

EXTREME NON-ARENS REGULARITY OF THE GROUP ALGEBRA

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ABSTRACT. Following Granirer, a Banach algebra A is said to be extremely non-Arens regular when the quotient space $\frac{A^*}{\mathcal{WAP}(A)}$ contains a closed linear subspace which has A^* as a continuous linear image. We prove that, for any non-discrete locally compact group G , there is a linear isometry from $L^\infty(G)$ into the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{F}(G)}$, with $\mathcal{F}(G)$ being any closed subspace of $L^\infty(G)$ made of continuous functions. This, together with the known fact that $\frac{\ell_\infty(G)}{\mathcal{WAP}(G)}$ always contains a linearly isometric copy of $\ell_\infty(G)$, proves that $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular for every infinite locally compact group.

1. INTRODUCTION

The second dual space A^{**} of a Banach algebra A can be made into a Banach algebra with two different products, each extending the original product of A . These products were introduced by Arens in 1951 and are called the first (or left) Arens product and the second (or right) Arens product, see [1] and [2]. We may describe the Arens products explicitly as follows (although we shall have no need of that): If (μ_α) and (ν_β) are nets in A with $\lim_\alpha \mu_\alpha = \mu$ and $\lim_\beta \nu_\beta = \nu$, then

$$\mu \circ \nu = \lim_\alpha \lim_\beta \mu_\alpha \nu_\beta \quad \text{and} \quad \mu \square \nu = \lim_\beta \lim_\alpha \mu_\alpha \nu_\beta,$$

where the limits are taken in the weak*-topology in A^{**} and the order of the limits is crucial. Note that $\mu \mapsto \mu \circ \nu$ is continuous in μ for each fixed $\nu \in A^{**}$ and is continuous in ν for each fixed $\mu \in A$. In general, it is not continuous in ν when μ is not A . The topological centre of A^{**} is defined by

$$\begin{aligned} Z(A^{**}) &= \{\mu \in A^{**} : \nu \mapsto \mu \circ \nu \text{ is continuous on } A^{**}\} \\ &= \{\mu \in A^{**} : \mu \circ \nu = \mu \square \nu \text{ for all } \nu \in A^{**}\}. \end{aligned}$$

As already noted, A is a subalgebra of $Z(A^{**})$.

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The same observations and definitions may be given for the second product with the roles of the variables reversed.

The algebra A is said to be *Arens regular* if these two products coincide or, which is the same as $Z(A^{**}) = A^{**}$. When A is commutative, it is easy to check that A is Arens regular if and only if A^{**} is commutative with respect to both products.

An interesting criterion for the regularity of A was given by Pym [41] in 1965. He considered the space $\mathcal{WAP}(A)$ of weakly almost periodic functionals on A , defined as the set of all $f \in A^*$ such that the linear map $A \rightarrow A^* : a \mapsto f.a$ is weakly compact, where the action of A on A^* is given by

$$\langle f.a, b \rangle = \langle f, ab \rangle, \quad a, b \in A, f \in A^*.$$

These are the functionals $f \in A^*$ satisfying Grothendieck's double limit criterion $\lim_n \lim_m f(a_n b_m) = \lim_m \lim_n f(a_n b_m)$ for any pair of sequences $(a_n)_n, (b_m)_m$ in A for which both limits exist. Pym proved that A is Arens regular if and only if $\mathcal{WAP}(A) = A^*$, see also [49]. For further details, see [18].

All C^* -algebras are Arens regular. This fact was first proved (implicitly) by Sherman [45] and Takeda [46] when they proved that the second conjugate of a C^* -algebra can be seen as an algebra of operators on a Hilbert space. Some years later, Civin and Yood [9, Theorem 7.1] reproduced Takeda's proof and brought up explicitly the Arens regularity of C^* -algebras. A different proof of this same fact can also be found in [5, Theorem 38.19]. For more details, see [10], [18] and [11].

The group algebra $L^1(G)$ of an infinite locally compact group, however, is never Arens regular. Arens himself showed that the semigroup algebra ℓ^1 with convolution is non-Arens regular. To prove this fact he produced two distinct invariant means μ and ν in ℓ^{1**} . It is then trivial to see that $\nu\mu = \mu \neq \nu = \mu\nu$, which means that $Z(\ell^{1**}) \neq \ell^{1**}$. In [13], Day used the same argument to show that $L^1(G)$ is non-Arens regular for many infinite discrete groups, including all Abelian ones. This same approach was followed in the seminal paper of Civin and Yood [9] where $L^1(G)$ was shown to be non-Arens regular for any infinite locally compact Abelian group. Their method relied again on Day's result when the group is discrete. When G is not discrete, the Hahn Banach theorem provides a non-zero right annihilator μ of $L^1(G)^{**}$, i.e., $L^1(G)^{**}\mu = \{0\}$, and so $\mu\nu = \mu \neq 0 = \nu\mu$ for every right identity ν in $L^1(G)^{**}$.

The general case was finally settled by Young in 1973 in [50]. Young relied on the criterion proved in [41, Theorem 4.2] (see also [49, Theorem 10]) and showed how to produce in each infinite locally compact group a function in $L^\infty(G)$ that is not in $\mathcal{WAP}(L^1(G))$.

It is worthwhile to note that Young's approach to non-Arens regularity of $L^1(G)$ was essentially different from all previous ones. Young's approach passed through $\mathcal{WAP}(A)$ while the others passed through the topological centre $Z(A^{**})$.

Depending on one's approach to non-regularity (through $Z(A^{**})$ or through $\mathcal{WAP}(A)$), two different ways to tell that a Banach algebra is as non-regular as possible arise:

1. According to Dales and Lau [11], the Banach algebra A is said to be *strongly Arens irregular*, when $Z(A^{**}) = A$.

2. According to Granirer [25], A is said to be *extremely non-Arens regular* (ENAR) if the quotient space $\frac{A^*}{\mathcal{WAP}(A)}$ contains a closed linear subspace which has A^* as a continuous linear image.

The group algebra is strongly Arens irregular for any infinite locally compact group. This was proved first by Isik, Pym and Ülger [34] when G is compact, then by Grosser and Losert in [26] when G is Abelian, and finally in the general case by Lau and Losert in [35]. A number of articles offering different approaches and various properties related to the topological centres appeared subsequently, we cite for example [11], [39], [17] and most recently [6].

Granirer [loc. cit.] himself proved that the Fourier algebras $A(\mathbb{R})$ and $A(\mathbb{T})$, and therefore $L^1(\mathbb{R})$ and $\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})$, are extremely non-Arens regular. In [30], Hu generalized Granirer's results and proved that the Fourier algebra $A(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular whenever $\chi(G) \geq \kappa(G)$, where $\kappa(G)$ is the minimal number of compact sets required to cover G and $\chi(G)$ is the minimal cardinality of an open base at the identity e of G .

In [23, Theorems 4.1 and 4.7], Fong and Neufang considered infinite, locally compact, metrizable groups with $\kappa(G) \geq \omega$ and proved that the group algebra $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular when G is σ -compact and metrizable or it contains an open σ -compact, metrizable, subgroup H which is either normal or has $|H| < |G|$.

In [19], Filali and Vedenjuoksu proved, using slowly oscillating functions, that the semigroup algebra $\ell^1(S)$ is extremely non-Arens regular for any infinite weakly cancellative discrete semigroup. In particular, this property is held by the group algebra $L^1(G)$ for any infinite discrete group G .

With a different approach, Bouziad and Filali [7] proved that the quotient space $\frac{\mathcal{LUC}(G)}{\mathcal{WAP}(G)}$ contains a copy of $\ell^\infty(\kappa(G))$ for every locally compact group G . Since $\mathcal{WAP}(G)$ can be identified with $\mathcal{WAP}(L^1(G))$, this implies the full dual of Hu's result, i.e., that the group algebra $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular whenever $\kappa(G) \geq \chi(G)$. The same conclusion was obtained again in [16], drawing upon results of [15], for non-discrete G , using the size of the quotient space $\frac{\mathcal{CB}(G)}{\mathcal{LUC}(G)}$.

Here, $\mathcal{CB}(G)$ is the space of all bounded, continuous, scalar-valued functions on G , $\mathcal{LUC}(G)$ is the space of bounded scalar-valued functions on G which are uniformly continuous with respect to the right uniformity of G , and $\mathcal{WAP}(G)$ is the space of bounded, continuous, scalar-valued functions on G which are weakly almost periodic, all with the supremum norm.

In this paper, we prove the full theorem.

Theorem A. *The group algebra $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular for any infinite locally compact group.*

As already noted, this result was proved in [7] and [19] when G is discrete. So we are really concerned with the case when G is not discrete. In this case, in fact, we shall prove the following stronger theorem.

Theorem B. *Let $\mathcal{F}(G)$ be any closed subspace of $\mathcal{CB}(G)$. Then there exists a linear isometric copy of $L^\infty(G)$ in the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{F}(G)}$ for any infinite, non-discrete, locally compact group G .*

As for the Fourier algebra $A(G)$, the situation is even more complex. When G is an amenable locally compact group, the Fourier algebra $A(G)$ is Arens regular if and only if G is finite. This was proved in 1989 by Lau and Wong, see [36]. Further results on Arens regularity of $A(G)$ were published two years later by Forrest in [24]. The question of whether $A(G)$ is not Arens regular seems to be still not completely settled for discrete non-amenable groups. As already mentioned, Hu proved in [30] that $A(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular whenever $\chi(G) \geq \kappa(G)$. Our Theorem A enables us to omit this condition when G is Abelian.

It may be worthwhile to note that extreme non-Arens regularity in the sense of Granirer does not imply strong Arens irregularity in the sense of [11] since $A(SO(3))$ is extremely non-Arens regular by [30], but it is not strongly Arens irregular as recently proved by Losert [37]. Neither does strong Arens irregularity imply extreme non-Arens regularity see, [33].

1.1. Outline of our approach. All the available proofs of extreme non-Arens regularity of $L^1(G)$ proceed in two steps: (1) $L^\infty(G)$ is embedded in $\ell^\infty(\mathfrak{m})$, where $\mathfrak{m} = \max\{\kappa(G), \chi(G)\}$ is the density character of $L^1(G)$, and (2) if $\mathfrak{n} = \max\{\kappa(G), \omega\}$, a collection of \mathfrak{n} -many open disjoint subsets of G with special properties is constructed and used to produce a copy of $\ell^\infty(\mathfrak{n})$ in the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\text{WAP}(G)}$.

This approach works when $\kappa(G) \geq \chi(G)$ or when G is metrizable, but fails for large compact groups: one cannot hope for an uncountable collection of open disjoint subsets in a compact group G (all compact groups have countable cellularity, see [3, Corollary 4.18]). Adding poignancy to this difficulty is the fact, proved by Rosenthal [44, Proposition 4.7, Theorem 4.8], that for $\kappa > \omega$, $\ell^\infty(\kappa)$ does not embed in $L^\infty(G)$, for any compact group G (and hence there is little hope to find such an embedding in the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\text{WAP}(G)}$ either) regardless of the size of $\chi(G)$.

Let $w(G)$ be the weight of the group G , i.e., the smallest cardinal number m such that G has a base of cardinality m . Recall that for every compact group with an uncountable $w(G)$, Theorem 3.1 of [27] together with Maharam's theorem (see, e.g., [22, Theorem 331I]) shows that $L^1(G)$ is isometrically isomorphic to $L^1(\{0, 1\}^{w(G)})$, and that $L^\infty(G)$ and $L^1(\{0, 1\}^{w(G)})$ are isomorphic as W^* -algebras. Notwithstanding the strength of Maharam's theorem, the problem of extreme non-Arens regularity of $L^1(G)$ for G compact cannot be reduced to that of $L^1(\{0, 1\}^{w(G)})$ since the multiplicative structure of the Banach algebra has to be taken into account. A very simple example to this effect is provided by the extremely non-Arens regular algebra $\ell^1(\mathbb{Z})$. If its multiplication, i.e. convolution, is replaced by pointwise

multiplication, the resulting Banach algebra is Arens-regular, [40, 1.4.8 and 1.4.9].

We need therefore an alternative approach to reach our aim. Our strategy shall rely on the following three keys:

- We first deal with groups of the form $G = M \times H$, with M a *non-discrete, metrizable locally compact* group. For such a group G , we show in Theorem 3.1 that the quotient $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{CB}(G)}$ contains a copy of $\ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$, a result inspired by [16, Theorem 2.11] whose ideas date back at least to [8]. This theorem is already used in *Corollary 3.3* to deduce that $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular for groups of this form if M is in addition σ -compact. But this leaves out in particular the case when $H = \{e\}$ and M is a compact non-metrizable group, i.e., when our group G is compact and non-metrizable. Our second main tool takes care of this case.
- The second key is Lemma 4.2 that isolates a set of conditions that, as a consequence of the work of Grekas and Mercourakis [28], are known to be satisfied by compact groups. These conditions in particular imply that every compact group K has a quotient topologically isomorphic to a product of $w(K)$ -many metrizable factors. This, together with our first key, will lead to *Theorem 5.4* to the effect that the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(K)}{\mathcal{CB}(K)}$ contains a linear isometric copy of $L^\infty(K)$ for any infinite compact group. Thus, $L^1(K)$ is extremely non-Arens regular for any infinite compact group K .
- The final step will be based on a theorem of Davis [12], reminiscent of results of Yamabe [48]. We see that the problem of finding a linear isometric copy of $L^\infty(G)$ in $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{CB}(G)}$ can be reduced to the problem of finding an special sort of isometry between $L^\infty(G_0)$ and $\frac{L^\infty(G_0)}{\mathcal{CB}(G_0)}$ for some open subgroup G_0 of G . The extreme non-Arens regularity of the group algebra of any locally compact group is then reduced to that of $L^1(\mathbb{R}^n \times K)$, where K is a compact group. *Corollary 3.3* and *Corollary 5.4* lead then immediately to the proof of Theorem B. Since we know from [7] or [19] that the group algebra is extremely non-Arens regular for any infinite discrete group, Theorem A is then an immediate consequence.

2. NOTATION AND TERMINOLOGY

Being concerned as we are with isometries into quotients of $L^\infty(G)$ -spaces we deal with these spaces and their subspaces, with locally compact groups and their Haar measures and with Banach spaces and isometries between them. We summarize here our terminology on these subjects.

2.1. Topological groups and Haar measure. We will be considering several cardinal invariants of a topological group G :

The *local weight* $\chi(G)$ of G is the least cardinality of an open base at the identity of G . The *topological weight* $w(G)$ of G is the least cardinality of an open base of G . The *compact covering number* $\kappa(G)$ of G is the least

cardinality of a compact covering of G . We recall that for an infinite compact group, $w(G) = \chi(G)$.

If G is a locally compact group λ_G will denote the left Haar measure of G . The characteristic function of a set V will be denoted by χ_V .

2.2. Subspaces of $L^\infty(G)$. We recall that $L^1(G)$ is the Banach space made of all equivalence classes of scalar-valued functions which are integrable with respect to the Haar measure λ_G , where as usual, two functions are equivalent if and only if they differ only on a set of Haar measure zero. By $L^\infty(G)$ we understand the Banach dual of $L^1(G)$.

Our realization of $L^\infty(G)$, valid for a general locally compact group, requires the concept of locally null set. A subset $A \subset G$ is *locally null* if $A \cap K$ is of Haar measure zero for every compact set $K \subset G$ and two functions $f, g: G \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ are equal *locally almost everywhere* (l.a.e.), if there is a locally null subset A such that $f(x) = g(x)$ for all $x \notin A$. Following [29, Section 12], [20, Page 46] or [21, Exercises 6.23-26] (and departing from the most usual definition), we identify $L^\infty(G)$ with the vector space of all equivalence classes of essentially bounded and locally measurable functions, two functions being equivalent if and only if they are equal locally almost everywhere, where the norm may be given by

$$\|f\|_{L^\infty(G)} = \inf\{c : |f(x)| \leq c \text{ l.a.e.}\}.$$

Note that (see, for instance, the proof of [29, Theorem 12.18])

$$\|f\|_{L^\infty(G)} = \sup\{\|f \chi_K\| : K \subset G \text{ is compact}\}.$$

When there is no confusion, we simply write $\|f\|$ for the norm of f in $L^\infty(G)$. If G is σ -compact (so that Haar measure is σ -finite), a subset $A \subset G$ is null if and only if it is locally null, hence this construction of $L^\infty(G)$ coincides with the standard one as $L^\infty(G, \lambda_G)$.

Readers who prefer to define $L^\infty(G)$ in the standard way with the functions being identified when they are equal almost everywhere are directed for example to Royden in [43]. Royden uses Radon measures in the sense of Schwartz and inner regularity rather than outer regularity, as in [29] or [20].

The space $\mathcal{CB}(G)$ will stand for the Banach subspace of $L^\infty(G)$ consisting on all continuous and bounded functions on G . In this paper the subspace $\mathcal{WAP}(G)$ of $\mathcal{CB}(G)$ will play a special role. A function $f \in \mathcal{CB}(G)$ is in $\mathcal{WAP}(G)$, i.e., is *weakly almost periodic* when the set of its left (or equivalently, right) translates $\{f_s : s \in G\}$ is relatively weakly compact in $\mathcal{CB}(G)$. Grothendieck's famous iterated limit criterion shows that a function $f \in \mathcal{CB}(G)$ is in $\mathcal{WAP}(G)$ if and only if, for any sequences (x_n) and (y_m) in G ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n y_m) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n y_m)$$

whenever these iterated limits exist; see for example [4, Appendix A].

As indicated in the introduction, $\mathcal{WAP}(A)$ is the space of all *weakly almost periodic functionals* of a Banach algebra A . Ülger [47] proved that $\mathcal{WAP}(L^1(G))$ equals $\mathcal{WAP}(G)$ for every locally compact group G .

2.3. Banach spaces and isometries. If E is a Banach space and I is a nonempty index set, $\ell^\infty(I, E)$ will denote as usual the linear space of all families $\mathbf{x} = (x_i)_{i \in I}$ with $x_i \in E$ and with $\sup\{\|x_i\|_E : i \in I\} < \infty$. Equipped with the norm $\|\mathbf{x}\| = \sup\{\|x_i\|_E : i \in I\}$, $\ell^\infty(I, E)$ turns into a Banach space. The particular case $\ell^\infty(\omega, E)$ will be denoted simply as $\ell^\infty(E)$. Of course, when $|I| = 1$, $\ell^\infty(I, E)$ is just the Banach space E . Cardinal numbers will be identified with their initial ordinals, so that the above definition makes sense for $\ell(\alpha, E)$ when α is a cardinal number.

By an isometry between two Banach spaces E_1 and E_2 we understand a map $T_1: E_1 \rightarrow E_2$ with $\|T(v)\|_{E_2} = \|v\|_{E_1}$ for all $v \in E_1$, i.e. we do not assume that isometries are onto.

We record here an elementary fact, and the concept it relates to, that will be often used to find isometries into quotients. We omit its straightforward proof.

Definition 2.1. Let $T: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be a linear isometry between Banach spaces. If \mathcal{G} is a closed subspace of \mathcal{F} , we say that T is preserved by \mathcal{G} when the following property holds:

$$(*) \quad \|T\xi - \phi\| \geq \|\xi\|, \quad \text{for all } \phi \in \mathcal{G} \text{ and } \xi \in \mathcal{E}.$$

Lemma 2.2. Let $T: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ be an isometry between Banach spaces and let \mathcal{H}, \mathcal{G} be closed linear subspaces of \mathcal{F} with $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{G}$. Denote by $Q: \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{F}}{\mathcal{H}}$ the quotient map. If T is preserved by \mathcal{G} , then the map $Q \circ T: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \frac{\mathcal{F}}{\mathcal{H}}$ is a linear isometry.

Next we observe how extreme non-Arens regularity of a locally compact group can be lifted from open subgroups.

3. GROUPS WITH A METRIZABLE FACTOR

In this Section we deal with locally compact groups of the form $G = M \times H$, with M metrizable and H any locally compact group. Two key results are proved. In our first key theorem, metrizability and non-discreteness of the factor group M are used to get a copy of $\ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$ in the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(M \times H)}{\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)}$. The second result shows in particular that $L^\infty(M \times H)$ is contained in $\ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$ when M is also σ -compact. Non-discreteness is not necessary for the second result.

3.1. $\frac{L^\infty(M \times H)}{\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)}$ contains $\ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$. For our first key result, both metrizability and non-discreteness of M are needed.

Theorem 3.1. Let H be a locally compact group and let M be a non-discrete metrizable locally compact group. Then there exists a linear isometry

$$\Psi: \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H)) \rightarrow L^\infty(M \times H)$$

that is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$.

Proof. Let $\{U_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ denote a basis of neighborhoods of the identity in M with $U_{n+1}^2 \subset U_n$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Put, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $V_n = U_n \setminus \overline{U_{n+1}}$, and consider the disjoint family of open sets in M given by $\{V_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$. Next,

partition \mathbb{N} into ω -many subsets I_m each of cardinality ω . Enumerate each I_m as $I_m = \{m_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$, with $m_n < m_{n+1}$.

For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$, define $f_m : M \times H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ as

$$f_m(s, t) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } s \in V_{m_{2n}}, \\ -1, & \text{if } s \in V_{m_{2n+1}}, \\ 0, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Then $f_m \in L^\infty(M \times H)$, note that f_m is simply

$$f_m = \chi_{(\cup_n V_{m_{2n}}) \times H} - \chi_{(\cup_n V_{m_{2n+1}}) \times H}.$$

Define now for each $\xi = (\xi_m)_{m < \omega} \in \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$, the function $f_\xi \in L^\infty(M \times H)$ by

$$f_\xi(s, t) = \sum_{m < \omega} \xi_m(t) f_m(s, t).$$

Observe that f_ξ is well-defined; in fact depending on where the variable s is, $f_\xi(s, t) = \xi_m(t)$, $-\xi_m(t)$ or 0.

Then, consider the map $\Psi : \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H)) \rightarrow L^\infty(M \times H)$ given by

$$\Psi(\xi) = f_\xi.$$

It is easily observed that Ψ is linear and $\|\Psi(\xi)\| = \|f_\xi\| \leq \|\xi\|$ for every $\xi = (\xi_n)_{n < \omega} \in \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$.

Moreover, since for each $s \in V_{m_{2n}}$, $f_\xi(s, t) = \xi_m(t)$, we deduce that

$$\|\Psi(\xi)\| = \|f_\xi\| = \|\xi\|.$$

We now prove that Ψ is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$. Since Ψ is linear, it will be enough to show that

$\|f_\xi - \phi\| \geq 1$ for every $\xi \in \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$ with $\|\xi\| = 1$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$.

Suppose, otherwise, that for some $\varepsilon > 0$ and some $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$, we have

$$(1) \quad \|f_\xi - \phi\| < 1 - \varepsilon.$$

Since $\|\xi\| = \sup\{\|\xi_m\| : m \in \mathbb{N}\} = 1$, and for each m ,

$$\|\xi_m\| = \sup\{\|\xi_m \chi_K\| : K \subset H \text{ is compact}\},$$

we may fix $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $K \subset H$ such that

$$(2) \quad \|\xi_m \chi_K\| > 1 - \varepsilon/2.$$

By (1), the set

$$\mathcal{D} = \{(s, t) \in U_0 \times K : |f_\xi(s, t) - \phi(s, t)| \geq 1 - \varepsilon\}$$

is null and, by Fubini's theorem, there is a null set $A \subset M$ such that $s \in M \setminus A$ implies that the set

$$\mathcal{C}_s = \{t \in H : (s, t) \in \mathcal{D}\}$$

is null. The set A can actually be described as

$$A = \{s \in G : \lambda_H(\mathcal{C}_s) > 0\}.$$

Let now $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be picked arbitrarily.

Being null, A cannot contain either of the open sets $V_{m_{2n}}$ or $V_{m_{2n+1}}$. We then choose $s_{m_{2n}} \in V_{m_{2n}} \setminus A$ and $s_{m_{2n+1}} \in V_{m_{2n+1}} \setminus A$. Since f_m takes the

value 1 on $V_{m_{2n}} \times H$ and the value -1 on $V_{m_{2n+1}} \times H$, we see that, for every $t \in K \setminus (B_{s_{m_{2n}}} \cup B_{s_{m_{2n+1}}})$:

$$(3) \quad |\xi_m(t) - \phi(s_{m_{2n}}, t)| < 1 - \varepsilon, \text{ and}$$

$$(4) \quad |\xi_m(t) + \phi(s_{m_{2n+1}}, t)| < 1 - \varepsilon.$$

On the other hand, by our assumption (2), we may pick $t \in C \setminus \bigcup_k B_{s_{m_k}}$ such that

$$(5) \quad |\xi_m(t)| \geq 1 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

and we may suppose that $\xi_m(t) > 0$.

Then, by (3), (4) and (5), we have for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$,

$$\phi(s_{m_{2n}}, t) > \varepsilon/2 \quad \text{while} \quad \phi(s_{m_{2n+1}}, t) < -\varepsilon/2.$$

If we observe that, by construction, (s_{m_n}) converges to e , we find that these last inequalities go against the continuity of ϕ at (e, t) . If $\xi_m(t) < 0$, a similar argument leads to the same contradiction. \square

3.2. $L^\infty(\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H})$ is contained in $\ell^\infty(L^\infty(\mathbf{H}))$. For our second main lemma, we recall that, for any given locally compact group, $d(L^p(G)) \leq \max\{\kappa(G), \chi(G)\}$, if $1 \leq p < \infty$, see [32, Lemma 7.3]. In particular, $d(L^1(G)) = \omega$ when G is an infinite, σ -compact, metrizable locally compact group.

Lemma 3.2. *Let M and H be locally compact groups and put $d = d(L^1(M))$. There is then a linear isometry of $L^\infty(M \times H)$ into $\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))$.*

Proof. Let $\{u_i : i < d\}$ be a norm dense subset in the unit ball of $L^1(M)$. Let λ_M and λ_H be fixed left Haar measures on M and H , respectively. We define a map:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi : L^\infty(M \times H) &\rightarrow \ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H)) \\ f &\mapsto (\Psi(f)_i)_{i < d}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\Psi(f)_i$ is given for every $v \in L^1(H)$ by

$$\langle \Psi(f)_i, v \rangle = \int_M \left(\int_H f(s, t) u_i(s) v(t) d\lambda_H(t) \right) d\lambda_M(s).$$

We claim that Ψ is a linear isometry of $L^\infty(M \times H)$ into $\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))$.

$\Psi(f)_i$ defines obviously a linear functional on $L^1(H)$ for each $i < d$. In addition,

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \quad |\langle \Psi(f)_i, v \rangle| &\leq \int_M \left(\int_H |f(s, t)| \cdot |u_i(s)| \cdot |v(t)| d\lambda_H(t) \right) d\lambda_M(s) \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L^\infty(M \times H)} \cdot \left(\int_M |u_i(s)| d\lambda_M(s) \right) \cdot \left(\int_H |v(t)| d\lambda_H(t) \right) \\ &\leq \|f\|_{L^\infty(M \times H)} \|v\|_{L^1(H)}. \end{aligned}$$

Being a continuous linear functional on $L^1(H)$, $\Psi(f)_i$ can indeed be identified with an element of $L^\infty(H)$.

Inequality (6) actually gives:

$$\|\Psi(f)\|_{\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))} \leq \|f\|_{L^\infty(M \times H)}.$$

We now check the converse inequality. For every $i < d$ and every function v in the unit ball of $L^1(H)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Psi(f)\|_{\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))} &= \sup_{i < d} \|\Psi(f)_i\|_{L^\infty(H)} \\ &= \sup_{i < d} \sup \{ | \langle \Psi(f)_i, w \rangle | : \|w\|_{L^1(H)} \leq 1 \} \\ &\geq | \langle \Psi(f)_i, v \rangle | \\ &= \left| \int_M \left(\int_H f(s, t) u_i(s) v(t) d\lambda_H(t) \right) d\lambda_M(s) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Accordingly,

$$\|\Psi(f)\|_{\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))} \geq \left| \int_M \left(\int_H f(s, t) u(s) v(t) d\lambda_H(t) \right) d\lambda_M(s) \right|$$

for every u and v in the unit balls of $L^1(M)$ and $L^1(H)$, respectively.

Now, the set of maps

$$\{(s, t) \mapsto u(s)v(t) : u \in L^1(M) \text{ and } v \in L^1(H) \text{ with } \|u\|_{L^1(M)} \leq 1, \|v\|_{L^1(H)} \leq 1\}$$

is dense in the unit ball of $L^1(M \times H)$ (it contains the characteristic function of every measurable rectangle of integrable sides). Therefore,

$$\|\Psi(f)\|_{\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))} \geq \left| \int_M \left(\int_H f(s, t) h(s, t) d\lambda_H(t) \right) d\lambda_M(s) \right|$$

for every h in the unit ball of $L^1(M \times H)$. In other words,

$$\|\Psi(f)\|_{\ell^\infty(d, L^\infty(H))} \geq \|f\|_{L^\infty(M \times H)},$$

as required for the first statement. \square

We can already give the first consequence on the extreme non-Arens regularity of the group algebra for some locally compact groups.

Corollary 3.3. *Let $G = H \times M$ be a locally compact group with M non-discrete, σ -compact and metrizable. Then there exists a linear isometry from $L^\infty(G)$ into $L^\infty(G)$ which is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(G)$. In particular, the group algebra $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular.*

Proof. Let Ψ_1 denote the isometry preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$ constructed in Lemma 3.1 and denote by Ψ_2 the isometry obtained in 3.2 for $d = d(L^1(M)) = \omega$,

$$L^\infty(M \times H) \xrightarrow{\Psi_2} \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H)) \xrightarrow{\Psi_1} L^\infty(M \times H).$$

The composition $T = \Psi_1 \circ \Psi_2$, is then an isometry preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$:

$$\|T\xi - \phi\| = \|\Psi_1(\Psi_2\xi) - \phi\| \geq \|\Psi_2\xi\| = \|\xi\|.$$

Lemma 2.2 proves that $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular. \square

4. ONE MORE LEMMA

Our second key lemma in this section isolates a set of conditions, which suffice to guarantee a linear isometric copy of $L^\infty(G)$ in the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{CB}(G)}$, and so the extreme non-Arens regularity of the group algebra. As a consequence of the work of Grekas and Mercourakis [28], these conditions are known to be satisfied by compact groups which will be the subject of our next section. We begin with a lemma that brings out a tool usually related to Weil formula, essential in the construction of Haar measure on quotients. Our arguments here draw upon Section 20 of [29], Section 3.4 of [42] and Section 2.6 of [20].

Lemma 4.1. *Let G and H be two locally compact groups and let $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ be a continuous and open surjective homomorphism with compact kernel N . Then every $\phi \in L^\infty(G)$ induces a function $T_N\phi \in L^\infty(H)$ with the following properties:*

- (i) $\|T_N\phi\| \leq \|\phi\|$.
- (ii) $T_N(\xi \circ \varphi) = \xi$ for every $\xi \in L^\infty(H)$.
- (iii) If $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(G)$, then $T_N\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(H)$.

Proof. Let λ_N be the normalized Haar measure on N . For $\phi \in L^\infty(G)$, we define a function N^ϕ on G by

$$N^\phi(x) = \int_N \phi(xn) d\lambda_N(n) \quad \text{for } x \in G.$$

Regarding λ_N as a Borel bounded measure on G , and following [29, Theorem 20.13], we may write $N^\phi = \phi * \lambda_N$, so that $N^\phi \in L^\infty(G)$ and $\|N^\phi\| \leq \|\phi\|$. Due to the invariance of λ_N on N , N^ϕ is constant on each coset of N . It follows that N^ϕ induces a function $T_N\phi$ on H by setting

$$T_N\phi(y) = T_N\phi(\varphi(x)) = N^\phi(x) \quad \text{for every } y = \varphi(x) \in H.$$

We check now that $T_N\phi \in L^\infty(H)$ for every $\phi \in L^\infty(G)$. Let to that end $c > 0$ be such that $\{x \in G : |N^\phi(x)| > c\}$ is locally null. We claim that the set $\{y \in H : |T_N\phi(y)| > c\}$ is locally null. So let A be any compact subset of H . Then $\varphi^{-1}(A)$ is compact as well (continuous homomorphisms with compact kernel are proper maps) and, by assumption, the set

$$\varphi^{-1}(\{y \in A : |T_N\phi(y)| > c\}) = \{x \in \varphi^{-1}(A) : |N^\phi(x)| > c\}$$

is null. Using [24, Theorem 2.64] and writing each $y \in H$ as $\varphi(x)$ for some $x \in G$, we deduce that the set

$$\{y \in A : |T_N\phi(y)| > c\} = \{\varphi(x) \in A : |N^\phi(x)| > c\},$$

is also null. Therefore, $\|T_N\phi\| \leq \|N^\phi\| \leq \|\phi\|$, as required.

Let now $\xi \in L^\infty(H)$, we check then that $T_N(\xi \circ \varphi) = \xi$. Let $y \in H$ and pick $x \in G$ with $\varphi(x) = y$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} T_N(\xi \circ \varphi)(y) &= \int_N \xi(\varphi(xn)) d\lambda(n) \\ &= \int_N \xi(\varphi(x)\varphi(n)) d\lambda(n) = \int_N \xi(\varphi(x)) d\lambda(n) = \xi(\varphi(x)) = \xi(y). \end{aligned}$$

If $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(G)$, the continuity of N^ϕ follows easily from the continuity of the function $x \mapsto F_x$, $x \in G$, where $F_x \in \mathcal{CB}(N)$ is defined as $F_x(n) = \phi(xn)$ for every $n \in N$. The continuity of the latter follows from the compactness of the group N .

To see now that $T_N\phi$, we use continuity and openness of φ . so let $\epsilon > 0$, $y \in H$ and $x \in G$ such that $\varphi(x) = y$ be arbitrarily chosen. Take a neighbourhood U of x in G such that $|N^\phi(u) - N^\phi(x)| < \epsilon$ for every $u \in U$. Since φ is open, we may take $V = \varphi(U)$ as a neighbourhood of y in H , and so $|T_N^\phi(z) - T_N^\phi(y)| = |N^\phi(u) - N^\phi(x)| < \epsilon$ for every $z = \varphi(u) \in V$, as required. \square

Here is now our second key lemma. The mapping φ of Lemma 4.2, that will be explicitly produced in Theorem 5.4, induce the rest of the isometries.

Lemma 4.2. *Let K be a locally compact group and suppose that two locally compact groups H and M can be found such that:*

- (i) *M is metrizable, σ -compact and non-discrete,*
- (ii) *there exists a linear isometry $\Psi_1: L^\infty(K) \rightarrow L^\infty(M \times H)$,*
- (iii) *there exists a continuous and open surjective homomorphism $K \xrightarrow{\varphi} M \times H$.*

Then there exists a linear isometry of $L^\infty(K)$ into $L^\infty(K)$ that is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$.

Proof. The desired isometry will be obtained as the composition of four isometries, the first of them being the one hypothesized in (ii).

The second and third isometries are obtained from Lemma 3.2 and Theorem 3.1 as in Corollary 3.3.

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_2: L^\infty(M \times H) &\rightarrow \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H)) \\ \Psi_3: \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H)) &\longrightarrow L^\infty(M \times H). \end{aligned}$$

Recall that Ψ_3 is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(M \times H)$.

The map φ induces the fourth linear isometry:

$$\Psi_4: L^\infty(M \times H) \longrightarrow L^\infty(K)$$

in the obvious way: $\Psi_4(\xi) = \xi \circ \varphi$.

Putting everything together, we obtain the following chain of isometries:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} L^\infty(K) & \xrightarrow{\Psi_1} & L^\infty(M \times H) \\ \uparrow \Psi_4 & & \downarrow \Psi_2 \\ L^\infty(M \times H) & \xleftarrow{\Psi_3} & \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H)) \end{array}$$

We finally check that the composition of all four isometries is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$. It will be enough to check that $\Psi_4 \circ \Psi_3$ is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$.

Let to that end $\xi \in \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(K)$. Let $T_N\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(H \times M)$ be the function provided in Lemma 4.1 for ϕ and φ . Using the properties deduced in that Lemma and that Ψ_3 is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$ we have that, for every $\xi \in \ell^\infty(L^\infty(H))$,

$$\|\Psi_4(\Psi_3(\xi)) - \phi\| \geq \|T_N(\Psi_4(\Psi_3(\xi)) - \phi)\| = \|\Psi_3(\xi) - T_N\phi\| \geq \|\xi\|.$$

The isometry $\Psi_4 \circ \Psi_3$ is therefore preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$. \square

5. THE COMPACT CASE.

In view of Corollary 3.3, the main obstacle towards a complete proof is in compact non-metrizable groups. Our main tool to solve this case will be the results of Grekas and Mercourakis in [28], where it is proved that every compact group K may be sandwiched, from the measure and topological point of view, between two groups of the form $M \times H$ with M non-discrete and metrizable.

Following [28], we say that two locally compact groups G_1 and G_2 with Haar measures λ_1 and λ_2 , respectively, are *Haar homeomorphic* when there exists a homeomorphism $\psi : G_1 \rightarrow G_2$ such that $A \subset G_1$ is λ_1 -measurable if and only if $\psi(A)$ is λ_2 -measurable and $\lambda_1(A) = \lambda_2(\psi(A))$. Note that in this situation, the map $f \mapsto f \circ \psi$ establishes a linear isometry between the group algebras $L^\infty(G_1)$ and $L^\infty(G_2)$ as well as between the C^* -algebras $\mathcal{CB}(G_1)$ and $\mathcal{CB}(G_2)$, and so these spaces may be identified.

We start by recalling Grekas and Mercourakis results, which will help us to deal with non-metrizable compact groups. For our first Lemma we do not need the full force of the corresponding Theorems in [28]. Even if Lemma 5.1 in this form follows easily from [31, Corollary 9.25] and the structure of Abelian groups, we find it more convenient to lean on Theorem 1.1 of [28] which already contains these arguments.

Lemma 5.1. [28, Theorems 1.1(1) and 1.4(1)] *Let K be a non-trivial compact, connected group. There are two families of compact non-trivial connected metrizable groups $\{M_i : i \in I\}$ and $\{N_i : i \in I\}$ and two continuous and open surjective homomorphisms φ_1 and φ_2 as follows:*

$$\prod_i M_i \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} K \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \prod_i N_i.$$

Lemma 5.2. [28, Theorem 1.1 (2)] *Let K be a totally disconnected, compact group. There is a Haar homeomorphism $\phi : K \rightarrow \prod_i F_i$, where each F_i a finite group.*

We first observe that the existence of self-isometries of $L^\infty(K)$ preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$ is preserved by Haar homeomorphism.

Lemma 5.3. *Let G and H be Haar homeomorphic groups. Suppose that $\Psi_H : L^\infty(H) \rightarrow L^\infty(H)$ is a linear isometry that preserves $\mathcal{CB}(H)$. Then Ψ_H induces a linear isometry $\Psi_G : L^\infty(G) \rightarrow L^\infty(G)$ that preserves $\mathcal{CB}(G)$.*

Proof. If $j : H \rightarrow G$ denotes a Haar homeomorphism, the required isometry will be given by $\Psi_G \xi = \Psi_H(\xi \circ j) \circ j^{-1}$. Since $\phi \circ j \in \mathcal{CB}(H)$ for every $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(G)$, the proof is straightforward. \square

Theorem 5.4. *Let K be a compact group. If K is infinite, then there exists a linear isometric copy of $L^\infty(K)$ into $L^\infty(K)$ that is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$. The group algebra $L^1(K)$ is, in particular, extremely non-Arens regular.*

Proof. If K is metrizable, Corollary 3.3 with $K = M$ and $H = \{e\}$ yields the theorem.

Suppose now that K is not metrizable. As a compact group, K is Haar homeomorphic to $K_0 \times (K/K_0)$, where K_0 denotes the connected component

of K (see [28, Theorem (B) and the remarks thereafter], see also [38, Theorem 8]). By Lemma 5.3, it is sufficient to prove the theorem for $K_0 \times (K/K_0)$. Note that either K_0 or K/K_0 is not metrizable.

We suppose first that K/K_0 is metrizable. Then K_0 is non-metrizable. By Lemma 5.1 we have two collections of compact connected metrizable groups

$$\{M_i: i \in I\} \quad \text{and} \quad \{N_i: i \in I\}$$

and two continuous and open surjective homomorphisms φ_1 and φ_2

$$\prod_i N_i \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} K_0 \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \prod_i M_i$$

We check that $K_0 \times (K/K_0)$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 4.2.

We start by fixing any $i \in I$. The groups $M_i \times (K/K_0)$ and $N_i \times (K/K_0)$ are then metrizable and non-discrete. Then let $J = I \setminus \{i\}$ and put

$$\begin{aligned} M &= M_i \times (K/K_0), \\ H &= \prod_{i \in J} M_i, \\ K_0 \times K/K_0 &\xrightarrow{\varphi} \prod_{i \in I} M_i \times (K/K_0) = M \times H, \end{aligned}$$

where φ is defined as $\varphi = \varphi_1 \times \text{id}_{K/K_0}$. Condition (i) of Lemma 4.2 is trivially fulfilled. As to Condition (ii), since I is infinite and the groups in both collections are metrizable, we have

$$|I| = w\left(\prod_{i \in I} N_i\right) \geq w(K_0) \geq w\left(\prod_{i \in I} M_i\right) = |I|.$$

Since K/K_0 is metrizable, this gives $w(K_0 \times K/K_0) = w(K_0) = |I|$. Therefore, by Theorem 3.1 of [27] (and Maharam's theorem, see, e.g., [22, Theorem 331I]), both spaces $L^\infty(M \times H) = L^\infty(\prod_{i \in I} M_i)$ and $L^\infty(K_0 \times K/K_0)$ are linearly isometric to $L^\infty(\{0, 1\}^{|I|})$, whence the existence of the linear isometry $\Psi_1 : L^\infty(K_0 \times K/K_0) \rightarrow L^\infty(M \times H)$ required in Condition (ii) of Lemma 4.2.

Since the map φ clearly satisfies Condition (iii) of Lemma 4.2, we can conclude with it that there is a linear isometry of $L^\infty(K_0 \times K/K_0)$ into $L^\infty(K_0 \times K/K_0)$ preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K_0 \times K/K_0)$. The existence of a linear isometry of $L^\infty(K)$ into $L^\infty(K)$ preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(K)$ follows from Lemma 5.3.

Assume now that K/K_0 is not metrizable. By Lemma 5.2 we have now an uncountable collection of finite groups $\{F_i: i \in I\}$ and a Haar homeomorphism $\varphi: K/K_0 \rightarrow \prod_{i \in I} F_i$. Fix an infinite countable subset J of I and let

$$M = \prod_{i \in J} F_i \quad \text{and} \quad H = K_0 \times \prod_{i \in I \setminus J} F_i.$$

Then M is a compact, non-discrete and metrizable subgroup of K and K is Haar homeomorphic to $M \times H$. Corollary 3.3 and Lemma 5.3 yield the desired claim. \square

6. THE FINAL STEP. PUTTING THINGS TOGETHER

After having dealt with metrizable groups and compact groups, we will now use a classic theorem of Davis, reminiscent of a basic structural result of Yamabe [48], to the effect that every locally compact group has an open subgroup Haar homeomorphic to the product $\mathbb{R}^n \times K$ with K compact.

We first observe how extreme non-Arens regularity of a locally compact group can be lifted from open subgroups.

Lemma 6.1. *Let G be a locally compact group and G_0 be an open subgroup of G . Suppose that $T : L^\infty(G_0) \rightarrow L^\infty(G_0)$ is an isometry preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(G_0)$. Then T extends to an isometry $\Psi : L^\infty(G) \rightarrow L^\infty(G)$ that is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(G)$.*

Proof. Let $\alpha = |G : G_0|$ and $\{x_\eta : \eta < \alpha\}$ be a system of representatives of the right cosets of G_0 in G .

For any $\xi \in L^\infty(G)$ and each $\eta < \alpha$, define $\xi_\eta \in L^\infty(G_0)$ by $\xi_\eta(s) = \xi(x_\eta s)$. Since $A \subset G$ is locally null if and only if $A \cap x_\eta G_0$ is locally null for every $\eta < \alpha$ (see [20, Page 46]), the correspondence

$$\begin{aligned} S : L^\infty(G) &\longrightarrow \ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0)) \\ \xi &\longmapsto (\xi_\eta)_{\eta < \alpha} \end{aligned}$$

is a well-defined linear isometry.

Now let $\alpha T : \ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0)) \rightarrow \ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0))$ denote the natural extension of T to $\ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0))$ given by

$$\alpha T((\xi_\eta)_{\eta < \alpha}) = (T\xi_\eta)_{\eta < \alpha} \quad \text{for } (\xi_\eta)_{\eta < \alpha} \in \ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0)).$$

We then define

$$\Psi = S^{-1} \circ \alpha T \circ S : L^\infty(G) \rightarrow L^\infty(G).$$

If $\xi \in L^\infty(G)$ and $\phi \in \mathcal{CB}(G)$, observing that $\phi_\eta \in \mathcal{CB}(G_0)$ for every $\eta < \alpha$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\Psi(\xi) - \phi\|_{L^\infty(G)} &= \|((\alpha T) \circ S)(\xi) - S(\phi)\|_{\ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0))} \\ &= \max_{\eta < \alpha} \|T(\xi_\eta) - \phi_\eta\|_{L^\infty(G_0)} \\ &\geq \max_{\eta < \alpha} \|\xi_\eta\|_{L^\infty(G_0)} = \|S(\xi)\|_{\ell^\infty(\alpha, L^\infty(G_0))} = \|\xi\|_{L^\infty(G)}. \end{aligned}$$

□

This is the theorem of Davis mentioned before:

Lemma 6.2 (Davis, [12]). *Every locally compact group G contains an open subgroup H which is Haar homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n \times K$ where K is a compact group.*

Proof. This follows directly from the Theorem in [12] and its proof. □

We reach now our aim. We start with Theorem B.

Theorem 6.3. *Let $\mathcal{F}(G)$ be any closed subspace of $\mathcal{CB}(G)$. Then there exists a linear isometric copy of $L^\infty(G)$ in the quotient space $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{F}(G)}$ for any infinite, non-discrete, locally compact group G .*

Proof. By the previous lemma, G contains an open subgroup G_0 which is Haar homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^n \times K$.

If $n \neq 0$, we apply Corollary 3.3 to $\mathbb{R}^n \times K$ (with $H = K$). Lemma 5.3 and Lemma 6.1 then prove the existence of a linear isometry of $L^\infty(G)$ into $L^\infty(G)$ that is preserved by $\mathcal{CB}(G)$ and we obtain the desired isometry from $L^\infty(G)$ into $\frac{L^\infty(G)}{\mathcal{F}(G)}$ (via Lemma 2.2).

If $n = 0$ we follow the same path replacing Corollary 3.3 by Theorem 5.4. \square

And here is Theorem A.

Theorem 6.4. *Let G be an infinite locally compact group. Then $L^1(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular.*

Proof. If G is non-discrete, this is an immediate consequence of Theorem 6.3. If G is discrete, the claim was proved in [19] or [7]. \square

Let $A(G)$ be the Fourier algebra, consisting of all functions $u \in C_0(G)$ of the form $f * \check{g}$ ($x \in G$), where $f, g \in L^2(G)$ and $\check{g}(x) = \overline{g(x^{-1})}$. The norm in $A(G)$ is given by

$$\|u\| = \inf\{\|f\|_2 \|g\|_2 : u = f * \check{g}, f, g \in L^2(G)\}$$

(see Eymard [14]). In harmonic analysis, $A(G)$ is seen as the dual object of the group algebra $L^1(G)$. In fact when G is abelian, the Fourier transform is an isometric algebra isomorphism from $L^1(\widehat{G})$ onto $A(G)$.

As already noted at the beginning of the paper, the extreme non-Arens regularity of the Fourier algebra $A(G)$ was proved by Hu in [30] when $\chi(G) \geq \kappa(G)$. The question of whether $A(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular for any infinite locally compact group remains open. But when G is Abelian, we can omit the condition $\chi(G) \geq \kappa(G)$.

Corollary 6.5. *If G is an infinite locally compact Abelian group, then the Fourier algebra $A(G)$ is extremely non-Arens regular*

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