i) \ (\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i) \rightarrow \exists (f_i) \in \mathbb{A} \ (x_i) \leq (f_i)).$$

By passing to a subsequence of (m_i) , we can suppose that for every i there is some $v \in \mathcal{S}_E$ such that $\|v - P_{]m_i, m_{i+1}[}(v)\| < \delta_i$. List now \mathbb{A} as $\{(y_i^0), (y_i^1), (y_i^2), \dots\}$ and suppose towards a contradiction that the conclusion of the Proposition fails for the specific sequence (m_i) . Then for every n and C there is some Δ -block $(x_i^{n,C})$ such that $\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i^{n,C})$ and

$$(x_i^{n,C}) \not\leq^C (y_i^n).$$

But then for all n, C , and $M \leq N$ there is some L big enough such that

$$(x_i^{n,L})_{i=M+N}^\infty \not\leq^C (y_i^n)_{i=M+N}^\infty.$$

Notice that, as $\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, x_i^{n,L})$, there is an interval I such that $m_{2M+2N} < I$ and $\|x_{M+N}^{n,L} - P_I(x_{M+N}^{n,L})\| < \delta_{M+N}$. So find $v_M, \dots, v_{M+N-1} \in \mathcal{S}_E$ and intervals $I_M < \dots < I_{M+N-1}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} m_N < I_M < m_{N+1} < m_{N+2} < I_{M+1} < m_{N+3} < \dots \\ < m_{2N-2} < I_{M+N-1} < m_{2N-1} < m_{2N} \leq m_{2M+2N} < I \end{aligned}$$

and $\|v_i - P_{I_i}(v_i)\| < \delta_i$.

Let now

$$z_i = \begin{cases} v_i & \text{for } M \leq i < M+N \\ x_i^{n,L} & \text{for } M+N \leq i < \infty \end{cases}.$$

Then $(z_i)_{i=M}^\infty \not\leq^C (y_i^n)_{i=M}^\infty$, while $(z_i)_{i=M}^\infty$ is a $(\delta_i)_{i=M}^\infty$ -block for some witnessing sequence $(I_i)_{i=M}^\infty$ of intervals such that $m_N < I_M$ and

$$\forall i \geq M \ \exists j \ (I_i < m_j < m_{j+1} < I_{i+1}).$$

Cutting $(z_i)_{i=M}^\infty$ off at some finite P we get the following claim.

Claim: For all n, C , and $M \leq N$ there is a sequence $(z_i)_{i=M}^P$ and intervals $(I_i)_{i=M}^P$ such that

- $m_N < I_M$,
- $\forall i \in [M, P] \ \exists j \ (I_i < m_j < m_{j+1} < I_{i+1})$,
- $\forall i \in [M, P] \ \|z_i - P_{I_i}(z_i)\| < \delta_i$,
- $(z_i)_{i=M}^P \not\leq^C (y_i^n)_{i=M}^P$.

We can now construct a sequence (p_i) and some Δ -block (z_i) such that $\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, z_i)$ and for all l

$$(z_i)_{i=0}^{p_l-1} \not\leq^l (y_i^{\pi(l)})_{i=0}^{p_l-1},$$

where $\pi : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is some surjection hitting each number infinitely often. To begin, let $p_0 = 0$, $n = \pi(0)$, $C = 0$, $M = p_0$, and $N = M$ and find some $(z_i)_{i=p_0}^P$ and $(I_i)_{i=p_0}^P$ according to the claim. Set $p_1 = P + 1$.

Assume now that p_0, \dots, p_l and z_0, \dots, z_{p_l-1} have been chosen. Let $n = \pi(l)$, $C = l$, $M = p_l$, and let $N \geq M$ be large enough such that $I_{p_l-1} < m_{N-1} < m_N$. Then we can find some $(z_i)_{i=p_l}^P$ and $(I_i)_{i=p_l}^P$ according to the claim and finally let $p_{l+1} = P + 1$. This finishes the inductive construction.

We then see that $\mathcal{R}_\Delta(m_i, z_i)$, while on the other hand

$$(z_i)_{i=0}^\infty \not\leq (y_i^n)_{i=0}^\infty$$

for any n , which is a contradiction. \square

One should contrast the proof of Proposition 16 with that of Proposition 6. In the former the diagonalisation is over the sequence (m_i) while in the latter the diagonalisation is over the sequence (x_i) .

4.3. Introduction of coordinates. To introduce coordinates in a space E that does not have an F.D.D we shall use the setup of Odell and Schlumprecht from [15]. They developed much of the theory used to take care of spaces without F.D.D., but only proved the basic determinacy result in the case of closed games.

The fundamental result that allows us to introduce coordinates is the following lemma from [15] based on a result of W. B. Johnson, H. Rosenthal and M. Zippin [9].

Lemma 17. *Let E be a separable Banach space and $(Y_n)_{n=1}^\infty$ a sequence of closed subspaces each having finite codimension in E . Then E is isometrically embeddable into a space F having an F.D.D. $(F_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ such that, when identifying E with its image in F , the following holds*

- (1) $E \cap \text{span}(\bigcup_{i=0}^\infty F_i)$ is dense in E .
- (2) For every n , the finite codimensional subspace $E_n = E \cap \overline{\text{span}}(\bigcup_{i=n}^\infty F_i)$ is contained in Y_n .
- (3) There is a constant $c > 1$ such that for every $n \geq 1$, there is a finite set $D_n \subseteq \mathcal{S}(F_0^* \oplus \dots \oplus F_{n-1}^*)$ such that for any $x \in E$ we have

$$\|x\|_{E/Y_n} = \inf_{y \in Y_n} \|x - y\| \leq c \max_{w^* \in D_n} w^*(x).$$

From (1) it follows that for each n , $E \cap \text{span}(\bigcup_{i=n}^\infty F_i)$ is dense in E_n .

Moreover, if E has separable dual, (F_i) can be chosen to be shrinking, and if E is reflexive, F can also be chosen to be reflexive.

Remark: We should mention that from the lemma above it follows that for all n , $\delta > 0$, and $x \in \mathcal{S}_E \cap (\overline{\text{span}}(\bigcup_{i=n}^\infty F_i))_\delta$, there is some $y \in \mathcal{S}_{Y_n}$ with $\|x - y\| \leq 4\delta c$. The argument can be found on page 4095 in [15].

Definition 18. *Given a decreasing sequence of finite codimensional subspaces (Y_n) of E as above, a (Y_n) -block tree is a non-empty subset $S \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^{<\infty}$ closed under initial segments such that for all $(x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}) \in S$ the set*

$$\{y \in \mathcal{S}_E \mid (x_0, \dots, x_{n-1}, y) \in S\}$$

can be written as $\{y_i\}_{i=0}^\infty$, where for each i there is an n_i satisfying

- $y_i \in Y_{n_i}$,
- $n_i \xrightarrow{i \rightarrow \infty} \infty$.

We now sum up exactly the amount of knowledge we need from Lemma 17 in the following proposition.

Proposition 19. *Let E be a separable reflexive Banach space. Then there is some reflexive $F \supseteq E$ having an F.D.D. $(F_i)_{i=0}^\infty$ and a constant $c > 1$ such that whenever $\Delta > 0$ and $T \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^{<\mathbb{N}}$ is a Δ -block tree with respect to (F_i) , there is a weakly null tree $S \subseteq \mathcal{S}_E^{<\mathbb{N}}$ such that*

$$[S] \subseteq [T]_{8\Delta c} \quad \& \quad [T] \subseteq [S]_{8\Delta c}.$$

Moreover, E contains a block sequence of (F_i) .

Proof. Notice that as E^* is separable, we can chose $Y_n = \bigcap_{i \leq n} \ker \phi_i$ for a dense set $\{\phi_i\}$ of continuous functionals on E . Then any (Y_n) -block tree is a weakly null tree. Using these Y_n , we embed E isometrically into F as in Lemma 17. Then we can talk about Δ -blocks etc. in E . By the remark above, we see that if T is a Δ -block tree, then by replacing vectors one by one we can construct a (Y_n) -block tree S such that $[S] \subseteq [T]_{8\Delta c}$ and $[T] \subseteq [S]_{8\Delta c}$.

The moreover part easily follows from (1) of Lemma 17. \square

We are now ready for an application of the basic determinacy result, which strengthens a result of Odell and Schlumprecht from [15].

Theorem 20. *Let E be a reflexive Banach space such that any weakly null tree has a branch that is a subsymmetric (possibly conditional) basic sequence. Then E embeds into an ℓ_p sum of finite-dimensional spaces for some $1 < p < \infty$.*

Proof. Use Proposition 19 to find a reflexive superspace $F \supseteq E$ as described. Let $\mathbb{B} = \{(x_i) \in \mathcal{S}_E^\infty \mid (x_i) \text{ is a subsymmetric basis}\}$, which is coanalytic (in fact F_σ), and find $\Delta > 0$ small enough such that $\mathbb{B}_{8\Delta c} \cap bb_{E,\Delta}(F_i) \subseteq \text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{B})$. Then if T is a Δ -block tree, all of whose branches are Δ -blocks, we can find a weakly null tree S such that $[S] \subseteq [T]_{8\Delta c}$. Thus, as S has a branch in \mathbb{B} , T has a branch in $\text{Int}_\Delta(\mathbb{B})$.

We now apply Corollary 15 in order to find some $\Gamma > 0$ and a sequence (m_i) such that for any Γ -block (x_i) , if $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, x_i)$, then (x_i) is a subsymmetric basic sequence.

We claim that there is some basic sequence (e_i) such that if $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, x_i)$ then $(x_i) \sim (e_i)$. To see this, notice that if (x_i) and (y_i) are given such that $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, x_i)$ and $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, y_i)$, then we can find subsequences (z_{2i}) of (x_i) and (z_{2i+1}) of (y_i) such that $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, z_i)$. But then each of (z_i) , (x_i) , and (y_i) is subsymmetric and hence

$$(x_i) \sim (z_{2i}) \sim (z_i) \sim (z_{2i+1}) \sim (y_i).$$

Thus (x_i) and (y_i) are equivalent to some common (e_i) . We claim that (e_i) is perfectly homogeneous. To see this, pick a block sequence (y_i) of the decomposition (F_i) such that each term y_i belongs to \mathcal{S}_E and such that $\mathcal{R}(m_i, y_i)$. Then any normalised block sequence (z_i) of (y_i) also satisfies $\mathcal{R}(m_i, z_i)$ and hence also $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, z_i)$. So both (y_i) and all of its normalised block sequences are equivalent with (e_i) and the latter is therefore perfectly homogeneous. By Zippin's Theorem and since E and hence $[e_i]$ is reflexive, (e_i) is equivalent with the unit vector basis (f_i) in some ℓ_p , $1 < p < \infty$.

By Proposition 16 we find that there must be a constant $C > 0$ such that whenever (x_i) is a Γ -block sequence such that $\mathcal{R}_\Gamma(m_i, x_i)$, then $(x_i) \sim_C (f_i)$. Letting $H_i = \bigoplus_{m_{2i-1}+1}^{m_{2i}+1} F_i$, where $m_{-1} = -1$, we see then that for any sequence (u_i) in \mathcal{S}_E such that for some sequence (t_i)

$$(1) \quad \left\| P_{\bigoplus_{j=t_{i-1}+1}^{t_i-1} H_j} (u_i) - u_i \right\| < \gamma_i$$

we have $(u_i) \sim_{C'} (f_i)$ for some constant C' . (There is a hidden use of subsymmetry of (f_i) used here in order not to worry about a shift in the indices.)

We are now in a position to finish our proof as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 in [15]. \square

5. SUBSEQUENCE EXTRACTION

It is interesting to see that the fact that every block tree has a branch with a certain property is equivalent to I having a strategy to choose subsequences in real time. We propose here to weaken the conditions on I by instead letting her hesitate for a while or even to change her mind a couple of times. This leads to less restrictive notions of subsequence selection that might be of interest elsewhere.

We begin by defining the two games to be studied. Fix a Banach space E with a basis (e_i) .

The 0'th subsequence game $(SG)_0$ is defined as follows. Player I and II alternate in choosing respectively finite strings s_1, s_2, \dots such that $s_i \in \{\#, 0, 1\}^i$ and normalised blocks $x_1 < x_2 < \dots \in E$.

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} \mathbf{I} & & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & \dots \\ \mathbf{II} & x_1 & & x_2 & & x_3 & \dots \end{array}$$

Moreover, we demand that the s_i satisfy the following coherence condition. For each n , the sequence $s_{n+1}(n), s_{n+2}(n), s_{n+3}(n)$, etc. will begin by a finite number of $\#$'s and then followed by only 0's or only 1's. Thus, if we interpret $s_i(n) = \#$ as I not yet having decided whether x_n should belong to the subsequence she is choosing, we see that she is allowed to hesitate for a finite time, but must then decide once and for all.

We therefore see II as constructing an infinite normalised block basis $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, while I chooses a subsequence $(x_i)_{i \in A}$ by letting $n \in A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} s_i(n) = 1$.

It is not hard to see that any strategy naturally provides a *continuous* function $\phi : bb(e_i) \rightarrow [\mathbb{N}]^{\mathbb{N}}$ choosing subsequences.

The 1'st subsequence game $(SG)_1$ is defined as similarly. Player I and II alternate in choosing respectively finite strings s_1, s_2, \dots such that $s_i \in \{0, 1\}^i$ and normalised blocks $x_1 < x_2 < \dots \in E$.

$$\begin{array}{rcccc} \mathbf{I} & & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & \dots \\ \mathbf{II} & x_1 & & x_2 & & x_3 & \dots \end{array}$$

Moreover, we demand that the s_i only oscillate finitely, i.e., for every n , $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} s_i(n)$ exists.

Again we see II as constructing an infinite normalised block basis $(x_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$, while I chooses a subsequence $(x_i)_{i \in A}$ by letting $n \in A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} s_i(n) = 1$. However, in this case a strategy for I only provides a *Baire class 1* function $\phi : bb(e_i) \rightarrow [\mathbb{N}]^{\mathbb{N}}$ choosing subsequences.

Example: Consider the space $\ell_1 \oplus \ell_2$ with its usual basis (e_i) having norm

$$\left\| \sum_i a_i e_i \right\| = \left\| \sum_i a_{2i+1} e_{2i+1} \right\|_1 + \left\| \sum_i a_{2i} e_{2i} \right\|_2.$$

We let

$$\mathbb{A} = \{(y_i) \in bb(e_i) \mid (y_i) \sim \ell_1 \text{ or } (y_i) \sim \ell_2\}$$

and

$$\mathbb{A}_K = \{(y_i) \in \text{bb}(e_i) \mid (y_i) \sim_K \ell_1 \text{ or } (y_i) \sim_K \ell_2\}.$$

We show that player I has a strategy in $(\text{SG})_1$ to choose subsequences in \mathbb{A} . On the other hand, there is no K such that every normalised block basis has a subsequence in \mathbb{A}_K , and, in fact, even if we demand that II plays blocks exclusively in $\mathcal{S}_{\ell_1} \cup \mathcal{S}_{\ell_2}$, I still has no strategy in $(\text{SG})_1$ to play in some \mathbb{A}_K . Also, I does not have a strategy in $(\text{SG})_0$ to choose subsequences in \mathbb{A} .

Thus, in particular, there is no equivalent version of Proposition 16 in the game $(\text{SG})_1$, i.e., we cannot in general get uniformity results from the mere existence of a winning strategy for I in the 1'st subsequence game..

First, any normalised block $x \in \ell_1 \oplus \ell_2$ can be written uniquely as $\lambda y_1 + (1 - \lambda)y_2$ for normalised block vectors $y_1 \in \ell_1$, $y_2 \in \ell_2$, and a scalar $\lambda \in [0, 1]$. Moreover, suppose (x_i) is a normalised block sequence with corresponding scalars (λ_i) . Then if the λ_i are bounded away from 0 by some $\epsilon > 0$, the sequence (x_i) will be equivalent with ℓ_1 . However, the smaller we need to take $\epsilon > 0$, the worse the constant for equivalence with ℓ_1 becomes and this explains why there is no uniform constant for equivalence. On the other hand, if $\lambda_i \rightarrow 0$ sufficiently fast, then (x_i) is equivalent with ℓ_2 . So fix some $\epsilon_i > 0$ converging to 0 sufficiently fast that if $\lambda_i < \epsilon_i$ for all i , then $(x_i) \sim \ell_2$.

We now describe the strategy for I in response to a sequence (x_i) with corresponding scalars (λ_i) played by II. I will never first exclude some x_i from the subsequence and then later on include it, so therefore, each coordinate will change value 0,1 at most once and this will be from 1 to 0.

I chooses all vectors x_1, x_2, \dots until she meets the first $\lambda_{i_1} < \epsilon_1$. In this case, she will eliminate all previous x_i and only stick with x_{i_1} . Now she will continue by choosing all subsequent x_i until she meets the first coordinate $i_2 > i_1$ at which $\lambda_{i_2} < \epsilon_2$. She will then suppress all the x_i between x_{i_1} and x_{i_2} and choose x_{i_2} . Again she will choose all further x_i until she meets the first $i_3 > i_2$ such that $\lambda_{i_3} < \epsilon_3$, chooses this x_{i_3} and suppresses all x_i between x_{i_2} and x_{i_3} , etc.

Thus at the end of the game, either there is some n such that all but finitely many chosen λ_i are greater than ϵ_n or I has chosen a subsequence (x_{i_l}) such that $\lambda_{i_l} < \epsilon_l$ for all l . In the first case, the subsequence is equivalent to ℓ_1 and in the latter case equivalent to ℓ_2 . So I has a strategy in $(\text{SG})_1$ to play in \mathbb{A} .

Now assume that II is only allowed to play blocks in $\mathcal{S}_{\ell_1} \cup \mathcal{S}_{\ell_2}$, i.e., such that the corresponding λ is either 0 or 1, and suppose towards a contradiction that for some $K \geq 1$, I has a strategy in $(\text{SG})_1$ to play in \mathbb{A}_K . Then there is some $N \geq 0$ such that I has a strategy to choose subsequences all of whose terms, except at most N , belong to ℓ_1 , or all whose terms except at most N belong to ℓ_2 . We fix such a strategy σ for I. So σ is a function assigning to any normalised block sequence of vectors from $\mathcal{S}_{\ell_1} \cup \mathcal{S}_{\ell_2}$ a binary sequence of equal length.

We let \mathbb{P} be the set of finite block sequences (x_1, \dots, x_n) such that each term belongs to $\mathcal{S}_{\ell_1} \cup \mathcal{S}_{\ell_2}$. Set $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq (y_1, \dots, y_m)$ if $n \leq m$ and $x_1 = y_1, \dots, x_n = y_n$.

We claim that for each M and $p = 1, 2$ the set

$$\mathbb{E}_M^p = \{(x_1, \dots, x_j) \in \mathbb{P} \mid j > M \ \& \ \#(i \leq M \mid \sigma(x_1, \dots, x_j)(i) = 1 \ \& \ x_i \in \ell_p) \leq N\}$$

is dense in (\mathbb{P}, \leq) , i.e., any element of \mathbb{P} has a minorant in \mathbb{E}_M^p . To see this, suppose (x_1, \dots, x_n) , p and M are given. Choose normalised consecutive blocks

x_{n+1}, x_{n+2}, \dots belonging to ℓ_{3-p} and let II play the infinite sequence x_1, x_2, \dots . Since σ is a strategy in $(\text{SG})_1$, we know that $s = \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} (\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_j)|_M)$ exists in 2^M and by assumption on σ , we must have that

$$\#(i \leq M \mid s(i) = 1 \ \& \ x_i \in \ell_p) \leq N.$$

So fix some $j \geq n + M$ such that $\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_j)|_M = s$, then $(x_1, \dots, x_j) \in \mathbb{E}_M^p$ and $(x_1, \dots, x_n) \geq (x_1, \dots, x_j)$.

Let now (x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots) be an $\{\mathbb{E}_M^p\}_{p=1,2,M \in \mathbb{N}}$ -generic sequence, i.e., for all M and p , (x_i) has an initial segment belonging to \mathbb{E}_M^p . Let also $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be the ultimate response of II to this sequence, i.e., $i \in A \Leftrightarrow \lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \sigma(x_1, \dots, x_j)(i) = 1$. Fix p such that infinitely many terms in $(x_i)_{i \in A}$ belongs to ℓ_p and find M large enough that there are $N + 1$ many $i \leq M$ that belong to A and at the same time $x_i \in \ell_p$. Find $l > M$ such that for all $j \geq l$, $\sigma(x_1, \dots, x_j)|_M = \chi_A|_M$. But then if $j \geq l$ is such that $(x_1, \dots, x_j) \in \mathbb{E}_M^p$ we get a contradiction.

To see that I has no strategy in the 0'th subsequence game to choose subsequences in \mathbb{A} is easier. For this it is enough to notice that we can let II play vectors from ℓ_1 until I commits to take at least one of these, then we let II continue to play vectors from ℓ_2 until I commits to at least one of these, and II continues again with vectors from ℓ_1 etc. Thus in the end, I will have chosen infinitely many vectors from both ℓ_1 and ℓ_2 , so fails to play in \mathbb{A} .

It is proved in [4] that if (e_i) is a normalised basic sequence such that every normalised block basis of (e_i) has a subsequence equivalent to (e_i) (i.e., (e_i) is a Rosenthal basis), and, moreover, this subsequence can be chosen continuously in the block basis, then (e_i) is equivalent to the standard unit vector basis of c_0 or some ℓ_p . Thus, in particular, if I has a strategy in $(\text{SG})_0$ to choose subsequences equivalent to (e_i) , then (e_i) is equivalent to c_0 or ℓ_p . This provides another proof of Proposition 8. A natural question is whether this condition can be weakened to I having a strategy in $(\text{SG})_1$.

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