

# Weakly almost square Lipschitz-free spaces

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# Lipschitz spaces and Lipschitz-free spaces

Let  $M$  be a metric space with a fixed point  $0$ . The set of all Lipschitz functions  $f$  with  $f(0) = 0$  is a Banach space with the norm

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An element in  $\mathcal{F}(M)$  of the form

$$m_{xy} = \frac{\delta_x - \delta_y}{d(x, y)}$$

for  $x \neq y \in M$  is called a **molecule**. It is well-known that  $\|m_{xy}\| = 1$ .

# Almost square properties

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$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{ASQ} & \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \\ \nLeftarrow \end{array} & \text{WASQ} \begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \\ \nLeftarrow \end{array} \text{LASQ} \\ L_1[0, 1] & & \mathcal{F}(M) \end{array}$$

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# Background

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Then we claimed that to show that a Banach space is WASQ it suffices to show that the set of WASQ points is dense in the unit sphere. **Which is not true!**

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Let  $M := [0, 1]^2$  be a metric space with the metric

$$d((a, b), (c, d)) := \begin{cases} |a - c|, & \text{if } b = d, \\ \min\{a + c, 2 - a - c\} + |b - d|, & \text{if } b \neq d. \end{cases}$$

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The element  $\mu \in S_{\mathcal{F}(M)}$ , defined by

$$\mu(f) = \int_0^1 (f(1, t) - f(0, t)) dt, \quad f \in Lip_0(M).$$

is not a WASQ point.

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- Is  $\mathcal{F}(\mathbb{R}^2)$  WASQ?