



Schreier families and \mathcal{F} -(almost) greedy bases

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Abstract. Let \mathcal{F} be a hereditary collection of finite subsets of \mathbb{N} . In this paper, we introduce and characterize \mathcal{F} -(almost) greedy bases. Given such a family \mathcal{F} , a basis $(e_n)_n$ for a Banach space X is called \mathcal{F} -greedy if there is a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for each $x \in X$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and $G_m(x)$, we have

$$\|x - G_m(x)\| \leq C \inf \left\{ \left\| x - \sum_{n \in A} a_n e_n \right\| : |A| \leq m, A \in \mathcal{F}, (a_n) \subset \mathbb{K} \right\}.$$

Here, $G_m(x)$ is a greedy sum of x of order m , and \mathbb{K} is the scalar field. From the definition, any \mathcal{F} -greedy basis is quasi-greedy, and so the notion of being \mathcal{F} -greedy lies between being greedy and being quasi-greedy. We characterize \mathcal{F} -greedy bases as being \mathcal{F} -unconditional, \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic, and quasi-greedy, thus generalizing the well-known characterization of greedy bases by Konyagin and Temlyakov. We also prove a similar characterization for \mathcal{F} -almost greedy bases.

Furthermore, we provide several examples of bases that are nontrivially \mathcal{F} -greedy. For a countable ordinal α , we consider the case $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{S}_\alpha$, where \mathcal{S}_α is the Schreier family of order α . We show that for each α , there is a basis that is \mathcal{S}_α -greedy but is not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -greedy. In other words, we prove that none of the following implications can be reversed: for two countable ordinals $\alpha < \beta$,

$$\text{quasi-greedy} \Longleftarrow \mathcal{S}_\alpha\text{-greedy} \Longleftarrow \mathcal{S}_\beta\text{-greedy} \Longleftarrow \text{greedy}.$$

1 Introduction

A (semi-normalized) *basis* in a Banach space X over the field \mathbb{K} is a countable collection $(e_n)_n$ such that:

- (i) $\overline{\text{span}\{e_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}} = X$,
- (ii) there exists a unique sequence $(e_n^*)_n \subset X^*$ such that $e_i^*(e_j) = \delta_{i,j}$ for all $i, j \in \mathbb{N}$, and
- (iii) there exist $c_1, c_2 > 0$ such that

$$0 < c_1 := \inf_n \{\|e_n\|, \|e_n^*\|\} \leq \sup_n \{\|e_n\|, \|e_n^*\|\} =: c_2 < \infty.$$

In 1999, Konyagin and Temlyakov [15] introduced the thresholding greedy algorithm (TGA), which picks the largest coefficients (in modulus) for the approximation. In particular, for each $x \in X$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}$, a set $\Lambda_m(x)$ is a *greedy set* of order m if

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$|\Lambda_m(x)| = m$ and $\min_{n \in \Lambda_m(x)} |e_n^*(x)| \geq \max_{n \notin \Lambda_m(x)} |e_n^*(x)|$. A *greedy operator* $G_m : X \rightarrow X$ is defined as

$$G_m(x) = \sum_{n \in \Lambda_m(x)} e_n^*(x) e_n, \text{ for some } \Lambda_m(x).$$

Note that $\Lambda_m(x)$ (and thus, $G_m(x)$) may not be unique and G_m is not even linear. The TGA is a sequence of greedy operators $(G_m)_{m=1}^\infty$ that gives the corresponding sequence of approximants $(G_m(x))_{m=1}^\infty$ for each $x \in X$.

A basis $(e_n)_n$ for a Banach space X is called *greedy* if there is a $C \geq 1$ such that for all $x \in X$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and G_m ,

$$\|x - G_m(x)\| \leq C \inf \left\{ \left\| x - \sum_{n \in A} a_n e_n \right\| : |A| \leq m, (a_n) \subset \mathbb{K} \right\}.$$

A basis is called *quasi-greedy* [15] if there is a $C \geq 1$ so that for all $x \in X$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and G_m , we have $\|G_m(x)\| \leq C\|x\|$. The smallest such C is denoted by C_w , called the *quasi-greedy constant*. Also, for quasi-greedy bases, let C_ℓ , called the *suppression quasi-greedy constant*, be the smallest constant such that

$$\|x - G_m(x)\| \leq C_\ell \|x\|, \forall x \in X, \forall m \in \mathbb{N}, \forall G_m.$$

There are many examples of quasi-greedy bases that are not greedy (see [2, Example 10.2.9]), and there has been research on the existence of greedy bases for certain classical spaces [13, 17].

In this paper, we introduce and study the notion of what we call \mathcal{F} -greedy bases which interpolate between greedy bases and quasi-greedy bases. Recall that a collection \mathcal{F} of finite subsets of \mathbb{N} is said to be *hereditary* if $F \in \mathcal{F}$ and $G \subset F$ imply $G \in \mathcal{F}$.

Definition 1.1 Let \mathcal{F} be a hereditary collection of finite subsets of \mathbb{N} . A basis $(e_n)_n$ is \mathcal{F} -greedy if there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for all $x \in X$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and G_m ,

$$\|x - G_m(x)\| \leq C \sigma_m^{\mathcal{F}}(x),$$

where

$$\sigma_m^{\mathcal{F}}(x) := \inf \left\{ \left\| x - \sum_{n \in A} a_n e_n \right\| : |A| \leq m, A \in \mathcal{F}, (a_n) \subset \mathbb{K} \right\}.$$

The least constant C is denoted by $C_g^{\mathcal{F}}$.

Remark 1.2 In the case when $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$, \mathcal{F} -greedy corresponds to greedy, and when $\mathcal{F} = \{\emptyset\}$, \mathcal{F} -greedy corresponds to quasi-greedy.

The first order of business is to generalize the theorem of Konyagin and Temlyakov, which characterizes greedy bases as being unconditional and democratic. To do so, we introduce the definitions of \mathcal{F} -unconditionality and \mathcal{F} -democracy. For various families \mathcal{F} , the notion of \mathcal{F} -unconditionality has appeared numerous times in the literature, most notably in Odell's result [16], which states that every normalized weakly null sequence in a Banach space has a subsequence that is Schreier-unconditional. Also, see [5–7] for other notion of unconditionality for weakly null sequences.

For a basis $(e_n)_n$ of a Banach space X and a finite set $A \subset \mathbb{N}$, let $P_A : X \rightarrow X$ be defined by $P_A(\sum_i e_i^*(x) e_i) = \sum_{i \in A} e_i^*(x) e_i$.

Definition 1.3 A basis (e_n) of a Banach space X is \mathcal{F} -unconditional if there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for each $x \in X$ and $A \in \mathcal{F}$, we have

$$\|x - P_A(x)\| \leq C\|x\|.$$

The least constant C is denoted by $\mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}}$. We say that (e_n) is $\mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -suppression unconditional.

As far as we know, the following natural definition has not appeared in the literature before.

Definition 1.4 A basis (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic (\mathcal{F} -disjoint superdemocratic, respectively) if there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in A} e_i \right\| \leq C \left\| \sum_{i \in B} e_i \right\| \left(\left\| \sum_{i \in A} \varepsilon_i e_i \right\| \leq C \left\| \sum_{i \in B} \delta_i e_i \right\|, \text{ respectively} \right),$$

for all finite sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $|A| \leq |B|$, $A \cap B = \emptyset$, and signs $(\varepsilon_i), (\delta_i)$. The least constant C is denoted by $\mathbf{C}_{d, \sqcup}^{\mathcal{F}}$, $\mathbf{C}_{sd, \sqcup}^{\mathcal{F}}$, respectively. When $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$, we say that (e_n) is (super)democratic.

One of our main results is the following generalization of the Konyagin–Temlyakov theorem [15].

Theorem 1.5 A basis (e_n) in a Banach space X is \mathcal{F} -greedy if and only if it is quasi-greedy, \mathcal{F} -unconditional, and \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic.

We also present another characterization regarding \mathcal{F} -almost greedy bases.

Definition 1.6 A basis (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -almost greedy if there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that for all $x \in X$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, and G_m , we have

$$\|x - G_m(x)\| \leq C \inf \{ \|x - P_A(x)\| : |A| \leq m, A \in \mathcal{F} \}.$$

The least constant C is denoted by $\mathbf{C}_a^{\mathcal{F}}$.

The next theorem generalizes [14, Theorem 3.3].

Theorem 1.7 A basis (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -almost greedy if and only if it is quasi-greedy and \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic.

The second set of results in this paper focuses on the well-known Schreier families $(\mathcal{S}_\alpha)_{n=1}^\infty$ (for each countable ordinal α) introduced by Alspach and Argyros [4]. The sequence of countable ordinals is

$$0, 1, \dots, n, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \dots, 2\omega, \dots$$

We recall the definition of \mathcal{S}_α . For two sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$, we write $A < B$ to mean that $a < b$ for all $a \in A, b \in B$. It holds vacuously that $\emptyset < A$ and $\emptyset > A$. Also, $n < A$ for a number n means $\{n\} < A$. Let \mathcal{S}_0 be the set of singletons and the empty set. Supposing that \mathcal{S}_α has to be defined for some ordinal $\alpha \geq 0$, we define

$$\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1} = \{ \cup_{i=1}^m E_i : m \leq E_1 < E_2 < \dots < E_m \text{ and } E_i \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha, \forall 1 \leq i \leq m \}.$$

If α is a limit ordinal, then fix $\alpha_m + 1 \nearrow \alpha$ with $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha_m} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_{m+1}}$ for all $m \geq 1$ and define

$$\mathcal{S}_\alpha = \{E \subset \mathbb{N} : \text{for some } m \geq 1, m \leq E \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_{m+1}}\}.$$

The following proposition is well known, but we include its proof for completion.

Proposition 1.8 *Let $\alpha < \beta$ be two countable ordinals. There exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that*

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\beta, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha.$$

Proof Fix two ordinals $\alpha < \beta$. We prove by induction. Base cases: if $\beta = 0$, there is nothing to prove. If $\beta = 1$, then $\alpha = 0$. Clearly, $\mathcal{S}_0 \subset \mathcal{S}_1$. Inductive hypothesis: suppose that the proposition holds for all $\eta < \beta$. If β is a successor ordinal, then write $\beta = \gamma + 1$. Since $\alpha < \beta$, we have $\alpha \leq \gamma$. By the inductive hypothesis, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\gamma, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha.$$

By definition, $\mathcal{S}_\gamma \subset \mathcal{S}_\beta$. Hence,

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\beta, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha.$$

If β is a limit ordinal, then let $\beta_m \nearrow \beta$. There exists $M \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\beta_M \geq \alpha$. By the inductive hypothesis, there exists $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, N_1-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_{\beta_M}, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha.$$

By definition,

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, M-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\beta, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_{\beta_M}.$$

Therefore,

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, \max\{N_1, M\}-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\beta, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha.$$

This completes our proof. ■

We have the following corollary, which is proved in Section 4.

Corollary 1.9 *For two countable ordinals $\alpha < \beta$, an \mathcal{S}_β -greedy basis is \mathcal{S}_α -greedy.*

Each Schreier family \mathcal{S}_α is obviously hereditary and is moreover spreading and compact (see [6, pp. 1049 and 1051]). We shall show that each of the following implications cannot be reversed: for two countable ordinals $\alpha < \beta$,

$$\text{quasi-greedy} \iff \mathcal{S}_\alpha\text{-greedy} \iff \mathcal{S}_\beta\text{-greedy} \iff \text{greedy}.$$

We, thereby, study the greedy counterpart of the notion of \mathcal{S}_α -unconditionality.

Theorem 1.10 *For two countable ordinals $\alpha < \beta$, there exists a Banach space X with an \mathcal{S}_α -greedy basis that is not \mathcal{S}_β -greedy.*

Theorem 1.11 *Fix a countable ordinal α .*

- (1) *A basis is greedy if and only if it is $\mathcal{C}\text{-}\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -greedy for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and some uniform $C \geq 1$.*
- (2) *There exists a basis that is $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -greedy (with different constants) for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ but is not greedy.*

2 Characterizations of \mathcal{F} -greedy bases

In this section, we prove Theorem 1.5 and other characterizations of \mathcal{F} -greedy bases. Throughout, \mathcal{F} will be a hereditary family of finite subsets of \mathbb{N} . We first need to define Property (A, \mathcal{F}), inspired by the classical Property (A) introduced by Albiac and Wojtaszczyk in [3]. Write $\sqcup_{i \in I} A_i$, for some index set I and sets $(A_i)_{i \in I}$, to mean that the A_i 's are pairwise disjoint. Define $1_A = \sum_{n \in A} e_n$ and $1_{\varepsilon A} = \sum_{n \in A} \varepsilon_n e_n$, for some signs $(\varepsilon) = (\varepsilon_n)_n \in \mathbb{K}^{\mathbb{N}}$.

Definition 2.1 A basis (e_n) is said to have Property (A, \mathcal{F}) if there exists a constant $C \geq 1$ such that

$$\left\| x + \sum_{i \in A} \varepsilon_i e_i \right\| \leq C \left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|,$$

for all $x \in X$ with $\|x\|_{\infty} \leq 1$, for all finite sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $|A| \leq |B|$, $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $A \sqcup B \sqcup \text{supp}(x)$, and for all signs (ε_i) and $|b_n| \geq 1$. The least constant C is denoted by $C_b^{\mathcal{F}}$.

Proposition 2.2 A basis (e_n) has $C_b^{\mathcal{F}}$ -Property (A, \mathcal{F}) if and only if

$$(2.1) \quad \|x\| \leq C_b^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x - P_A(x) + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|,$$

for all $x \in X$ with $\|x\|_{\infty} \leq 1$, for all finite sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $|A| \leq |B|$, $A \in \mathcal{F}$, $B \cap (A \cup \text{supp}(x)) = \emptyset$, and $|b_n| \geq 1$.

Proof Assume (2.1). Let $x, A, B, (\varepsilon), (b_n)_{n \in B}$ be as in Definition 2.1. Let $y = x + 1_{\varepsilon A}$. By (2.1),

$$\|x + 1_{\varepsilon A}\| = \|y\| \leq C_b^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| y - P_A(y) + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\| = C_b^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|.$$

Conversely, assume that (e_n) has $C_b^{\mathcal{F}}$ -Property (A, \mathcal{F}). Let $x, A, B, (b_n)_{n \in B}$ be as in (2.1). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x\| &= \left\| x - P_A(x) + \sum_{n \in A} e_n^*(x) e_n \right\| \leq \sup_{(\delta)} \|x - P_A(x) + 1_{\delta A}\| \text{ by norm convexity} \\ &\leq C_b^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x - P_A(x) + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|, \end{aligned}$$

where the last inequality is due to Property (A, \mathcal{F}). ■

Theorem 2.3 Let (e_n) be a basis for a Banach space X .

- (1) The basis (e_n) is $C_g^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -greedy, then (e_n) is $C_g^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -suppression unconditional and has $C_g^{\mathcal{F}}$ -Property (A, \mathcal{F}).
- (2) The basis (e_n) is $K_s^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -suppression unconditional and has $C_b^{\mathcal{F}}$ -Property (A, \mathcal{F}), then (e_n) is $K_s^{\mathcal{F}} C_b^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -greedy.

Proof (1) Assume that (e_n) is $\mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -greedy. We shall show that (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -unconditional. Choose $x \in X$ and a finite set $B \in \mathcal{F}$. Set

$$y := \sum_{n \in B} (e_n^*(x) + \alpha) e_n + \sum_{n \notin B} e_n^*(x) e_n,$$

where α is sufficiently large such that B is a greedy set of y . Then

$$\|x - P_B(x)\| = \|y - P_B(y)\| \leq \mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}} \sigma_{|B|}^{\mathcal{F}}(y) \leq \mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}} \|y - \alpha 1_B\| = \mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}} \|x\|.$$

Hence, (e_n) is $\mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -suppression unconditional.

Next, we prove Property (A, \mathcal{F}) . Choose $x, A, B, (\varepsilon_i), (b_n)_{n \in B}$ as in Definition 2.1. Set $y := x + 1_{\varepsilon A} + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n$. Since B is a greedy set of y , we have

$$\|x + 1_{\varepsilon A}\| = \|y - P_B(y)\| \leq \mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}} \sigma_{|B|}^{\mathcal{F}}(y) \leq \mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}} \|y - P_A(y)\| = \mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|.$$

Therefore, (e_n) has $\mathbf{C}_g^{\mathcal{F}}$ -Property (A, \mathcal{F}) .

(2) Assume that (e_n) is $\mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -unconditional and has $\mathbf{C}_b^{\mathcal{F}}$ -Property (A, \mathcal{F}) . Let $x \in X$ with a greedy set A . Choose $B \in \mathcal{F}$ with $|B| \leq |A|$ and choose $(b_n)_{n \in B} \subset \mathbb{K}$. If $A \setminus B = \emptyset$, then $A = B$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - P_A(x)\| &= \|x - P_B(x)\| \leq \mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x - P_B(x) + \sum_{n \in B} (e_n^*(x) - b_n) e_n \right\| \\ &= \mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x - \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

Assume that $A \setminus B \neq \emptyset$. Note that $B \setminus A \in \mathcal{F}$ as \mathcal{F} is hereditary and $\min_{n \in A \setminus B} |e_n^*(x)| \geq \|x - P_A(x)\|_{\infty}$. By Proposition 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - P_A(x)\| &\leq \mathbf{C}_b^{\mathcal{F}} \|(x - P_A(x)) - P_{B \setminus A}(x) + P_{A \setminus B}(x)\| \\ &= \mathbf{C}_b^{\mathcal{F}} \|x - P_B(x)\| \\ &\leq \mathbf{C}_b^{\mathcal{F}} \mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x - P_B(x) + \sum_{n \in B} (e_n^*(x) - b_n) e_n \right\| \\ &= \mathbf{C}_b^{\mathcal{F}} \mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}} \left\| x - \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since B and (b_n) are arbitrary, we know that (e_n) is $\mathbf{C}_b^{\mathcal{F}} \mathbf{K}_s^{\mathcal{F}}$ - \mathcal{F} -greedy. ■

We have the following immediate corollary.

Corollary 2.4 *A basis (e_n) is 1- \mathcal{F} -greedy if and only if it is 1- \mathcal{F} -unconditional and has 1-Property (A, \mathcal{F}) .*

The next proposition connects Property (A, \mathcal{F}) and \mathcal{F} -disjoint democracy.

Proposition 2.5 *Let (e_n) be a quasi-greedy basis. Then (e_n) has Property (A, \mathcal{F}) if and only if (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic.*

The proof of Proposition 2.5 uses the following results which can be found in [18] and [12, Lemma 2.5].

Lemma 2.6 Let (e_n) be a \mathbf{C}_ℓ -suppression quasi-greedy basis. The following hold:

(1) For any finite set $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ and sign $(\varepsilon_n)_n$, we have

$$\frac{1}{2\mathbf{C}_\ell} \left\| \sum_{n \in A} e_n \right\| \leq \left\| \sum_{n \in A} \varepsilon_n e_n \right\| \leq 2\mathbf{C}_\ell \left\| \sum_{n \in A} e_n \right\|.$$

(2) For all $\alpha > 0$ and $x \in X$,

$$\left\| \sum_{n \in \Gamma_\alpha(x)} \alpha \operatorname{sgn}(e_n^*(x)) e_n + \sum_{n \notin \Gamma_\alpha(x)} e_n^*(x) e_n \right\| \leq \mathbf{C}_\ell \|x\|,$$

where $\Gamma_\alpha(x) = \{n : |e_n^*(x)| > \alpha\}$.

Proof of Proposition 2.5 It is obvious that Property (A, \mathcal{F}) implies \mathcal{F} -disjoint democracy. Let us assume that (e_n) is $\mathbf{C}_{d,\sqcup}^\mathcal{F}$ - \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic and is \mathbf{C}_ℓ -suppression quasi-greedy (or \mathbf{C}_w -quasi-greedy). Let $x, A, B, (b_n), (\varepsilon_i)$ be as in Definition 2.1. Since B is a greedy set of $x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\| &\geq \frac{1}{\mathbf{C}_w} \left\| \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\| \geq \frac{1}{\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell} \left\| \sum_{n \in B} \operatorname{sgn}(b_n) e_n \right\| \text{ by Lemma 2.6} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell^2} \|1_B\| \text{ by Lemma 2.6} \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell^2 \mathbf{C}_{d,\sqcup}^\mathcal{F}} \|1_A\| \geq \frac{1}{4\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell^3 \mathbf{C}_{d,\sqcup}^\mathcal{F}} \|1_{\varepsilon A}\|. \end{aligned}$$

Again, since B is a greedy set of $x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n$,

$$\left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\| \geq \frac{1}{\mathbf{C}_\ell} \|x\|.$$

Therefore, we obtain

$$2 \left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\| \geq \frac{1}{4\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell^3 \mathbf{C}_d^\mathcal{F}} \|1_{\varepsilon A}\| + \frac{1}{\mathbf{C}_\ell} \|x\| \geq \frac{1}{4\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell^3 \mathbf{C}_d^\mathcal{F}} \|1_{\varepsilon A} + x\|.$$

We have shown that

$$\|x + 1_{\varepsilon A}\| \leq 8\mathbf{C}_w \mathbf{C}_\ell^3 \mathbf{C}_d^\mathcal{F} \left\| x + \sum_{n \in B} b_n e_n \right\|,$$

which completes our proof that (e_n) has Property (A, \mathcal{F}). ■

Theorem 2.7 For a basis (e_n) of a Banach space X , the following are equivalent:

- (1) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -greedy.
- (2) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -unconditional and has Property (A, \mathcal{F}).
- (3) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -unconditional, \mathcal{F} -disjoint superdemocratic, and quasi-greedy.
- (4) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -unconditional, \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic, and quasi-greedy.

Proof of Theorem 2.7 By Theorem 2.3, we have that (1) \iff (2). Since an \mathcal{F} -greedy basis is quasi-greedy, and Property (A, \mathcal{F}) implies \mathcal{F} -disjoint superdemocracy (by definition), we get (1) \iff (2) \implies (3). Trivially, (3) \implies (4). That (4) \implies (2) is due to Proposition 2.5. ■

3 Characterizations of \mathcal{F} -almost greedy bases

In this section, we first characterize \mathcal{F} -almost greedy bases using Property (A, \mathcal{F}) , then show that the \mathcal{F} -almost greedy property is equivalent to the quasi-greedy property plus \mathcal{F} -disjoint superdemocracy.

Theorem 3.1 *A basis (e_n) is C - \mathcal{F} -almost greedy if and only if (e_n) has C -Property (A, \mathcal{F}) .*

Proof of Theorem 3.1 The proof that C - \mathcal{F} -almost greediness implies that C -Property (A, \mathcal{F}) is similar to what we have in the proof of Theorem 2.3. Conversely, assume that (e_n) has C -Property (A, \mathcal{F}) . Let $x \in \mathbb{X}$ with a greedy set A . Choose $B \in \mathcal{F}$ with $|B| \leq |A|$. If $A \setminus B = \emptyset$, then $A = B$ and $\|x - P_A(x)\| = \|x - P_B(x)\|$. If $A \setminus B \neq \emptyset$, note that $\min_{n \in A \setminus B} |e_n^*(x)| \geq \|x - P_A(x)\|_\infty$. By Proposition 2.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x - P_A(x)\| &\leq C\|(x - P_A(x)) - P_{B \setminus A}(x) + P_{A \setminus B}(x)\| \\ &= C\|x - P_B(x)\|. \end{aligned}$$

Since B is arbitrary, we know that (e_n) is C - \mathcal{F} -almost greedy. ■

Theorem 3.2 *Let (e_n) be a basis. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -almost greedy.
- (2) (e_n) has Property (A, \mathcal{F}) .
- (3) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -disjoint superdemocratic and quasi-greedy.
- (4) (e_n) is \mathcal{F} -disjoint democratic and quasi-greedy.

Proof of Theorem 3.2 That (1) \iff (2) follows from Theorem 3.1. Clearly, an \mathcal{F} -almost greedy basis is quasi-greedy. By Proposition 2.5, we have (2) \iff (4). Since (1) \iff (2) \implies (3) \implies (4), we are done. ■

Corollary 3.3 (Generalization of Theorem 2.3 in [1]) *A basis (e_n) is 1- \mathcal{F} -almost greedy if and only if (e_n) has 1-Property (A, \mathcal{F}) .*

4 Schreier families and \mathcal{S}_α -greedy bases

In this section, we will provide several nontrivial examples of \mathcal{F} -greedy basis. In particular, we will consider bases that are quasi-greedy but not greedy. As mentioned in the introduction, the Schreier families \mathcal{S}_α form a particularly rich collection of finite subsets of \mathbb{N} .

Proof of Corollary 1.9 Fix two countable ordinals $\alpha < \beta$. Let N be as in Proposition 1.8. Suppose that (e_n) is C - \mathcal{S}_β -greedy for some constant $C \geq 1$. By Theorems 1.5 and 2.3, (e_n) is C - \mathcal{S}_β -suppression unconditional, C - \mathcal{S}_β -disjoint democratic, and C -suppression quasi-greedy.

We show that (e_n) is C - \mathcal{S}_α -suppression unconditional. Let $x \in X$ and $E \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$. We know that $E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\beta$. Hence,

$$\|x - P_{E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\}}(x)\| \leq C\|x\|.$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned}\|x - P_E(x)\| &\leq \|x - P_{E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\}}(x)\| + \|P_{E \cap \{1, \dots, N-1\}}(x)\| \\ &\leq C\|x\| + N \sup_n \|e_n\| \|e_n^*\| \|x\| \leq (C + Nc_2^2)\|x\|.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (e_n) is \mathcal{S}_α -suppression unconditional.

Next, we show that (e_n) is $C\mathcal{S}_\alpha$ -disjoint democratic. Let $A \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$ and $B \subset \mathbb{N}$ such that $A \cap B = \emptyset$ and $|A| \leq |B|$. Since $A \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\beta$, we have

$$\|1_{A \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\}}\| \leq C\|1_B\|.$$

Also, due to C -quasi-greediness,

$$C\|1_B\| \geq c_1.$$

Hence,

$$\begin{aligned}\|1_A\| &\leq \|1_{A \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\}}\| + \|1_{A \cap \{1, \dots, N-1\}}\| \\ &\leq C\|1_B\| + c_2N \leq C\|1_B\| + \frac{Cc_2N}{c_1}\|1_B\| = C\left(1 + N\frac{c_2}{c_1}\right)\|1_B\|.\end{aligned}$$

Therefore, (e_n) is \mathcal{S}_α -disjoint democratic.

By Theorem 1.5, we conclude that (e_n) is \mathcal{S}_α -greedy. ■

We have

$$\text{quasi-greedy} \iff \mathcal{S}_\alpha\text{-greedy} \iff \mathcal{S}_\beta\text{-greedy} \iff \text{greedy}.$$

We construct bases to show that none of the reverse implications holds. Consider the following definition.

Definition 4.1 Let ω_1 denote the set of all countable ordinals and $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\omega_1 \cup \{\infty\})^2$. A quasi-greedy basis (e_n) for a Banach space X is called (α, β) -quasi-greedy if and only if (e_n) is \mathcal{S}_α -unconditional but not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -unconditional and \mathcal{S}_β -disjoint democratic but not $\mathcal{S}_{\beta+1}$ -disjoint democratic.

Suppose that either α or β is ∞ . If we denote by \mathcal{S}_∞ the set of all finite subsets of \mathbb{N} , then \mathcal{S}_∞ -unconditionality and \mathcal{S}_∞ -disjoint democracy coincide with unconditionality and disjoint democracy, respectively.

Remark 4.2 Due to the proof of Corollary 1.9, a basis (e_n) for a Banach space X is \mathcal{S}_η -greedy if and only if it is (α, β) -quasi-greedy for some $\alpha \geq \eta$ and $\beta \geq \eta$. Note also that the (∞, ∞) -quasi-greedy property is the same as the greedy property, and a $(0, 0)$ -quasi-greedy basis is quasi-greedy but is far from being greedy.

We prove Theorem 1.10 by providing the following examples.

Theorem 4.3 There are spaces with bases (e_n) that are $(0, 0)$ -quasi-greedy, $(\infty, 0)$ -quasi-greedy, and $(0, \infty)$ -quasi-greedy.

Theorem 4.4 Fix a nonzero $\alpha \in \omega_1$. There is a space $X_{\alpha, \infty}$ with a basis (e_n) that is (α, ∞) -quasi-greedy. Hence, $X_{\alpha, \infty}$ is \mathcal{S}_α -greedy but not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -greedy.

Theorem 4.5 Fix a nonzero $\alpha \in \omega_1$. There is a space $X_{\infty, \alpha}$ with a basis (e_n) that is (∞, α) -quasi-greedy. Hence, $X_{\infty, \alpha}$ is \mathcal{S}_α -greedy but not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -greedy.

Remark 4.6 The bases we construct in Theorem 4.4 give new examples of conditional quasi-greedy bases. Furthermore, these bases are 1-suppression quasi-greedy.

4.1 Proof of Theorem 4.3

4.1.1 A $(0, 0)$ -quasi-greedy basis

We modify an example by Konyagin and Temlyakov [15] who gave a conditional basis that is quasi-greedy. We shall construct a quasi-greedy basis that is neither \mathcal{S}_1 -disjoint democratic nor \mathcal{S}_1 -unconditional. For each $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let X_N be the $(2N - 1)$ -dimensional space that is the completion of c_{00} under the norm: for $x = (a_i)_i$,

$$\|(a_i)_i\| = \max \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} |a_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \sup_{N \leq m \leq 2N-1} \left| \sum_{i=N}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} a_i \right| \right\}.$$

Let $X = (\oplus_{N=1}^{\infty} X_N)_{c_0}$. Let \mathcal{B} be the canonical basis of X .

Theorem 4.7 The basis \mathcal{B} is $(0, 0)$ -quasi-greedy.

Proof First, we show that \mathcal{B} is not \mathcal{S}_1 -unconditional. For each X_N , let $(f_i^N)_{i=1}^{2N-1}$ be the canonical basis of X_N (that also belongs to \mathcal{B}). We have

$$\left\| \sum_{i=N}^{2N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} f_i^N \right\| = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{i}, \text{ while } \left\| \sum_{i=N}^{2N-1} \frac{(-1)^i}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} f_i^N \right\| = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{i} \right)^{1/2}.$$

As $N \rightarrow \infty$, $\left\| \sum_{i=N}^{2N-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} f_i^N \right\| / \left\| \sum_{i=N}^{2N-1} \frac{(-1)^i}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} f_i^N \right\| \rightarrow \infty$; hence, \mathcal{B} is not \mathcal{S}_1 -unconditional.

Next, we show that \mathcal{B} is not \mathcal{S}_1 -disjoint democratic. We have

$$\left\| \sum_{i=N}^{2N-1} f_i^N \right\| = \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}}, \text{ while } \left\| \sum_{i=N+1}^{2N} f_1^i \right\| = 1.$$

Therefore, \mathcal{B} is not \mathcal{S}_1 -disjoint democratic.

Finally, we prove that \mathcal{B} is quasi-greedy. To do so, we need only to show that for each N , the basis $(f_i^N)_{i=1}^{2N-1}$ has the same quasi-greedy constant of $3 + \sqrt{2}$. Let $(a_i)_{i=1}^{2N-1} \in X_N$, where $\|(a_i)_i\| \leq 1$. It suffices to prove that

$$\left| \sum_{i \in \Lambda} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} a_i \right| \leq 3 + \sqrt{2},$$

for all $\varepsilon > 0$, for all $M \in [N, 2N - 1]$, and for $\Lambda = \{N \leq i \leq M : |a_i| > \varepsilon\}$. Since $\|(a_i)_i\| \leq 1$, we know that $|a_i| \leq 1$, and so we can assume that $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. Set $L = \lfloor \varepsilon^{-2} \rfloor$ to have $1/2 \leq \varepsilon^2 L \leq 1$. We proceed by case analysis.

Case 1: $M - N + 1 \leq L$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i \in \Lambda} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| &\leq \left| \sum_{N \leq i \leq M} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| + \left| \sum_{\substack{N \leq i \leq M \\ |a_i| \leq \varepsilon}} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| \\ &\leq 1 + \varepsilon \sum_{i=N}^M \frac{1}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \\ &\leq 1 + \varepsilon \sum_{i=1}^{M-N+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}} \\ &\leq 1 + 2\varepsilon \sqrt{M - N + 1} \leq 1 + 2\varepsilon \sqrt{L} \leq 3. \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: $M - N + 1 > L$. We have

$$\left| \sum_{i \in \Lambda} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| = \left| \sum_{\substack{N \leq i \leq N+L-1 \\ |a_i| > \varepsilon}} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| + \left| \sum_{\substack{N+L \leq i \leq M \\ |a_i| > \varepsilon}} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right|.$$

By above,

$$\left| \sum_{\substack{N \leq i \leq N+L-1 \\ |a_i| > \varepsilon}} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| \leq 3.$$

Furthermore, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{\substack{N+L \leq i \leq M \\ |a_i| > \varepsilon}} \frac{a_i}{\sqrt{i - N + 1}} \right| &\leq \left(\sum_{N+L \leq i \leq M} \frac{1}{(i - N + 1)^{3/2}} \right)^{1/3} \left(\sum_{\substack{N+L \leq i \leq M \\ |a_i| > \varepsilon}} |a_i|^{3/2} \right)^{2/3} \\ &\leq \left(\sum_{i=L+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^{3/2}} \right)^{1/3} \left(\sum_{\substack{N+L \leq i \leq M \\ |a_i| > \varepsilon}} |a_i|^{3/2} \sqrt{\frac{|a_i|}{\varepsilon}} \right)^{2/3} \\ &\leq 2^{1/3} L^{-1/6} \varepsilon^{-1/3} \leq \sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

This completes our proof. ■

4.1.2 An $(\infty, 0)$ -quasi-greedy basis

Define

$$\mathcal{F} := \{A \subset \mathbb{N} : A \text{ is finite and does not contain even integers}\}.$$

Let \mathbb{X} be the completion of c_{00} with respect to the following norm: for $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots)$, let

$$\|x\| := \left(\sum_{2 \nmid i} |x_i| \right) + \left(\sum_{2 \nmid i} |x_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}.$$

Let \mathcal{B} be the canonical basis. Clearly, \mathcal{B} is 1-unconditional. Note that \mathcal{B} is not \mathcal{S}_1 -disjoint democratic. To see this, fix $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and choose $A = \{1, 3, 5, \dots, 2N-1\}$ and $B = \{2N, 2N+2, 2N+4, \dots, 4N-2\} \in \mathcal{S}_1$. Then $\|1_A\| = \sqrt{N}$, while $\|1_B\| = N$. Hence, $\|1_B\|/\|1_A\| \rightarrow \infty$ as $N \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that \mathcal{B} is not \mathcal{S}_1 -disjoint democratic.

4.1.3 A $(0, \infty)$ -quasi-greedy basis

We define the spaces X_N as in Section 4.1.1: for each $N \in \mathbb{N}$, let X_N be the $(2N-1)$ -dimensional space that is the completion of c_{00} under the norm: for $x = (a_i)_i$,

$$\|(a_i)_i\| = \max \left\{ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{2N-1} |a_i|^2 \right)^{1/2}, \sup_{N \leq m \leq 2N-1} \left\| \sum_{i=N}^m \frac{1}{\sqrt{i-N+1}} a_i \right\| \right\}.$$

Let $X = (\oplus_{N=1}^{\infty} X_N)_{\ell_2}$. Let \mathcal{B} be the canonical basis of X . Using the same argument as in Section 4.1, we know that \mathcal{B} is quasi-greedy and is not \mathcal{S}_1 -unconditional. We show that \mathcal{B} is democratic. Let $A \subset \mathcal{B}$ be a nonempty finite set. Write $A = \bigcup_{N=1}^{\infty} A_N$, where A_N is the intersection of A and the canonical basis of X_N . We have

$$\left\| \sum_{e \in A} e \right\| = \left(\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \left\| \sum_{e \in A_N} e \right\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \geq \left(\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} |A_N| \right)^{1/2} = |A|^{1/2}.$$

On the other hand, for each N ,

$$\left\| \sum_{e \in A_N} e \right\| \leq \sum_{i=1}^{|A_N|} \frac{1}{\sqrt{i}} \leq 2\sqrt{|A_N|}.$$

Therefore,

$$\left\| \sum_{e \in A} e \right\| = \left(\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} \left\| \sum_{e \in A_N} e \right\|^2 \right)^{1/2} \leq 2 \left(\sum_{N=1}^{\infty} |A_N| \right)^{1/2} = 2|A|^{1/2}.$$

We have shown that $|A|^{1/2} \leq \left\| \sum_{e \in A} e \right\| \leq 2|A|^{1/2}$, so \mathcal{B} is democratic.

4.2 An (α, ∞) -quasi-greedy basis

Fix a nonzero $\alpha \in \omega_1$ and consider the following collection subsets related to \mathcal{S}_α :

$$\mathcal{F}_\alpha = \{ \cup_{i=1}^r E_i : r/2 \leq E_1 < E_2 < \dots < E_r \text{ are in } \mathcal{S}_{\alpha-1} \}.$$

The family \mathcal{F}_1 (among others) recently appeared in [10].

Lemma 4.8 *Let $F \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. Then F can be written as the union of two disjoint sets in \mathcal{S}_α .*

Proof Write $F = \cup_{i=1}^r E_i$, where $r/2 \leq E_1 < E_2 < \dots < E_r$ and sets $E_i \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha-1}$. Discard all the empty E_i and renumber to have nonempty sets E'_i satisfying $r/2 \leq E'_1 < E'_2 < \dots < E'_\ell$ for some $\ell \leq r$. Let $s = \lceil r/2 \rceil$.

Case 1: $s \geq \ell$. Then $s \leq E'_1 < E'_2 < \dots < E'_\ell$ implies that $F = \cup_{i=1}^\ell E'_i \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$. We are done.

Case 2: $s < \ell$. Let $F_1 = \cup_{i=1}^s E'_i$, which is in \mathcal{S}_α due to Case 1. Note that

$$s+1 \leq E'_{s+1} < \dots < E'_\ell;$$

furthermore, $\ell - s \leq r - s \leq s + 1$. Therefore, $F_2 := \cup_{i=s+1}^{\ell} E'_i \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$. Since $F = F_1 \cup F_2$, we are done. ■

Clearly, $\mathcal{S}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. Let $X_{\alpha,\infty}$ be the completion of c_{00} under the following norm: for $(a_i) \in c_{00}$,

$$\|(a_i)\|_{X_{\alpha,\infty}} := \sup \left\{ \sum_{j=1}^d \left| \sum_{i \in I_j} a_i \right| : I_1 < I_2 < \cdots < I_d \text{ intervals, } (\min I_j)_{j=1}^d \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha \right\}.$$

The space $X_{\alpha,\infty}$ above is the Jamesfication of the combinatorial space $X[\mathcal{F}_\alpha]$ (see [8, 11]) and is denoted by $J(X[\mathcal{F}_\alpha])$.

Theorem 4.9 *The standard basis (e_n) for the space $X_{\alpha,\infty}$ is (α, ∞) -quasi-greedy.*

We prove the above theorem through the following propositions. Let us start with the easiest one.

Proposition 4.10 *The basis (e_n) is democratic and \mathcal{F}_α -unconditional, and thus \mathcal{S}_α -unconditional.*

Proof It follows directly from the definition of $\|\cdot\|$ that for $x \in X$ and $F \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$,

$$\left\| \sum_{i \in F} e_i^*(x) e_i \right\|_{X_{\alpha,\infty}} = \sum_{i \in F} |e_i^*(x)| \leq \|x\|_{X_{\alpha,\infty}}.$$

Hence, (e_n) is \mathcal{F}_α -unconditional.

Let $A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $|A| \leq |B|$. By Proposition 1.8, there exists $N \in \mathbb{N}_{\geq 6}$ such that

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_1.$$

Without loss of generality, assume that $|B| \geq N^2$. Let $B' \subset B$ such that $|B'| \geq |B|/2$ and $B' \in \mathcal{S}_1 \subset \mathcal{F}_1$. Form $B'' = B' \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. We have

$$\|1_B\| \geq |B''| \geq |B'| - N \geq |B|/3 \geq |A|/3 \geq \|1_A\|/3.$$

Therefore, (e_n) is democratic. ■

Proposition 4.11 *The basis (e_n) for the space $X_{\alpha,\infty}$ is 1-suppression quasi-greedy.*

Proof Let $x = (a_i) \in X_{\alpha,\infty}$ and $|a_N| = \|x\|_\infty$. By induction, we need only to show that

$$\|x - a_N e_N\| \leq \|x\|.$$

Suppose, for a contradiction, that $\|x - a_N e_N\| > \|x\|$. Removing the N th coefficient a_N increases the norm implies that there exists an admissible set of intervals $\{I_j\}_{j=1}^d$ satisfying:

- (1) $a_{\min I_j} a_{\max I_j} \neq 0$ for all $1 \leq j \leq d$,
- (2) for some $k, N \in I_k$ and $\min I_k < N < \max I_k$,
- (3) $\sum_{1 \leq j \leq d, j \neq k} |\sum_{i \in I_j} a_i| + |\sum_{i \in I_k, i \neq N} a_i| > \|x\|$.

For two integers $a \leq b$, let $[a, b] = \{a, a+1, \dots, b\}$; when $a > b$, we let $[a, b] = \emptyset$. We form a new sequence of intervals as follows: if $k > 1$,

$$\begin{aligned} I'_1 &= I_1 \setminus \min I_1, I'_2 = I_2, \dots, I'_{k-1} = I_{k-1}, \\ I'_k &= [\min I_k, N-1], I'_{k+1} = \{N\}, I'_{k+2} = [N+1, \max I_k], \\ I'_{k+3} &= I_{k+1}, \dots, I'_{d+2} = I_d. \end{aligned}$$

If $k = 1$, then

$$\begin{aligned} I'_1 &= [\min I_1 + 1, N-1], I'_2 = \{N\}, I'_3 = [N+1, \max I_1], \\ I'_4 &= I_2, \dots, I'_{d+2} = I_d. \end{aligned}$$

To see that $\{I'_j\}_{j=1}^{d+2}$ is admissible, we need to show $\{\min I'_j\}_{j=1}^{d+2} \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. We consider only the case when $k > 1$; the case $k = 1$ is similar. By construction,

$$\{\min I'_j : 1 \leq j \leq d+2\} = \{\min(I_1 \setminus \min I_1)\} \cup \{\min I_j : 2 \leq j \leq d\} \cup \{N, N+1\}.$$

Let $A = \{\min I_j\}_{j=1}^d$ and $B = \{\min(I_1 \setminus \min I_1)\} \cup \{\min I_j : 2 \leq j \leq d\}$. Since $\min B - \min A \geq 1$ and $A \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$, we know that $B \cup \{N, N+1\} \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$.

We now use the admissible set $(I'_j)_{j=1}^{d+2}$ to obtain a contradiction. Write

$$(4.1) \quad \|x\| \geq \sum_{j=1}^{d+2} \left| \sum_{i \in I'_j} a_i \right| = \sum_{j=1, k, k+1, k+2} \left| \sum_{i \in I'_j} a_i \right| + \sum_{j \neq 1, k, k+1, k+2} \left| \sum_{i \in I'_j} a_i \right|.$$

Since $|a_N| \geq |a_{\min I_1}|$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{j=1, k, k+1, k+2} \left| \sum_{i \in I'_j} a_i \right| &\geq \left(\left| \sum_{i \in I_1} a_i \right| - |a_{\min I_1}| \right) + \left| \sum_{i=\min I_k}^{N-1} a_i \right| + |a_N| + \left| \sum_{i=N+1}^{\max I_k} a_i \right| \\ (4.2) \quad &\geq \left| \sum_{i \in I_1} a_i \right| + \left| \sum_{i \in I_k, i \neq N} a_i \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, by definition,

$$(4.3) \quad \sum_{j \neq 1, k, k+1, k+2} \left| \sum_{i \in I'_j} a_i \right| = \sum_{j=2}^{k-1} \left| \sum_{i \in I_j} a_i \right| + \sum_{j=k+1}^d \left| \sum_{i \in I_j} a_i \right|.$$

By (4.1)–(4.3), we conclude that

$$\|x\| \geq \sum_{1 \leq j \leq d, j \neq k} \left| \sum_{i \in I_j} a_i \right| + \left| \sum_{i \in I_k, i \neq N} a_i \right| \|x\|,$$

which is a contradiction. Therefore, (e_n) is a 1-suppression quasi-greedy. ■

Corollary 4.12 *The basis (e_n) is \mathcal{F}_α -greedy and, thus, is \mathcal{S}_α -greedy.*

Proof Use Theorem 2.7 and Propositions 4.10 and 4.11. ■

It remains to show that (e_n) is not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -unconditional and, thus, not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -greedy. This part of the proof will require the repeated averages hierarchy [6, p. 1053]. However, for our purposes, we only need the following lemma, a weaker result than [9, Proposition 12.9].

Lemma 4.13 For each $\alpha \in \omega_1$, $\varepsilon > 0$, and $N \in \mathbb{N}$, there is a sequence $(a_k^\alpha)_{k=1}^\infty$ satisfying:

- (1) $a_k^\alpha \geq 0$ for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\|(a_k^\alpha)_k\|_{\ell_1} = 1$,
- (2) $\{k : a_k^\alpha \neq 0\}$ is an interval and a maximal $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -set,
- (3) $L := \min\{k : a_k^\alpha \neq 0\} > N$ and $(a_k^\alpha)_{k \geq L}$ is monotone decreasing,
- (4) for each $G \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$, we have $\sum_{k \in G} a_k^\alpha < \varepsilon$.

Choose N such that

$$E \setminus \{1, \dots, N-1\} \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha, \forall E \in \mathcal{S}_1.$$

Fix $\varepsilon > 0$ and find (a_k^α) satisfying Lemma 4.13 with N chosen as above. Since $F = \{k : a_k^\alpha \neq 0\} \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$, write $F = \cup_{i=1}^m E_i$, where $m \leq E_1 < E_2 < \dots < E_m$ and $E_i \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$. Since F is an interval, each E_i is an interval; furthermore, $N < \{\min E_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\} \in \mathcal{S}_1$. Hence, $\{\min E_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\} \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{F}_\alpha$. By Lemma 4.13(1) and (2), we have $\|\sum_{k \in F} a_k^\alpha e_k\| = 1$.

We estimate $\sum_{k \in F} (-1)^k a_k^\alpha e_k$. Let $I_1 < \dots < I_d$ be intervals so that $(\min I_j)_{j=1}^d \in \mathcal{F}_\alpha$ and $a_{\min I_j}^\alpha \neq 0$. For any interval I_j , $|\sum_{i \in I_j} (-1)^i a_i^\alpha| \leq 2a_{\min I_j}^\alpha$ because $(a_k^\alpha)_k$ is monotone decreasing. Therefore,

$$\sum_{j=1}^d \left| \sum_{k \in I_j} (-1)^k a_k^\alpha \right| \leq \sum_{j=1}^d 2a_{\min I_j}^\alpha.$$

By Lemma 4.8, we can write the set $\{\min I_1, \min I_2, \dots, \min I_d\}$ as the union of two disjoint sets A_1 and A_2 in \mathcal{S}_α . By Lemma 4.13(3), we obtain

$$\sum_{j=1}^d a_{\min I_j}^\alpha = \sum_{i \in A_1} a_i^\alpha + \sum_{i \in A_2} a_i^\alpha < 2\varepsilon.$$

Thus, $\|\sum_{k \in F} (-1)^k a_k^\alpha e_k\| < 4\varepsilon$. As ε was arbitrary and $F \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$, we see that (e_n) is not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -unconditional.

4.3 An (∞, α) -quasi-greedy basis

4.3.1 Repeated average hierarchy

Let $[\mathbb{N}]$ denote the collection of all infinite subsequences of \mathbb{N} . Similarly, if $M \in [\mathbb{N}]$, then $[M]$ denotes the collection of all infinite subsequences of M .

Definition 4.14 Let $\mathcal{B} = (e_n)$ be the canonical basis of c_{00} . For every countable ordinal α and $M = (m_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in [\mathbb{N}]$, we define a convex block sequence $(\alpha(M, n))_{n=1}^\infty$ of \mathcal{B} by transfinite induction on α . If $\alpha = 0$, then $\alpha(M, n) := e_{m_n}$. Assume that $(\beta(M, n))_{n=1}^\infty$ has been defined for all $\beta < \alpha$ and all $M \in [\mathbb{N}]$. For $M \in [\mathbb{N}]$, we define $(\alpha(M, n))_{n=1}^\infty$.

If α is a successor ordinal, write $\alpha = \beta + 1$. Set

$$\alpha(M, 1) := \frac{1}{m_1} \sum_{n=1}^{m_1} \beta(M, n).$$

Suppose that $\alpha(M, 1) < \cdots < \alpha(M, n)$ have been defined. Let

$$M_{n+1} := \{m \in M : m > \max \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n))\} \text{ and } k_n := \min M_{n+1}.$$

Set

$$\alpha(M, n+1) := \frac{1}{k_n} \sum_{i=1}^{k_n} \beta(M_{n+1}, i).$$

If α is a limit ordinal, let $(\alpha_n + 1) \nearrow \alpha$. Set

$$\alpha(M, 1) := (\alpha_{m_1} + 1)(M, 1).$$

Suppose that $\alpha(M, 1) < \cdots < \alpha(M, n)$ have been defined. Let

$$M_{n+1} := \{m \in M : m > \max \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n))\} \text{ and } k_n := \min M_{n+1}.$$

Set

$$\alpha(M, n+1) := (\alpha_{k_n} + 1)(M_{n+1}, 1).$$

Lemma 4.15 For each ordinal $\alpha \geq 1$ and $M \in [\mathbb{N}]$, we have

$$(4.4) \quad \|\alpha(M, n)\|_{\ell_1} = 1 \text{ and } 0 \leq e_i^*(\alpha(M, n)) \leq \frac{1}{\min \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n))}, \forall n, i \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Proof The proof is immediate from induction. ■

Proposition 4.16 Fix $\alpha < \beta$. For all $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $M \in [\mathbb{N}]$, there exists $L \in [M]$ such that $\min L > N$ and

$$\|\beta(L, 1)\|_\alpha < \frac{3}{\min L},$$

where

$$\|(a_n)\|_\alpha := \sup_{F \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha} \sum_{n \in F} |a_n|.$$

Remark 4.17 See [9, Proposition 2.3] for the case when α is a finite ordinal. Our proof of Proposition 4.16 is a combination of ideas used in the proofs of [9, Proposition 2.3] and [5, Proposition 2.15].

Proof of Proposition 4.16 We prove by transfinite induction on β . Base case: $\beta = 1$. Then $\alpha = 0$. Let $N \in \mathbb{N}$ and $M = (m_n)_{n=1}^\infty \in [\mathbb{N}]$. Let m_k be the smallest such that $m_k > N$. Choose $L = (m_n)_{n \geq k}$. We have

$$\|1(L, 1)\|_0 = \frac{1}{\min L} < \frac{3}{\min L}.$$

Indeed, for finite ordinals $\beta \geq 1$, we know the conclusion holds by [9, Proposition 2.3]. Inductive hypothesis: suppose that the statement holds for all $\eta < \beta$ for some $\beta \geq \omega$. We need to show that it also holds for β .

Case 1: β is a limit ordinal. Let $(\beta_n + 1) \nearrow \beta$ and $\alpha < \beta$. Choose $m > N$ such that $\beta_m > \alpha$. Set $L_1 := M|_{>m}$ and $\ell := \min L_1 > m$. Note that $\ell \geq 3$. By the inductive hypothesis, there exists $L_2 \in [M]$ such that $\min L_2 > \max \text{supp}(\beta_\ell(L_1, 1))$ and

$$\|\beta_\ell(L_2, 1)\|_\alpha < \frac{3}{\min L_2}.$$

Repeat the process to find subsequences $L_3, \dots, L_\ell \in [M]$ such that

$$\text{supp}(\beta_\ell(L_1, 1)) < \text{supp}(\beta_\ell(L_2, 1)) < \dots < \text{supp}(\beta_\ell(L_\ell, 1))$$

and

$$\|\beta_\ell(L_n, 1)\|_\alpha < \frac{3}{\min L_n}, \forall 2 \leq n \leq \ell.$$

Let $L := \cup_{n=1}^{\ell-1} \text{supp}(\beta_\ell(L_n, 1)) \cup L_\ell \in [M]$. Then $\min L > N$. By definition,

$$\beta(L, 1) := (\beta_\ell + 1)(L, 1) = \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \beta_\ell(L, n) = \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \beta_\ell(L_n, 1).$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|\beta(L, 1)\|_\alpha &\leq \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \|\beta_\ell(L_n, 1)\|_\alpha \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\ell} + \frac{1}{\ell} \left(\frac{3}{\min L_2} + \dots + \frac{3}{\min L_\ell} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\ell} + \frac{1}{\ell} \frac{3}{\min L_2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8^2} + \dots \right) \text{ by Lemma A.2} \\ &= \frac{1}{\ell} \left(1 + \frac{24}{7 \min L_2} \right) < \frac{3}{\ell}. \end{aligned}$$

Case 2: β is a successor ordinal. Write $\beta = \eta + 1$.

- (1) Case 2.1: $\alpha < \eta$. Set $L_1 := M|_{>N+1}$ and $\ell := \min L_1 \geq 3$. By the inductive hypothesis, there exists $L_2 \in [M]$ such that $\min L_2 > \max \text{supp}(\eta(L_1, 1))$ and

$$\|\eta(L_2, 1)\|_\alpha < \frac{3}{\min L_2}.$$

Repeat the process to find subsequences L_3, \dots, L_ℓ such that

$$\text{supp}(\eta(L_1, 1)) < \text{supp}(\eta(L_2, 1)) < \dots < \text{supp}(\eta(L_\ell, 1))$$

and

$$\|\eta(L_n, 1)\|_\alpha < \frac{3}{\min L_n}, \forall 2 \leq n \leq \ell.$$

Let $L := \cup_{n=1}^{\ell-1} \text{supp}(\eta(L_n, 1)) \cup L_\ell \in [M]$. Then $\min L > N$. By definition,

$$\beta(L, 1) := (\eta + 1)(L, 1) = \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \eta(L, n) = \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \eta(L_n, 1).$$

Similar to Case 1, we have $\|\beta(L, 1)\|_\alpha < 3/\ell$.

- (2) Case 2.2: $\alpha = \eta$. Let $(\alpha_n + 1) \nearrow \alpha$ and $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha_n} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_{n+1}}$ for all $n \geq 1$. Set $L_1 := M|_{>N+1}$ and $\ell := \min L_1 \geq 3$. We have

$$(\alpha_\ell + 1)(L_1, 1) = \alpha(L_1, 1).$$

Let $k_1 = \max \text{supp}(\alpha(L_1, 1))$. By the inductive hypothesis, find $L_2 \in [M]$ with $k_1 < \min L_2$ and

$$\|\alpha(L_2, 1)\|_{\alpha_{k_1}} < \frac{3}{\min L_2}.$$

Repeat the process to find subsequences $L_3, \dots, L_\ell \in [M]$ such that

$$\text{supp}(\alpha(L_1, 1)) < \text{supp}(\alpha(L_2, 1)) < \dots < \text{supp}(\alpha(L_\ell, 1))$$

and if $k_n = \max \text{supp}(\alpha(L_n, 1))$, we have

$$\|\alpha(L_n, 1)\|_{\alpha_{k_{n-1}}} < \frac{3}{\min L_n}, \forall 2 \leq n \leq \ell.$$

Let $L := \cup_{n=1}^{\ell-1} \text{supp}(\alpha(L_n, 1)) \cup L_\ell \in [M]$. Then $\beta(L, 1) := \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\ell} \alpha(L_n, 1)$.

It holds that $\|\beta(L, 1)\|_\alpha < \frac{3}{\ell}$. Indeed, let $G \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$. Suppose that $k := \min G \in \text{supp}(\alpha(L_{j_0}, 1))$. Then $k \leq k_{j_0}$. By the definition of \mathcal{S}_α , choose $p \leq k$ such that $G \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_p+1}$. Finally, let $q \leq k$ be such that $G = \cup_{n=1}^q G_n$, where $G_1 < G_2 < \dots < G_q$ and $G_n \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_p}$. For $j_0 < n \leq \ell$, because $p \leq k \leq k_{n-1}$, we obtain $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha_p} \subset \mathcal{S}_{\alpha_{k_{n-1}}}$ and

$$\|\alpha(L_n, 1)\|_{\alpha_p} \leq \|\alpha(L_n, 1)\|_{\alpha_{k_{n-1}}} < \frac{3}{\min L_n}.$$

Therefore,

$$\sum_{n \in G} e_n^*(\alpha(L_n, 1)) \leq q \frac{3}{\min L_n}, \forall j_0 < n \leq \ell.$$

Noting that $q \leq k \leq k_{j_0} < \min L_{j_0+1} \leq \frac{1}{8} \min L_{j_0+2}$ by Lemma A.2, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n \in G} e_n^*(\beta(L, 1)) &= \frac{1}{\ell} \left(1 + 1 + 3q \sum_{n=j_0+2}^{\ell} \frac{1}{\min L_n} \right) \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\ell} \left(2 + \frac{24q}{7 \min L_{j_0+2}} \right) < \frac{3}{\ell}. \end{aligned}$$

We have completed the proof. ■

4.3.2 An (∞, α) -quasi-greedy basis

By Proposition 4.16, we can find infinitely many $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -maximal sets $F_1 < F_2 < F_3 < \dots$ and for each set F_i , coefficients $(w_n)_{n \in F_i}$, such that $\sum_{n \in F_i} w_n = 1$, while

$$\left\| \min F_i \cdot \sum_{n \in F_i} w_n e_n \right\|_\alpha < 3.$$

Let X be the completion of c_{00} under the norm:

$$\|(a_n)_n\| := \sup_{F_i} \left\{ \max_n |a_n|, \min_{F_i} F_i \cdot \sum_{n \in F_i} w_n |a_n| \right\}.$$

Let \mathcal{B} be the canonical basis.

Claim 4.18 *The basis \mathcal{B} is 1-unconditional and normalized.*

Proof That \mathcal{B} is 1-unconditional is obvious. Let us show that $\|e_n\| = 1$ for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Fix $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Due to the appearance of $\|\cdot\|_\infty$, $\|e_n\| \geq 1$. Since $\min F_i \cdot w_n \leq 1$ for all $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and $n \in F_i$ according to Lemma 4.15, $\|e_n\| \leq 1$. Hence, $\|e_n\| = 1$. ■

Claim 4.19 *The basis \mathcal{B} is \mathcal{S}_α -disjoint democratic. In particular, $\|1_A\| < 3$ for all $A \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$.*

Proof Choose $A \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$. For any F_i , we have

$$\min_{F_i} F_i \cdot \sum_{n \in A \cap F_i} w_n \leq \left\| \min_{F_i} F_i \cdot \sum_{n \in F_i} w_n e_n \right\|_\alpha < 3.$$

Therefore, $\|1_A\| < 3$. ■

Claim 4.20 *The basis \mathcal{B} is not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -disjoint democratic.*

Proof Choose F_i , which is a maximal $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -set. Let A be an \mathcal{S}_α -set with $|F_i| \leq |A|$ and $F_i \sqcup A$. By how F_i 's are defined, $\|1_{F_i}\| = \min F_i$. On the other hand, we have that $\|1_A\| < 3$ by Claim 4.19. Since $\|1_{F_i}\|/\|1_A\| > \min F_i/3 \rightarrow \infty$ as $i \rightarrow \infty$, the basis \mathcal{B} is not $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+1}$ -disjoint democratic. ■

By Claims 4.18–4.20, our basis \mathcal{B} is (∞, α) -quasi-greedy.

5 Proof of Theorem 1.11

Before proceeding to the proof of Theorem 1.11, we isolate the following simple lemma, but omit its straightforward proof.

Lemma 5.1 *Let $\alpha < \omega_1$ and S be a finite set of positive integers with $\min S \geq 2$. Then there is an $m \in \mathbb{N}$ so that $S \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$.*

Proof of Theorem 1.11 Assume that our basis (e_n) is greedy. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. By Konyagin and Temlyakov's characterization of greedy bases [15], we know that (e_n) is K -unconditional and Δ -democratic for some $K, \Delta \geq 1$. It follows from the definitions that (e_n) is K - $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -unconditional, Δ - $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -disjoint democratic, and K -quasi-greedy. By the proof of Proposition 2.5 and Theorem 2.3, (e_n) is C - $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -greedy for some $C = C(K, \Delta)$.

Conversely, assume that (e_n) is C - $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -greedy for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and some uniform $C \geq 1$. We need to show that (e_n) is unconditional and disjoint democratic. Let $A \subset \mathbb{N}$ be a finite set. Write $A = (A \cap \{1\}) \cup (A \setminus \{1\})$. By Lemma 5.1, there exists m such that $A \setminus \{1\} \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$. Hence, $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -unconditionality implies that $\|P_{A \setminus \{1\}}\| \leq C + 1$ (see Theorem 2.3). Therefore,

$$\|P_A\| \leq \|e_1^*\| \|e_1\| + C + 1 \leq c_2^2 + C + 1,$$

and so (e_n) is unconditional. Next, we show that (e_n) is disjoint democratic. Pick finite disjoint sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{N}$ with $|A| \leq |B|$. Since $A \setminus \{1\} \in \mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ for some sufficiently large m and (e_n) is $C\text{-}\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -disjoint democratic, $\|1_{A \setminus \{1\}}\| \leq C\|1_B\|$. Furthermore,

$$\|1_{A \cap \{1\}}\| \leq c_2 \leq c_2 \sup_n \|e_n^*\| \|1_B\| \leq c_2^2 \|1_B\|.$$

We obtain

$$\|1_A\| \leq (C + c_2^2) \|1_B\|.$$

Hence, (e_n) is disjoint democratic. This completes our proof.

Finally, we show that there exists a basis that is $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -greedy for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$ but is not greedy. Let β be the smallest limit ordinal that is greater than $\alpha + m$ for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Consider the canonical basis (e_n) of the space $X_{\beta, \infty}$ in Section 4.2. We have shown that (e_n) is \mathcal{S}_β -greedy. By Corollary 1.9, (e_n) is $\mathcal{S}_{\alpha+m}$ -greedy for all m . However, since the basis is not unconditional, it is not greedy. ■

6 Future research

In this paper, we show that given a pair $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\omega_1 \cup \{\infty\})^2$, if either α or β is ∞ or if $(\alpha, \beta) = (0, 0)$, there is a Banach space with an (α, β) -quasi-greedy basis. The result is sufficient enough to prove Theorem 1.10. A natural extension of our work is whether there is an (α, β) -quasi-greedy basis for every pair $(\alpha, \beta) \in (\omega_1 \cup \{\infty\})^2$.

Regarding Theorem 1.11, we would like to know whether an \mathcal{S}_α -greedy basis for all countable ordinals α (with different greedy constants) is greedy. Similarly, must an \mathcal{S}_α -unconditional basis for all countable ordinals α be unconditional?

A Appendix

Lemma A.1 *The following hold.*

- (i) *If $F \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$ for some α and $\min F = 1$, then $F = \{1\}$.*
- (ii) *For all ordinals $\alpha \geq 0$, $\mathcal{S}_0 \subset \mathcal{S}_\alpha$.*
- (iii) *For all ordinals $\alpha \geq 2$, $\mathcal{S}_2 \subset \mathcal{S}_\alpha$.*

We omit the straightforward proof of Lemma A.1. For completeness, we include the easy proof of the following lemma.

Lemma A.2 *Fix $\alpha \geq 2$ and $M \in [\mathbb{N}]$, $\min M \geq 3$. Let $\ell_n = \min \alpha(M, n)$. It holds that $\ell_{n+1} \geq 8\ell_n$ for all $n \geq 1$.*

Proof Let $L_n = M \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^{n-1} \text{supp}(\alpha(M, i))$ for $n \geq 1$. Then $\min L_n = \ell_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. First, we show that,

$$(A.1) \quad \max \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n)) \geq \max \text{supp}(2(L_n, 1)), \forall n \geq 1.$$

Suppose, for a contradiction, for some n ,

$$\max \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n)) < \max \text{supp}(2(L_n, 1)).$$

Let $E = \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n))$ and $F = \text{supp}(2(L_n, 1))$. Then $E \not\subseteq F$. Since $F \in \mathcal{S}_2$, $F \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$ according to Lemma A.1. That $E \not\subseteq F$ and $F \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$ contradict that E is a maximal \mathcal{S}_α -set. Therefore, for all $n \geq 1$, (A.1) holds.

We have for all $n \geq 1$,

$$\frac{\ell_{n+1}}{\ell_n} \geq \frac{\max \text{supp}(\alpha(M, n)) + 1}{\ell_n} \geq \frac{\max \text{supp}(2(L_n, 1)) + 1}{\ell_n} \geq \frac{2^{\ell_n} \ell_n}{\ell_n} \geq 8.$$

This completes our proof. \blacksquare

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