CLUSTER VALUES FOR ALGEBRAS OF ANALYTIC FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. The *Cluster Value Theorem* is known for being a weak version of the classical *Corona Theorem*. Given a Banach space X, we study the *Cluster Value Problem* for the ball algebra $A_u(B_X)$, the Banach algebra of all uniformly continuous holomorphic functions on the unit ball B_X; and also for the Fréchet algebra $H_b(X)$ of holomorphic functions of bounded type on X (more generally, for $H_b(U)$, the algebra of holomorphic functions of bounded type on a given balanced open subset $U \subset X$). We show that Cluster Value Theorems hold for all of these algebras whenever the dual of X has the bounded approximation property. These results are an important advance in this problem, since the validity of these theorems was known only for trivial cases (where the spectrum is formed only by evaluation functionals) and for the infinite dimensional Hilbert space.

As a consequence , we obtain weak *analytic Nullstellensatz theorems* and several structural results for the spectrum of these algebras.

INTRODUCTION

In the 1940's a change of perspective in complex analysis emerged. S. Kakutani started a systematic study, from a Banach algebra point of view, of the space of bounded holomorphic functions on the open unit disk of the complex plane, $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$.

A prominent group of mathematicians (Kaplansky, Wermer, Kakutani, Buck, Royden, Gleason, Arens and Hoffman) made several contributions in this line, and in 1961 published a very interesting paper [23] under the fictitious name of I. J. Schark. They showed that for each function $f \in H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$, the set of evaluations $\varphi(f)$ of elements on the maximal ideal space lying in the fiber over a point $z \in \partial\mathbb{D}$ (this will be described soon) with the cluster set of f at z (i.e., the set of all limits of values of f along nets converging to z). This result, called the *Cluster Value Theorem*, was a sort of predecessor (and a weak version) of the famous Corona Theorem due to Carleson [13], which states that the characters given by evaluations on points of $\mathbb{D}$ are dense on the maximal ideal space of $H^\infty(\mathbb{D})$.

Several domains where the Corona Theorem fails are known [24] but it is unknown whether there is *any* domain in $\mathbb{C}^n$, for $n \geq 2$, for which the Corona Theorem holds. On the other hand, up to our knowledge, no domain is known for which the Cluster Value Theorem is not true.

In the context of infinite dimensional complex analysis, characterizing the cluster set is a nontrivial task, even for interior points. This fact led, in the last years, many mathematicians in the area to study the *Cluster Value Problem* for different algebras of analytic functions on infinite dimensional Banach spaces. Among their contributions, they showed positive results on the Cluster Value Theorem for the algebra $H^\infty(B_X)$ of bounded holomorphic functions on B_X, the open unit ball of the Banach space X [5, 17, 18]; the ball algebra $A_u(B_X)$ of all uniformly continuous holomorphic functions on B_X [5], and the algebra $H_b(X)$ of holomorphic functions of bounded type on X [6] (note that the first two, endowed with the norm $\|f\| = \sup_{x \in B_X} |f(x)|$ are Banach algebras and the last one, with the topology of uniform convergence on bounded sets, is a Fréchet algebra). These results were given for very specific Banach spaces. Namely, for the algebra $H^\infty(B_X)$, the known cases (besides finite dimensional spaces) are c_0 and $C(K)$, the space of null sequences and the space of continuous functions over a dispersed compact Hausdorff space K respectively [5, 18]. For the algebras $A_u(B_X)$ and $H_b(X)$, the validity of the Cluster Value Theorem was known only for trivial cases (where the spectrum is formed only by evaluation functionals) and for the infinite dimensional Hilbert space [5, 6]. Apart from these, there is (up to our knowledge) no general positive result, although there are some for the origin: in [5, Theorem 3.1] it is shown that the Cluster value Theorem for $A_u(B_X)$ holds at 0 whenever X is a Banach space with a shrinking 1-unconditional basis (or, more generally, with a shrinking reverse monotone FDD [18, Corollary 2.4]). Analogous results (at the origin) were given in [6] for $H_b(X)$.

A main tool in [5, Theorem 4.1] to show that the Cluster Value Theorem for $A_u(B_{\ell_2})$ holds at every point of the ball is the existence of transitive analytic automorphisms (with some necessary properties) on B_{ℓ_2}. Unfortunately, these ideas cannot be adapted to arbitrary Banach spaces (for example, to ℓ_p for $p \neq 2$), due to the lack of these automorphisms.

The purpose of this note is to exhibit that the Cluster Value Theorem holds for every Banach space X whose dual has the bounded approximation property for the algebras $A_u(B_X)$, $H_b(X)$ and $H_b(U)$ for any balanced open set U of X (see Theorems 1.1, 2.1 and 2.6). This provides answers to several open problems in the area (in particular, it gives answers to the questions posed in [17, Remark 2.5] and also [11, Questions 7 and 8]).

The proof of the main theorem does not rely on automorphisms on the ball of the space. Instead, we show in Theorem 2.5 that if the Cluster Value Theorem holds for one of the algebras $A_u(B_X)$, $H_b(X)$ or $H_b(U)$ then it also holds for any of the others. Then, we exploit the fact that one can "freely move" in the whole space X to show that the Cluster Value Theorem holds in $H_b(X)$. In

some sense, we follow the spirit of [7], where $H_b(X)$ is studied in order to describe the spectrum of some uniform algebras on B_X. Here, we go one step further in this line, since we obtain concrete results for $A_u(B_X)$ from studying the same problem in $H_b(X)$.

We also present some consequences of the Cluster Value Theorem, as weak *analytic Nullstellensatz* theorems on the corresponding algebras and some properties of their spectra.

The article is organized as follows. In Section 1 we state the Cluster Value Theorem and relate it with the Corona Theorem for $A_u(B_X)$. In Section 2 we state and prove the Cluster Value Theorem for $H_b(X)$; this will give as a consequence the corresponding theorem for $A_u(B_X)$. In Section 3 we use the Cluster Value Theorems to obtain several results for the spectrum of the different algebras considered.

We refer the reader to [2] and [19] for the general theory of Banach spaces and to [16] and [22] for the theory of polynomials and holomorphic functions on infinite dimensional spaces. We also refer to the survey [11] for several recent developments on the research of the spectra of algebras of analytic functions.

1. The Cluster Value Theorem for $A_u(B_X)$

We begin with some background and basic definitions. Given a Banach or Fréchet algebra $\mathcal{A}$ of holomorphic functions on an open subset U of a complex Banach space X, we write $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$ for the spectrum of $\mathcal{A}$, i.e. the set of all (continuous and non-zero) complex valued homomorphisms on $\mathcal{A}$. This is a subspace of the dual $\mathcal{A}^*$, which is endowed with the weak-star topology $\sigma(\mathcal{A}^*, \mathcal{A})$. If $\mathcal{A}$ contains X^* then $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$ is fibered over X^{**}, and we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} U & \xrightarrow{\ \ \delta\ \ } & \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) \\ & \searrow & \downarrow{\pi} \\ & & X^{**} \end{array}$$
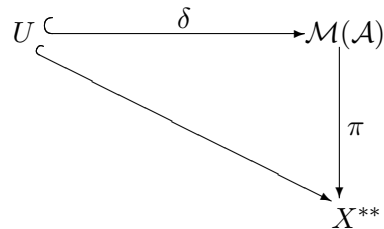
where δ is the point evaluation mapping and π is defined by $\pi(\varphi) = \varphi|_{X^*} \in X^{**}$, $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$.

Let $\mathcal{A}$ be $A_u(B_X)$ or $H^\infty(B_X)$.

We say that the Corona Theorem holds for $\mathcal{A}$ whenever

$$(1) \qquad\qquad \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) = \overline{\{\delta_x \colon x \in B_X\}}^{\sigma(\mathcal{A}^*, \mathcal{A})}.$$

In other words, the evaluations on points of B_X form a dense set in $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$.

The fiber of $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$ over a point $z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}$ is the set

$$\mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A}) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) \colon \pi(\varphi) = z\}.$$

An obvious reformulation of the Corona Theorem in terms of fibers is the following: for each $z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}$, we have

$$\mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A}) \cap \overline{\{\delta_x \colon x \in B_X\}}^{\sigma(\mathcal{A}^*, \mathcal{A})} = \mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A}).$$

Inspired by this, we say that $\mathcal{A}$ satisfies the *weak Corona Theorem* if for each $f \in \mathcal{A}$ and $z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}$ we have

$$(2) \qquad \hat{f}\big(\mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A}) \cap \overline{\{\delta_x \colon x \in B_X\}}^{\sigma(\mathcal{A}^*, \mathcal{A})}\big) = \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A})),$$

where $\hat{f} : \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A}) \to \mathbb{C}$ is the Gelfand transform of f, given by $\hat{f}(\varphi) = \varphi(f)$.

Note that if φ belongs to $\mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A}) \cap \overline{\{\delta_x \colon x \in B_X\}}^{\sigma(\mathcal{A}^*, \mathcal{A})}$, then there is a net $(x_\alpha) \subset B_X$ such that $\delta_{x_\alpha} \overset{\sigma(\mathcal{A}^*, \mathcal{A})}{\longrightarrow} \varphi$, which necessarily satisfies $x_\alpha \overset{\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)}{\longrightarrow} z$. Since $\mathcal{M}(\mathcal{A})$ is compact, standard arguments show that the set at the left in (2) coincides with the so called *cluster set* of f at z, which we define now.

For a fixed function $f \in \mathcal{A}$, and $z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}$, the *cluster set of f at z* is the set $Cl(f, z)$ of all limits of values of f along nets in B_X weak-star converging to z; that is

$$(3) \qquad \begin{aligned} Cl(f, z) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \text{ there exists a net } (x_\alpha) \subset B_X \\ \text{such that } x_\alpha \overset{\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)}{\longrightarrow} z, \text{ and } f(x_\alpha) \to \lambda\}. \end{aligned}$$

We always have (see [5, Lemma 2.2]) that

$$(4) \qquad Cl(f, z) \subset \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_z(\mathcal{A})).$$

Whenever the inclusion (4) is an equality, we say that the *Cluster Value Theorem holds in $\mathcal{A}$ at z*. If this happens for every $z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}$, we say simply that the Cluster Value Theorem holds in $\mathcal{A}$ or, equivalently, that the weak Corona Theorem (2) holds in $\mathcal{A}$.

We now present our contribution to the Cluster Value Problem for $A_u(B_X)$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property, then*

$$Cl(f, z) = \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_z(A_u(B_X))) \quad \text{for every } f \in A_u(B_X) \text{ and } z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}.$$

This theorem is a direct consequence of Theorem 2.1, which is the analogous result for $H_b(X)$, and Theorem 2.5, which shows the equivalence of the Cluster Value Theorems for $A_u(B_X)$ and $H_b(X)$.

Suppose again that $\mathcal{A}$ is equal to $A_u(B_X)$ or $H^\infty(B_X)$. It is well known that the Corona Theorem holds for $\mathcal{A}$ if and only if whenever $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfy $|f_1| + \cdots + |f_n| \geq \varepsilon > 0$ on B_X, there exist $g_1, \ldots, g_n \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $f_1 g_1 + \cdots + f_n g_n = 1$. This can be seen as an *analytic Nullstellensatz* theorem for the algebra $\mathcal{A}$.

We denote by $A(B_X)$ the closed subalgebra of $A_u(B_X)$ generated by X^*, that is, every element in $A(B_X)$ can be uniformly approximated by finite type polynomials. It was shown in [5, Lemma

2.3] that the Cluster Value Theorem for $A_u(B_X)$ is equivalent to the following weak form of the analytic Nullstellensatz theorem for the ball algebra. Therefore, as a consequence of Theorem 1.1, we obtain:

Corollary 1.2. *Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property. Given $f_1, \ldots, f_{n-1} \in A(B_X)$ and $f_n \in A_u(B_X)$ such that $|f_1| + \cdots + |f_n| \geq \varepsilon > 0$ on B_X, there exist $g_1, \ldots, g_n \in A_u(B_X)$ such that $f_1 g_1 + \cdots + f_n g_n = 1$.*

2. The Cluster Value Theorem for $H_b(X)$

In this section we state and prove the Cluster Value Theorem for the space of entire functions of bounded type, together with the equivalence of the validity on the other algebras. We obtain Theorem 1.1 as a consequence.

For an open subset $U \subset X$, a U-bounded set is a bounded set $A \subset U$ whose distance to the boundary of U is positive.

The space of all complex valued holomorphic functions on U which are bounded on U-bounded sets is denoted by $H_b(U)$. The space $H_b(U)$ is a Fréchet algebra when it is endowed with the topology of uniform convergence on U-bounded sets. Thus, for each homomorphism $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$, there exists a U-bounded subset A such that

$$(5) \qquad |\varphi(f)| \leq \|f\|_A, \quad \text{for every } f \in H_b(U),$$

where $\|f\|_A$ is the supremum of $|f|$ over the set A. We will write $\varphi \prec A$ when (5) happens. Given $A \subset U$ we define

$$\mathcal{M}_A(H_b(U)) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U)) : \varphi \prec A\}.$$

Also, given $z \in X^{**}$ we also define the *A-fiber of $\mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$ over z* as the set

$$\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(U)) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U)) : \pi(\varphi) = z \text{ and } \varphi \prec A\} = \mathcal{M}_A(H_b(U)) \cap \mathcal{M}_z(H_b(U)),$$

where, of course, $\mathcal{M}_z(H_b(U)) = \{\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U)) : \pi(\varphi) = z\}$. We will often simply write $\mathcal{M}_{z,A}$ instead of $\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(U))$.

Let $U \subset X$ be an open set, $f \in H_b(U)$ and $z \in X^{**}$. For $A \subset U$, we define, following (3), the cluster set $Cl_A(f,z)$ as the set of all limits of values of f along nets in A converging weak-star to z, that is,

$$Cl_A(f,z) = \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C} : \text{there exists a net } (x_\alpha) \subset A \text{ such that } x_\alpha \overset{\sigma(X^{**},X^*)}{\longrightarrow} z, \text{ and } f(x_\alpha) \to \lambda\}.$$

Note that $Cl_A(f,z)$ is empty if (and only if) z does not belong to the weak-star closure of A. Also, in the particular case that z actually belongs to A, $f(z)$ belongs to $Cl_A(f,z)$. The cluster

set $Cl_A(f, z)$ can be seen as the intersection of the closures of $f(V \cap A)$, where V ranges over any basis $\mathcal{V}$ of the $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$ neighborhoods of z.

It is not difficult to see that, as in Equation (4), we always have the inclusion

$$(6) \qquad\qquad Cl_A(f, z) \subset \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}),$$

where $\hat{f} : \mathcal{M}(H_b(U)) \to \mathbb{C}$ is the Gelfand transform of f given by $\hat{f}(\varphi) = \varphi(f)$. Therefore, we are interested in the reverse inclusion. When the equality holds for every $f \in H_b(U)$, every $z \in U$ and every U-bounded set A, we say that the *Cluster Value Theorem* holds for $H_b(U)$. Note that the Cluster Value Theorem for $H_b(X)$ considered in [6], which is stated as $Cl_r(f, z) = \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,r})$ for every $f \in H_b(X)$, $z \in X^{**}$ and $r > 0$, is implied by our version, just taking $A = rB_X$. In fact, both versions are equivalent as can be derived from Lemmma 2.2 below.

The Corona Theorem holds for $H_b(X)$ if the set of evaluations at points of X is dense in $\mathcal{M}(H_b(X))$. This holds trivially if X is finite dimensional since in this case $\mathcal{M}(H_b(X)) = \{\delta_x \colon x \in X\}$. It is also easy to see that the Corona Theorem for $H_b(X)$ is true when the algebra generated by X^* is dense in $H_b(X)$ (for example, if $X = c_0$ or if $X = T^*$, the original Tsirelson space), in which case the spectrum is identified with X^{**}. Moreover, it was proved in [7, Corollary 4.7] that, for any Banach space X, any homomorphism φ restricted to the set of analytic polynomials on X is the limit of a net of evaluations at points of X. It is an open question whether the Corona theorem holds for $H_b(X)$ on any Banach space X for which the spectrum does not coincide with X^{**}. As we did in the previous section, it is easy to see that the Cluster Value Theorem for $H_b(X)$ is equivalent to a weak version of the bounded Corona Theorem for $H_b(X)$, which can be stated as follows: let $A \subset X$ be bounded, then any homomorphism $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(X))$ such that $\varphi \prec A$ can be approximated by a net of evaluations at points of A, or equivalently, for each bounded set $A \subset X$ and each $z \in X^{**}$, we have

$$\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(X)) \cap \overline{\{\delta_x \colon x \in A\}}^{\sigma(H_b(X)^*, H_b(X))} = \mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(X)).$$

Of course, since the bounded Corona Theorem for $H_b(X)$ is stronger than the Corona Theorem for $H_b(X)$, it is unknown to be true unless $\mathcal{M}(H_b(X)) = \{\delta_x \colon x \in X^{**}\}$.

The next theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.1. *Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property. Then $Cl_A(f, z) = \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A})$ for every $f \in H_b(X)$, $z \in X^{**}$ and every bounded set A.*

We need some lemmas to prepare the proof of Theorem 2.1. The first one shows that a formally weaker version of the Cluster Value Theorem is actually equivalent. This is the main tool that will allow us to show the validity of the Cluster Value Theorem for Banach spaces whose duals have

the bounded approximation property. As a bridge between the two versions of the Cluster Value Theorem we have a weak version of the analytic Nullstellensatz theorem for $H_b(U)$.

Lemma 2.2. *Let X be a Banach space and $U \subset X$ an open set. The following are equivalent:*

i) *for each U-bounded set A, each $z \in X^{**}$ and each $f \in H_b(U)$, there exists a U-bounded set $\tilde{A}$ such that*

$$\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}) \subset Cl_{\tilde{A}}(f, z).$$

ii) *Given $f_1, \ldots, f_n \in H_b(U)$, with f_j approximable by finite type polynomials on U-bounded sets for $j = 1, \ldots, n-1$, such that,*

$$\inf_{x \in A} |f_1(x)| + \cdots + |f_n(x)| > 0 \quad \text{for each U-bounded set A,}$$

there exist $g_1, \ldots, g_n \in H_b(U)$, such that

$$f_1 g_1 + \cdots + f_n g_n = 1.$$

iii) *for each U-bounded set A, each $z \in X^{**}$ and each $f \in H_b(U)$ we have*

$$\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}) = Cl_A(f, z).$$

Proof. $i) \implies ii)$ Let $f_1, \ldots, f_n$ be as in $ii)$. First we see that $\hat{f}_1, \ldots, \hat{f}_n$ do not have a common zero in $\mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$. Indeed, suppose there exists $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$ common zero of $\hat{f}_1, \ldots, \hat{f}_n$. Let A be a U-bounded set such that $\varphi \prec A$ and set $z := \pi(\varphi)$ (thus, $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}_{z,A}$). By $i)$, there exists a U-bounded set $\tilde{A}$ such that $\varphi(f_n) \in Cl_{\tilde{A}}(f_n, z)$. In other words, there is a net $(x_\alpha) \in \tilde{A}$ such that $x_\alpha \xrightarrow{\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)} z$ and $f_n(x_\alpha) \to \varphi(f_n) = 0$. We will show that $0 = \hat{f}_j(\varphi) = \lim f_j(x_\alpha)$ for every $j = 1, \ldots, n-1$. Therefore,

$$\inf\{|f_1(x)| + \cdots + |f_n(x)| \, : \, x \in \tilde{A}\} = 0,$$

which give us a contradiction. To see this, consider P_j a finite type polynomial such that $\|f_j - P_j\|_{A \cup \tilde{A}} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ for every $j = 1, \ldots, n-1$. Since $x_\alpha \xrightarrow{\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)} z$, pick α_0 such that $|P_j(x_\alpha) - P_j(z)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ for every $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ and every $j = 1, \ldots, n-1$. Then, for $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$,

$$|\hat{f}_j(\varphi) - f_j(x_\alpha)| = |\varphi(f_j) - f_j(x_\alpha)| \leq |\varphi(f_j) - \varphi(P_j)| + |\varphi(P_j) - P_j(x_\alpha)| + |P_j(x_\alpha) - f_j(x_\alpha)|$$

$$\leq \|f_j - P_j\|_A + |P_j(z) - P_j(x_\alpha)| + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

$$< \varepsilon$$

for every $j = 1, \ldots, n-1$.

Now, consider $\sigma(f_1, \ldots, f_n)$ the joint spectrum of $f_1, \ldots, f_n$, i.e., the set of all $(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{C}$ such that the elements $f_1 - \lambda_1, \ldots, f_n - \lambda_n$ generate a proper ideal in $H_b(U)$. A theorem by Arens

(see [3] and also [22, Proposition 32.13]) gives

$$\sigma(f_1,\ldots,f_n) = \{(\varphi(f_1),\ldots,\varphi(f_n)) : \varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U))\}.$$

We have just proved that $\hat{f}_1,\ldots,\hat{f}_n$ do not have a common zero in $\mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$, thus $(0,\ldots,0)$ does not belong to $\sigma(f_1,\ldots,f_n)$. This proves the existence of $g_1,\ldots,g_n \in H_b(U)$, such that $f_1 g_1 + \cdots + f_n g_n = 1$.

$ii) \implies iii)$ Suppose $iii)$ does not hold and take a U-bounded set A, $z \in X^{**}$, $f \in H_b(U)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}_{z,A}$ such that $\varphi(f)$ does not belong to $Cl_A(f,z)$. By changing f by $f - \varphi(f)$ we can suppose, without loss of generality, that 0 is not in $Cl_A(f,z)$. Then there exist $\varepsilon > 0$ and a $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$-neighborhood $V = \{x \in A : |x_i^*(x) - z(x_i^*)| < \delta \text{ for } i = 1,\ldots,n-1\}$ of z such that $|f| > \varepsilon$ on $V \cap A$. Define, for each $j = 1,\ldots,n-1$, $f_j := x_j^* - z(x_j^*)$ (which is obviously approximable by finite type polynomials on U-bounded sets), then $\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} |f_j| > \delta$ on $A \setminus V$. If $f_n := f$, we have

$$\inf\{|f_1(x)| + \cdots + |f_n(x)| : x \in A\} > 0.$$

But $\hat{f}_1,\ldots,\hat{f}_n$ vanish at φ, which is a contradiction.

$iii) \implies i)$ is immediate. $\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\qquad\square$

Lemma 2.3. *Let T be a finite rank operator on X and $z \in X^{**}$. Then for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(X))$ with $\pi(\varphi) = z$ and $f \in H_b(X)$ we have*

$$\varphi(f) = \varphi(x \mapsto [f(x + T^{**}z - Tx)]).$$

Proof. We follow the lines of the proof of [6, Lemma 1.5]. Suppose $T = \sum_{j=1}^N x_j^* \otimes x_j$. Consider $f = \sum_{n=1}^\infty P_n$ the Taylor series expansion of the function f at the origin, and denote by A_n the symmetric n-linear form associated to the homogeneous polynomial P_n. We have

$$f(x + T^{**}z - Tx) = f\Big(x + \sum_{j=1}^N (z(x_j^*) - x_j^*(x))x_j\Big)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} A_n\Big(x^{n-k}, \big(\sum_{j=1}^N (z(x_j^*) - x_j^*(x))x_j\big)^k\Big)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} \sum_{1 \le j_1,\ldots,j_k \le N} A_n\big(x^{n-k}, x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}\ldots,x_{j_k}\big) \prod_{1 \le l \le k} z(x_{j_l}^*) - x_{j_l}^*(x).$$

Observe that the previous series converges absolutely. Indeed, take any $R > 1$ and a vector x such that $\|x\| \le R$, then the absolute series

$$(7) \qquad \sum_{n=0}^\infty \sum_{k=0}^n \Big|\binom{n}{k} \sum_{1 \le j_1,\ldots,j_k \le N} A_n\big(x^{n-k}, x_{j_1}, x_{j_2}\ldots,x_{j_k}\big) \prod_{1 \le l \le k} z(x_{j_l}^*) - x_{j_l}^*(x)\Big|$$

can be bounded by $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \|A_n\|(CR)^n$ where C is a constant that depends exclusively on the vectors $x_1, \ldots, x_N, x_1^*, \ldots, x_N^*, z$. The convergence is now guaranteed since $f \in H_b(X)$ thus, $\limsup_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\|A_n\|} = 0$.

The previous comment allow us to rearrange the order of the sum. Therefore,

$$
\begin{aligned}
f(x + T^{**}z - Tx) &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} \sum_{1 \le j_1, \ldots, j_k \le N} A_n\big(x^{n-k}, x_{j_1}, x_{j_2} \ldots, x_{j_k}\big) \prod_{1 \le l \le k} z(x_{j_l}^*) - x_{j_l}^*(x) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n \ge k} \binom{n}{k} \sum_{1 \le j_1, \ldots, j_k \le N} A_n\big(x^{n-k}, x_{j_1}, x_{j_2} \ldots, x_{j_k}\big) \prod_{1 \le l \le k} z(x_{j_l}^*) - x_{j_l}^*(x) \\
&= f(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \ge k} \binom{n}{k} \sum_{1 \le j_1, \ldots, j_k \le N} A_n\big(x^{n-k}, x_{j_1}, x_{j_2} \ldots, x_{j_k}\big) \prod_{1 \le l \le k} z(x_{j_l}^*) - x_{j_l}^*(x)
\end{aligned}
$$

Define for each $1 \le k \le n$ the polynomial

$$
g_{n,k}(x) := \binom{n}{k} \sum_{1 \le j_1, \ldots, j_k \le N} A_n\big(x^{n-k}, x_{j_1}, x_{j_2} \ldots, x_{j_k}\big) \prod_{1 \le l \le k} z(x_{j_l}^*) - x_{j_l}^*(x).
$$

By Equation (7) we know that $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \ge k} g_{n,k}$ converges absolutely and uniformly on bounded sets of X, therefore the series is convergent in $H_b(X)$.

Since $f(x + T^{**}z - Tx) = f(x) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n \ge k} g_{n,k}$, the lemma follows by noticing that for each $1 \le k \le n$, $\varphi(g_{n,k}) = 0$ for every φ that lies in the fiber of z. $\qquad \square$

Lemma 2.4. *Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property. Let $z \in X^{**}$. For each $r > 0$ there exists $R > 0$ such that for each $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$-neighborhood V of z, there is a finite rank operator T on X such that*

$$
x + T^{**}(z) - Tx \in V \cap RB_X \quad \textit{for every } x \in rB_X.
$$

Proof. If X^* has the λ-approximation property, then there is a net $(T_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$ of finite rank operators on X such that: $\|T_\alpha\| \le \lambda$ for every $\alpha \in \Lambda$, $T_\alpha x \to x$ and $T_\alpha^* x^* \to x^*$ for every $x \in X$, $x^* \in X^*$ (see, for example, [14, Propostion 3.5]).

Let $R := \lambda \|z\| + (\lambda + 1)r$. We may assume that $V = \{w \in X^{**} : |w(x_j^*) - z(x_j^*)| < \varepsilon, j = 1, \ldots, N\}$. Let $\alpha \in \Lambda$ such that $\|T_\alpha^*(x_j^*) - x_j^*\| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \min\{\frac{1}{r}, \frac{1}{\|z\|}\}$ (if $z = 0$ the minimum is taken as $\frac{1}{r}$). Then if $x \in rB_X$, it is easy to check that $x + T_\alpha^{**}(z) - T_\alpha x \in RB_X \cap V$.

$\qquad \square$

Proof of Theorem 2.1. Let $r > 0$ and pick $R > 0$ as in Lemma 2.4. Using Lemma 2.2 it is enough to prove that if $0 \notin Cl_{RB_X}(f, z)$ then $0 \notin \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z, rB_X})$.

Since $0 \notin Cl_{RB_X}(f, z)$ there is a $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$-neighborhood V of z and $\delta > 0$ such that $|f| > \delta$ on $V \cap RB_X$. By Lemma 2.4 there is a finite rank operator T on X such that $x + T^{**}(z) - Tx \in V \cap RB_X$

for every $x \in rB_X$. Then, the function $g(x) := f(x + T^{**}z - Tx)$ satisfies $|g| > \delta$ on rB_X and therefore it is invertible in $A_u(rB_X)$. Thus, $\varphi(g) \neq 0$ for every $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(A_u(rB_X))$. Now, note that $\mathcal{M}_{z,rB_X} = \mathcal{M}_z(A_u(rB_X))$. By Lemma 2.3 we have $\varphi(f) = \varphi(g) \neq 0$, and thus $0 \notin \hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,rB_X})$. $\square$

The following theorem shows the connection between the Cluster Value Theorem for $H_b(X)$ and $A_u(B_X)$.

Theorem 2.5. *Let X be a Banach space. The following statements are equivalent:*

i) *For every bounded set $A \subset X$, every $z \in X^{**}$ and every $f \in H_b(X)$ we have $\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(X))) = Cl_A(f, z)$.*

ii) *For every $z \in \overline{B_{X^{**}}}$ and every $f \in A_u(B_X)$ we have $\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_z(A_u(B_X))) = Cl(f, z)$.*

iii) *For every $z \in B_{X^{**}}$, every B_X-bounded set A and every $f \in H_b(B_X)$ we have $\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(B_X))) = Cl_A(f, z)$.*

Proof. $i) \Rightarrow ii)$: Let $f \in A_u(B_X)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(A_u(B_X)) \subset \mathcal{M}(H_b(X))$ such that $\pi(\varphi) = z$. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and V a $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$-neighborhood of z. To prove that $\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_z(A_u(B_X))) \subset Cl(f, z)$, it is enough to show that there is $x \in V \cap B_X$ such that $|\varphi(f) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$. Indeed, take $g \in H_b(X)$ such that $\|f - g\|_{B_X} < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$ (such g exists due to the density of polynomials in $A_u(B_X)$). By $i)$ we have

$$\hat{g}(\mathcal{M}_{z,B_X}) = Cl_{B_X}(g, z).$$

Then, there is $x \in V \cap B_X$ such that $|\varphi(g) - g(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. Now, since $\varphi \prec B_X$, we get

$$|\varphi(f) - f(x)| \leq |\varphi(f) - \varphi(g)| + |\varphi(g) - g(x)| + |g(x) - f(x)|$$

$$\leq \|f - g\|_{B_X} + |\varphi(g) - g(x)| + \|f - g\|_{B_X}$$

$$\leq \varepsilon.$$

$ii) \Rightarrow iii)$ Let $f \in H_b(B_X)$ and $\varphi \in M_{z,A}(H_b(B_X))$. We choose $r < 1$ such that $A \subset rB_X$. Thus $f \in A_u(rB_X)$ and $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}_z(A_u(rB_X))$. It is easy to check that if the Cluster Value Theorem holds for $A_u(B_X)$ then it also holds for $A_u(rB_X)$. Then, by $ii)$, there is a net $(x_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \subset rB_X$ such that $x_\alpha \overset{\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)}{\longrightarrow} z$ and $f(x_\alpha) \to \varphi(f)$. Therefore

$$\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(B_X))) \subset Cl_{rB_X}(f, z).$$

Now the result follows from Lemma 2.2.

$iii) \Rightarrow i)$ Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(X))$ and $f \in H_b(X)$ such that $\pi(\varphi) = z$ and $\varphi \prec A$ with $A \subset rB_X$ for some $r > 0$. Then φ is continuous in the topology of $H_b(rB_X)$ and thus we can consider $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(rB_X))$ and $f \in H_b(rB_X)$. Again, if $iii)$ holds, then the Cluster Value Theorem holds

for $H_b(rB_X)$. Then there is a net $(x_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \Lambda} \subset rB_X$ such that $x_\alpha \overset{\sigma(X^{**},X^*)}{\longrightarrow} z$ and $f(x_\alpha) \to \varphi(f)$. Therefore

$$\hat{f}(\mathcal{M}_{z,A}(H_b(X))) \subset Cl_{rB_X}(f,z).$$

And again using Lemma 2.2, the result follows. $\square$

Recall that a set U is balanced whenever $\lambda \cdot U \subset U$ for all $|\lambda| \leq 1$. The following result shows that, given a Banach space X, if one open balanced domain in X satisfies the Cluster Value Theorem, so does any other one. It should be mentioned that with almost the same proof, it can be seen that the Cluster Value Theorem for $H_b(X)$ is also equivalent to the Cluster Value Theorem for $A_u(U)$ for every (or some) bounded open balanced set $U \subset X$.

Theorem 2.6. *The Cluster Value Theorem holds for $H_b(X)$ if and only if it holds for $H_b(U)$ for every (or some) open balanced set $U \subset X$.*

Proof. The *only if* part follows as in the proof of implication $i) \Rightarrow ii)$ of Theorem 2.5 using that polynomials are dense in $H_b(U)$ if U is open and balanced. This well known fact is stated, for example, in the comments after [16, Proposition 3.38], but since we were unable to find a reference to a direct proof of it, we include one for the sake of completeness. Indeed, take $f \in H_b(U)$ and consider its series expansion $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} P_m$. It is enough to see that the partial sums of the series converge uniformly on every U-bounded and balanced set A (see Remark 2.7 below). Take any such A and pick $\delta > 0$ small enough that the set $B := (1+\delta)A$ is also a U-bounded set. Since B is balanced, by the Cauchy inequality [22, Corollary 7.4] we have

$$\sup_{z \in B} \|P_m\|_B \leq \|f\|_B.$$

Therefore, every $z \in A$ satisfies

$$|P_m(z)| \leq \frac{\|f\|_B}{(1+\delta)^m},$$

and this implies that the Taylor series of f converges absolutely and uniformly in A.

For the *if* part of the theorem we proceed as in implication $iii) \Rightarrow i)$ of Theorem 2.5, using again the density of polynomials in $H_b(U)$: given $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(X))$ with $\varphi \prec A$ for some U bounded set $A \subset U$, we extend it by density so that we can consider φ as an element in $\mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$. Now we go on as in Theorem 2.5. $\square$

The following remark was used in the previous proof. Again, it is a known result but, since we were unable to find a reference, we include a proof for the reader's sake. By a *fundamental sequence of U-bounded sets* we mean a sequence $\{A_n\}_n$ of U-bounded subsets such that if B is another U-bounded subset, then there exists n_0 with $B \subset A_{n_0}$. This means that convergence in

$H_b(U)$ is equivalent to uniform convergence on each A_n. A canonical fundamental sequence of U-bounded sets is given by $(U_n)_n$ with

$$
(8) \qquad U_n := \{x \in U : \|x\| \leq n \text{ and } d(x, U^c) \geq \frac{1}{n}\}.
$$

Remark 2.7. *Let U be an open balanced domain in X. There is a fundamental sequence of U-bounded sets which are balanced.*

Proof. Pick a positive number $r > 0$ such that $B(0, r)$ is contained in U and consider U_n defined as in (8). We will show that the balanced hull of U_n,

$$
\mathrm{bal}(U_n) := \{\lambda x : |\lambda| \leq 1, x \in U_n\},
$$

is at positive distance from the boundary of U. Thus, $(\mathrm{bal}(U_n))_n$ is the fundamental sequence we are looking for. Indeed, take $x \in U_n$ and $|\lambda| \leq 1$. If $|\lambda| \leq \frac{r}{2n}$ then $\|\lambda x\| \leq \frac{r}{2}$; since $B(0, r) \subset U$, we have $d(\lambda x, U^c) \geq \frac{r}{2}$. On the other hand, suppose $|\lambda| > \frac{r}{2n}$ and take $y \in U^c$. Then,

$$
\|\lambda x - y\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|x - \frac{1}{\lambda}y\| \geq \frac{r}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{r}{2n^2},
$$

where the previous inequality follows from the fact that $x \in U_n$ and $\frac{1}{\lambda}y \in U^c$ (if not, we would have had that $y \in U$, since U is balanced). $\qquad\square$

3. Applications of the Cluster Value Theorem

The Cluster Value Theorem gives information about the structure of the spectrum of the algebras in which it holds. In this section we present some results and consequences in this setting.

3.1. **Fibers of $\mathcal{M}(A_u(B_X))$.**

We apply our results to describe the fibers of $\mathcal{M}(A_u(B_X))$ over points of the sphere. We know that for every $x \in \overline{B}_X$, the evaluation δ_x belongs to the fiber $\mathcal{M}_x(A_u(B_X))$ over x. When there is no other element, we say that the fiber is trivial. We say that a point $x \in \overline{B}_X$ is a *point of continuity* if any net $(x_\alpha) \subset \overline{B}_X$ weakly converging to x also converges in norm [21]. We denote by S_X the unit sphere of X (i.e., the set of unit norm vectors in X).

Proposition 3.1. *Let X be a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property. If $x \in S_X$ is a point of continuity, then the fiber of $\mathcal{M}(A_u(B_X))$ over x is trivial.*

Proof. Let $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}_x(A_u(B_X))$ and $f \in A_u(B_X)$. By the Cluster Value Theorem 1.1, there is a net $(x_\alpha) \subset \overline{B}_X$ weakly converging to x such that $\varphi(f) = \lim f(x_\alpha)$. Since x is a point of continuity, (x_α) converges in norm to x and therefore $\varphi(f) = \lim f(x_\alpha) = f(x)$. $\qquad\square$

Recall that a Banach space has the *Kadec property* if every point in the sphere S_X is point of continuity [21] (see also [15, Definition 1.1. (iii)], where this property is referred to as the Kadec-Klee property). In other words, if the relative norm and weak topologies on the unit ball $\overline{B}_X$ coincide at each point of the unit sphere S_X.

Corollary 3.2. *Let X be a Banach space with the Kadec property whose dual has the bounded approximation property. Then the fiber of $\mathcal{M}(A_u(B_X))$ over every point of S_X is trivial.*

The previous proposition provides us with the following examples of spaces X for which the fibers of $\mathcal{M}(A_u(B_X))$ over points in S_X are trivial:

- if X is locally uniformly rotund (it is easy to check that this implies the Kadec property) and X^* has the bounded approximation property;
- if $X = d(w, 1)$, where $w = (w_k)_{k \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a non-increasing sequence of positive numbers so that $\sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} w_k = +\infty$ [20, Proposition 4] (since in that proposition it is not assumed that $w_k \to 0$, we have $X = \ell_1$ as a particular case);
- if $X = \ell_M$ is an Orlicz space (see [19, Chapter 4] for the definitions) for which both M and M^* satisfy condition Δ_2 (this gives that the dual space has the bounded approximation property [19]) and the Boyd index $\beta_M < \infty$ (this implies that the space is asymptotic uniformly convex [9, Theorem 1.3.11], and therefore has the Kadec property).

The result for $d(w, 1)$ (and ℓ_1) is equivalent to [6, Corollary 2.4], where the proof is based on the fact that points on the sphere of these spaces are strong peak points for the uniform algebra generated by linear functionals. This last claim can be deduced from the proof of [1, Theorems 2.4 and 2.6]. We remark that, since uniformly convex spaces are locally uniformly rotund, we can conclude that uniformly convex spaces whose duals have the bounded approximation property have trivial fibers on the sphere. However, this is essentially shown in [6, Corollary 2.3] without assuming the bounded approximation property for the dual.

By a classical result of Kadec, every separable Banach space can be renormed to be locally uniformly rotund [15, Theorem 2.6]. As a consequence, any separable Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property (which is invariant under renorming), can be renormed so that every fiber of $\mathcal{M}_x(A_u(B_X))$ over points of S_X are trivial. In the opposite direction, we have the following proposition, which shows that the property of having trivial fibers is an isometric condition.

Proposition 3.3. *Let X be a Banach space that admits a homogeneous polynomial that is not weakly continuous on bounded sets and let $e \in S_X$. Then there is a renorming $Y = (X, \|| \cdot \||)$ such*

that $e \in S_Y$ and such that the fiber over e in $\mathcal{M}(A_u(B_Y))$ is not trivial. Moreover the cardinality of $\mathcal{M}_e(A_u(B_Y))$ is at least c.

Proof. Taking, if necessary, the composition of the polynomial of the statement with an affine map, we can take a polynomial P on X and a net $(x_\alpha) \subset X$, with $\|x_\alpha\| < 1/3$ for every α, weakly converging to 0 with $P(x_\alpha) \nrightarrow 0$. Let $e \in S_X$ and $x^* \in \overline{B_{X^*}}$ such that $x^*(e) = 1$. . At least one of the homogeneous parts (name it Q and suppose it is k-homogeneous) of the non-homogeneous polynomial $P(\cdot - e)$ is not weakly continuous at e and satisfies moreover, after taking a subnet,

$$|Q(e + x_\alpha) - Q(e)| > \varepsilon,$$

for some $\varepsilon > 0$ and every α.

The space X is isomorphic to $Y = \langle e \rangle \oplus_\infty Ker(x^*)$. Let $y_\alpha = e + (x_\alpha - x^*(x_\alpha)e)$. Note that $x_\alpha - x^*(x_\alpha)e$ belongs to $B_X \cap Ker(x^*)$. Then $(y_\alpha) \subset \overline{B}_Y$, converges weakly to $e \in \overline{B}_Y$ but

$$|Q(y_\alpha) - Q(e)| = \left| Q(e + x_\alpha) + \sum_{j=1}^{k} \binom{k}{j} (-x^*(x_\alpha))^j \overset{\vee}{Q}((e + x_\alpha)^{k-j}, e^j) - Q(e) \right| > \varepsilon,$$

for $\alpha > \alpha_0$ (where $\overset{\vee}{Q}$ denotes the symmetric k-linear form associated to Q). By compactness, (δ_{y_α}) has an accumulation point $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(A_u(B_Y))$ that satisfies that $\varphi(Q) \neq \delta_e(Q)$ and $\pi(\varphi) = e$.

Moreover, since $Cl(Q, e)$ is compact and connected in $\mathbb{C}$ (see [6, page 2357]) and has at least two elements ($Q(e)$ and $\varphi(Q)$), then $card(Cl(Q, e)) \geq c$. Since $Cl(Q, e) \subset \hat{Q}(\mathcal{M}_e(A_u(B_Y))$ the final comment follows. $\square$

Note also that under a similar hypothesis it was proved in [6, Proposition 2.6] (see also [4, Theorem 3.1]) that all fibers over the interior points of $\overline{B}_{X^{**}}$ are non-trivial. As stated in [4, Remark 3.2], this assumption is necessary and, in some sense, sufficient: If the restriction of every polynomial to B_X is weakly continuous and X^* has the approximation property, reasoning as in [8, Theorem 7.2] we have $\mathcal{M}_z(A_u(B_X)) = \{\delta_z\}$ for all $z \in \overline{B}_{X^{**}}$. It is unknown if the same happens if X^* does not have the approximation property. It should also be mentioned that in most Banach spaces we can find homogeneous polynomials which are not weakly continuous on bounded sets (as in the hypothesis of Proposition 3.3), see for example [16].

3.2. **The spectrum of $H_b(U)$.** Now we present some direct consequences of the Cluster Value Theorem for the algebra $H_b(U)$. In [10, Proposition 18] it was proved that for any open set $U \subset X$ we have

$$\bigcup_n \overline{U_n}^{w^*} \subset \pi(\mathcal{M}(H_b(U))),$$

where $(U_n)_n$ is a sequence of fundamental U-bounded sets, and that equality holds when U and the sets U_n are absolutely convex. We now show that we also have an equality whenever the Cluster Value Theorem holds for $H_b(U)$.

Corollary 3.4. *Let X be Banach and let $U \subset X$ be an open subset such that the* Cluster Value Theorem *holds for $H_b(U)$. Then*

i) *If $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$ and $\varphi \prec A$ then $\pi(\varphi) \in \overline{A}^{w^*}$.*

ii) *$\pi(\mathcal{M}(H_b(U))) = \bigcup_n \overline{U_n}^{w^*}$, where $(U_n)_n$ is any sequence of fundamental U-bounded sets.*

In particular, the previous statements are true for any open and balanced subset of a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property.

Proof. Since $Cl_A(f, \pi(\varphi)) \neq \emptyset$ for every $f \in H_b(U)$, i) follows from the definition of the cluster set Cl_A. The second statement follows from the first one since any $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$ satisfies $\varphi \prec U_n$ for some n. $\qquad\square$

If U is a balanced open subset and A is U-bounded, the polynomial hull of A is defined as (see for example [12, Section 3])

$$\hat{A}_{\mathcal{P}} = \{z \in X^{**} : |\overline{P}(z)| \leq \|P\|_A, \text{ for every } P \in \mathcal{P}(X)\},$$

where $\overline{P}$ stands for the Aron-Berner extension of P, see [16]. By the Hahn-Banach Theorem, it is easy to see that $\hat{A}_{\mathcal{P}}$ is contained in the w^*-closure of the absolutely convex hull of A. When the Cluster Value Theorem holds, the absolute convex hull is not necessary: since polynomials are dense in $H_b(U)$, we have $z \in \hat{A}_{\mathcal{P}}$ if and only if $\delta_z \prec A$, and then the above corollary implies that $\hat{A}_{\mathcal{P}} \subset \overline{A}^{w^*}$.

Finally, proceeding as in Proposition 3.1, it can be proven that if X is a Banach space whose dual has the bounded approximation property, x is a point of continuity of $\|x\|B_X$, and $U \subset X$ is balanced and open then $\varphi \in \mathcal{M}(H_b(U))$ in the fiber of x is an evaluation if and only if $\varphi \prec \|x\|B_X$, or equivalently, $\mathcal{M}_{x,\|x\|B_X}(H_b(U)) = \{\delta_x\}$. This happens for every $x \in U$ if the space X has the Kadec property and X^* has the bounded approximation property.

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