

JOHNSON PSEUDO-CONTRACTIBILITY AND PSEUDO-AMENABILITY OF θ -LAU PRODUCT

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ABSTRACT. Given Banach algebras A and B and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. We shall study the Johnson pseudo-contractibility and pseudo-amenability of the θ -Lau product $A \times_{\theta} B$. We show that if $A \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then both A and B are Johnson pseudo-contractible and A has a bounded approximate identity. In some particular cases, a complete characterization of Johnson pseudo-contractibility of $A \times_{\theta} B$ is given. Also, we show that pseudo-amenability of $A \times_{\theta} B$ implies the approximate amenability of A and pseudo-amenability of B .

1. INTRODUCTION

Let A and B be two Banach algebras and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$, where $\Delta(B)$ is the character space of B . Then the Banach space $A \times B$ with the product

$$(a, b)(c, d) = (ac + \theta(d)a + \theta(b)c, bd), \quad a, c \in A, b, d \in B,$$

and ℓ^1 -norm becomes a Banach algebra, which is called the θ -Lau product of A and B which is denoted by $A \times_{\theta} B$. The θ -Lau product was first introduced by A. T. Lau [14] for F -algebras. Recently, this product was extended to general Banach algebras by M. Monfared [15] for every Banach algebras A and B and every character $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. One may regard A (B) as a closed two sided ideal (Banach subalgebra) of $A \times_{\theta} B$ by identifying it with $A \times \{0\}$ ($\{0\} \times B$), respectively. Therefore, if there is no ambiguity, we may simply write a (b) instead of $(a, 0)$ ($(0, b)$) for every $a \in A$ ($b \in B$), respectively. Monfared studied several properties of $A \times_{\theta} B$ including semisimplicity, Arens regularity, existence of approximate identity and amenability. We recall that the concept of an amenable Banach algebra was introduced by Johnson in 1972. Indeed,

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a Banach algebra A is called amenable if there is an element $M \in (A \otimes_p A)^{**}$ such that $a \cdot M = M \cdot a$ and $\pi_A^{**}(M)a = a$ for every $a \in A$, where $\pi : A \otimes_p A \rightarrow A$ is the product morphism and $A \otimes_p A$ is the projective tensor product of A . Motivated by this construction of Johnson, some authors introduce several modifications of this notion by relaxing some conditions in different versions of definitions of amenability. The notion of pseudo-amenability was introduced by F. Ghahramani and Y. Zhang [13]. A Banach algebra A is called pseudo-amenable if there is a net $(m_\alpha) \subseteq A \otimes_p A$ such that $a \cdot m_\alpha - m_\alpha \cdot a \rightarrow 0$ and $\pi_A(m_\alpha)a \rightarrow a$ for every $a \in A$. The concept of approximately amenable Banach algebras was introduced by F. Ghahramani and R. J. Loy in [11], see also [12]. A Banach algebra A is called approximately amenable if there are nets $(M_\alpha) \subseteq A \otimes_p A$, $(F_\alpha) \subseteq A$ and $(G_\alpha) \subseteq A$ such that for every $a \in A$

- (i) $a \cdot M_\alpha - M_\alpha \cdot a + F_\alpha \otimes a - a \otimes G_\alpha \rightarrow 0$;
- (ii) $aF_\alpha \rightarrow a$, $G_\alpha a \rightarrow a$ and
- (iii) $\pi_A(M_\alpha)a - F_\alpha a - G_\alpha a \rightarrow 0$.

Recently the second and third authors [19] have defined a new concept related to amenability called Johnson pseudo-contractibility. Indeed, a Banach algebra A is called Johnson pseudo-contractible if there is a not necessarily bounded net $(M_\alpha) \subseteq (A \otimes_p A)^{**}$ such that $a \cdot M_\alpha = M_\alpha \cdot a$ and $\pi_A^{**}(M_\alpha)a - a \rightarrow 0$ for every $a \in A$.

In the Section 2 we deal with Johnson pseudo-contractible Banach algebras. We show that if $A \times_\theta B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then A is Johnson pseudo-contractible and has a bounded approximate identity and B is Johnson pseudo-contractible. Moreover, we show that in particular cases, for example when A is Arens regular and weakly sequentially complete or when A is a dual Banach algebra, Johnson pseudo-contractibility of $A \times_\theta B$ is equivalent with amenability of A and Johnson pseudo-contractibility of B . Some example are given at the end of the section.

In the Section 3 we focus on pseudo-amenability of $A \times_\theta B$. Pseudo-amenability of $A \times_\theta B$ was studied by E. Ghaderi *et al.* [10]. They showed that pseudo-amenability of $A \times_\theta B$ implies pseudo-amenability of B , and implies pseudo-amenability of A whenever A has a bounded approximate identity. We show that the existence of bounded approximate identity in this result is not a necessary condition. Indeed, we show that if $A \times_\theta B$ is pseudo-amenable, then A is approximately amenable and B is pseudo-amenable.

2. JOHNSON PSEUDO-CONTRACTIBILITY OF $A \times_\theta B$

We state a result from [2] that will be used frequently in this section.

Theorem 2.1. *Let A be a Johnson pseudo-contractible Banach algebra with an identity. Then A is amenable.*

Lemma 2.1. *Let A be a Johnson pseudo-contractible Banach algebra and let I be a two sided closed ideal of A . If I has a bounded approximate identity, then I is Johnson pseudo-contractible.*

Proof. By hypothesis there is a net $(M_\alpha) \subseteq (A \otimes_p A)^{**}$ such that $a \cdot M_\alpha = M_\alpha \cdot a$ and $\pi_A^{**}(M_\alpha)a - a \rightarrow 0$ for every $a \in A$. Let (e_β) be a bounded approximate identity for I and let E be a weak* cluster point of (e_β) in I^{**} . Then by setting $(N_\alpha) = (E \cdot M_\alpha \cdot E) \subseteq (I \otimes_p I)^{**}$, we have

$$x \cdot N_\alpha = N_\alpha \cdot x,$$

and

$$\pi_I^{**}(N_\alpha)x = \pi_A^{**}(E \cdot M_\alpha \cdot E)x = \pi_A^{**}(M_\alpha)x \rightarrow x,$$

for every $x \in I$. It follows that I is Johnson pseudo-contractible. □

Theorem 2.2. *Let A and B be two Banach algebras and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. If $A \times_\theta B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then the following statements hold.*

- (a) *A is Johnson pseudo-contractible and has a bounded approximate identity.*
- (b) *B is Johnson pseudo-contractible.*

Proof. Suppose that $\Phi : (A \times_\theta B) \otimes_p (A \times_\theta B) \rightarrow A \times_\theta B$ is the linear map determined by

$$\Phi((a, b) \otimes (c, d)) = \theta(d)(a, b), \quad a, c \in A, b, d \in B.$$

Let $(U_\alpha) \subseteq ((A \times_\theta B) \otimes_p (A \times_\theta B))^{**}$ be such that

$$(a, b) \cdot U_\alpha = U_\alpha \cdot (a, b), \quad \pi_{A \times_\theta B}^{**}(U_\alpha)(a, b) \rightarrow (a, b),$$

for every $a \in A$ and $b \in B$. Then by Goldstine's theorem for every α there exists a net (u_{α_β}) in $(A \times_\theta B) \otimes_p (A \times_\theta B)$ such that $w^* - \lim_\beta u_{\alpha_\beta} = U_\alpha$. Suppose that

$u_{\alpha_\beta} = \sum_{i=1}^\infty (a_i^{\alpha_\beta}, b_i^{\alpha_\beta}) \otimes (c_i^{\alpha_\beta}, d_i^{\alpha_\beta})$ for sequences $(a_i^{\alpha_\beta}), (c_i^{\alpha_\beta}) \subseteq A$ and $(b_i^{\alpha_\beta}), (d_i^{\alpha_\beta}) \subseteq B$, where $\sum_{i=1}^\infty \|(a_i^{\alpha_\beta}, b_i^{\alpha_\beta})\| \cdot \|(c_i^{\alpha_\beta}, d_i^{\alpha_\beta})\| < \infty$. Note that θ has an extension $\tilde{\theta} \in \Delta(B^{**})$

given by $\tilde{\theta}(F) = F(\theta)$ for every $F \in B^{**}$. Since Φ and θ are bounded, Φ^{**} and $\tilde{\theta}$ are weak* continuous maps. Now we have

$$\begin{aligned} \langle (0, \tilde{\theta}), \Phi^{**}(U_\alpha) \rangle &= w^* - \lim_\beta \langle (0, \theta), \Phi(u_{\alpha_\beta}) \rangle \\ &= w^* - \lim_\beta \sum_{i=1}^\infty \theta(b_i^{\alpha_\beta})\theta(b_i^{\alpha_\beta}) \\ &= w^* - \lim_\beta \langle (0, \theta), \pi_{A \times_\theta B}(u_{\alpha_\beta}) \rangle \\ &= \langle (0, \tilde{\theta}), \pi_{A \times_\theta B}^{**}(U_\alpha) \rangle \rightarrow 1. \end{aligned}$$

Set $\Phi^{**}(U_\alpha) = (\phi_\alpha, \psi_\alpha)$, where $\phi_\alpha \in A^{**}$ and $\psi_\alpha \in B^{**}$. We can see that $\tilde{\theta}(\psi_\alpha) \rightarrow 1$. Take α_0 such that $\tilde{\theta}(\psi_{\alpha_0}) \neq 0$, for every $a \in A$ we have

$$a\Phi^{**}(U_{\alpha_0}) = \Phi^{**}(a \cdot U_{\alpha_0}) = \Phi^{**}(U_{\alpha_0} \cdot a) = 0.$$

Also, we have

$$a\Phi^{**}(U_{\alpha_0}) = (a, 0)(\phi_{\alpha_0}, \psi_{\alpha_0}) = (a\phi_{\alpha_0} + \tilde{\theta}(\psi_{\alpha_0})a, 0).$$

Therefore $a\phi_{\alpha_0} + \tilde{\theta}(\psi_{\alpha_0})a = 0$, so $a(-\tilde{\theta}(\psi_{\alpha_0})^{-1}\phi_{\alpha_0}) = a$, where $-\tilde{\theta}(\psi_{\alpha_0})^{-1}\phi_{\alpha_0} \in A^{**}$. This shows that A has a bounded right approximate identity. A similar argument shows that A has a bounded left approximate identity. It follows that A has a bounded approximate identity. Since A is a two sided closed ideal of $(A \times_{\theta} B)$ and has a bounded approximate identity, by Lemma 2.1 it is Johnson pseudo-contractible.

It is well known that $(A \times_{\theta} B)/A \cong B$ and there is a surjective homomorphism from $A \times_{\theta} B$ onto $(A \times_{\theta} B)/A$. So, [19, Proposition 2.9] implies Johnson pseudo-contractibility of B . \square

We remark that the converse of the previous theorem does not hold in general. For example, $A(H)$, the Fourier algebra on the integer Heisenberg group H , is Johnson pseudo-contractible and has a bounded approximate identity and $M(H)$, the measure algebra over H , is Johnson pseudo-contractible (H is discrete and amenable). But $A(H) \times_{\theta} M(H)$ is not Johnson pseudo-contractible for every $\theta \in \Delta(M(H))$. Indeed, $A(H) \times_{\theta} M(H)$ has an identity [15, Proposition 2.3]. If $A(H) \times_{\theta} M(H)$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then, by Theorem 2.1, $A(H) \times_{\theta} M(H)$ is amenable and [15, page 285] implies the amenability of $A(H)$. It gives a contradiction that H has an abelian subgroup of finite index, see [9, Theorem 2.3].

From [15, page 285] and Theorem 2.1, we have the following corollary.

Corollary 2.1. *If B has an identity, then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (a) $A \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible;
- (b) $A \times_{\theta} B$ is amenable;
- (c) A and B are amenable.

Corollary 2.2. *If A has an identity, then $A \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible if and only if A is amenable and B is Johnson pseudo-contractible.*

Proof. In view of [3] $A \times_{\theta} B$ is nothing but the ℓ^1 -direct sum $A \oplus B$ with coordinatewise product whenever A has an identity. If A is amenable and B is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then $A \oplus B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible by [19, Theorem 2.11]. The converse comes immediately from Theorem 2.2 and Theorem 2.1. \square

A Banach algebra A is called dual if it is a dual space such that multiplication in A is separately w^* -continuous. It is well known that a dual Banach algebra with a bounded approximate identity has an identity [18, Proposition 1.2], so we have the following corollary from Theorem 2.2 and Corollary 2.2.

Corollary 2.3. *Let B be a Banach algebra and let A be a dual Banach algebra and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. Then $A \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible if and only if A is amenable and B is Johnson pseudo-contractible.*

A Banach algebra A is called Arens regular if the first and the second Arens products on A^{**} coincide. Also, a Banach algebra A is called weakly sequentially complete if every weakly Cauchy sequence in A is weakly convergent.

Proposition 2.1. *Suppose that A and B are two Banach algebras and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. If A is Arens regular and weakly sequentially complete, then $A \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible if and only if*

- (a) A is amenable and has an identity;
- (b) B is Johnson pseudo-contractible.

Proof. If $A \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then, by Theorem 2.1, A has a bounded approximate identity. Using Ülger theorem [4, Theorem 2.9.39], A has an identity. Now apply Corollary 2.2. \square

It seems that Johnson pseudo-contractibility of $A \times_{\theta} B$ is related with amenability of A . We believe that Corollary 2.2 holds without the assumption that A has an identity. However, it remains as a conjecture. We left it as an open problem in the following questions.

Question 1. Does Johnson pseudo-contractibility of $A \times_{\theta} B$ implies the amenability of A ?

Question 2. Suppose that A is an amenable Banach algebra and B is a Johnson pseudo-contractible Banach algebra and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. Is $A \times_{\theta} B$ a Johnson pseudo-contractible Banach algebra?

We finish this section with some examples. First we recall some concepts and notations from semigroup theory. A semigroup S is called regular if for every $s \in S$ there exists an element $t \in S$ such that $sts = s$ and $tst = t$. A semigroup S is an inverse semigroup if for every $s \in S$ there exists a unique element $t \in S$ such that $sts = s$ and $tst = t$. The set of idempotents of a semigroup S is denoted by $E(S)$, which is a partially ordered set with the following order

$$p \leq q \Leftrightarrow p = pq = qp, \quad p, q \in E(S).$$

For $p \in E(S)$, we set $(p) = \{x : x \leq p\}$. An inverse semigroup S is called uniformly locally finite if $\sup\{|(p)| : p \in E(S)\} < \infty$. It is well known that the discrete semigroup algebra $\ell^1(S)$ is weakly sequentially complete [4, Theorem A.4.4]. Our main reference for semigroup theory is [5].

Example 2.1. Suppose that B is a Banach algebra and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$.

- (i) Let S be a uniformly locally finite inverse semigroup. Then Johnson pseudo-contractibility of $\ell^1(S) \times_{\theta} B$ implies that $\ell^1(S)$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible and has a bounded approximate identity. From [16, Proposition 2.1] $E(S)$ must be finite and from [20, Theorem 2.3] every maximal subgroup of S is amenable, in other word $\ell^1(S)$ is amenable, see [7].
- (ii) Suppose that S is regular and $\ell^1(S)$ is Arens regular. If $\ell^1(S) \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then, by Proposition 2.1, $\ell^1(S)$ is amenable and has an identity. So, by [7], $E(S)$ is finite. Now [5, Theorem 12.2] implies that S is a unital finite semigroup. Indeed, $\ell^1(S) \times_{\theta} B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible if and only if S is a unital finite semigroup and B is Johnson pseudo-contractible.

Example 2.2. Using [8, Theorem 3.1] one can see that $M_I(\mathbb{C})$ (the Banach algebra of $I \times I$ -matrices over \mathbb{C} , with finite ℓ^1 -norm and matrix multiplication) has no bounded approximate identity unless I is finite, but in this case $M_I(\mathbb{C})$ is amenable and has an identity. So, for Banach algebra B and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$, $M_I(\mathbb{C}) \times_\theta B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible if and only if I is finite and B is Johnson pseudo-contractible.

A linear subspace $S^1(G)$ of $L^1(G)$ is said to be a Segal algebra on G if it satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $S^1(G)$ is dense in $L^1(G)$;
- (ii) $S^1(G)$ with a norm $\|\cdot\|_{S^1(G)}$ is a Banach space and $\|f\|_{L^1(G)} \leq \|f\|_{S^1(G)}$ for every $f \in S^1(G)$;
- (iii) $S^1(G)$ is left translation invariant (that is, $L_y f \in S^1(G)$ for every $f \in S^1(G)$ and $y \in G$) and the map $y \mapsto L_y(f)$ from G into $S^1(G)$ is continuous, where $L_y(f)(x) = f(y^{-1}x)$;
- (iv) $\|L_y(f)\|_{S^1(G)} = \|f\|_{S^1(G)}$, for every $f \in S^1(G)$ and $y \in G$.

Example 2.3. Suppose that B is a Banach algebra and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. Let $S^1(G)$ be a Segal algebra on G . If $S^1(G) \times_\theta B$ is Johnson pseudo-contractible, then $S^1(G) = L^1(G)$.

3. PSEUDO-AMENABILITY OF $A \times_\theta B$

Remark 3.1. Note that if $U \in (A \times_\theta B) \otimes_p (A \times_\theta B)$, then there are $M \in A \otimes_p A$, $N \in A \otimes_p B$, $L \in B \otimes_p A$ and $H \in B \otimes_p B$ such that

$$U = M + N + L + H$$

and

$$\|U\|_{(A \times_\theta B) \otimes_p (A \times_\theta B)} = \|M\|_{A \otimes_p A} + \|N\|_{A \otimes_p B} + \|L\|_{B \otimes_p A} + \|H\|_{B \otimes_p B}.$$

Theorem 3.1. *Suppose that A and B are Banach algebras and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. If $A \times_\theta B$ is pseudo-amenable, then*

- (a) A is approximate amenable and
- (b) B is pseudo-amenable.

Proof. It is well known that $(A \times_\theta B)/A \cong B$ and there is a surjective homomorphism from $A \times_\theta B$ onto $(A \times_\theta B)/A$. So [13, Proposition 2.2] implies pseudo-amenableity of B .

By assumption there is a net $(U_\alpha) \subseteq (A \times_\theta B) \otimes_p (A \times_\theta B)$ such that

$$(x, y) \cdot U_\alpha - U_\alpha \cdot (x, y) \rightarrow 0, \quad \pi(U_\alpha)(x, y) \rightarrow (x, y),$$

for every $x \in A$, $y \in B$. Particularly for every $x \in A$ we have

$$(3.1) \quad x \cdot U_\alpha - U_\alpha \cdot x \rightarrow 0, \quad \pi(U_\alpha)x \rightarrow x.$$

Suppose that $U_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^\infty (a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha) \otimes (c_i^\alpha, d_i^\alpha)$ for sequences $(a_i^\alpha), (c_i^\alpha) \subseteq A$ and $(b_i^\alpha), (d_i^\alpha) \subseteq B$, where $\sum_{i=1}^\infty \|(a_i^\alpha, b_i^\alpha)\| \cdot \|(c_i^\alpha, d_i^\alpha)\| < \infty$. Set $M_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^\infty a_i^\alpha \otimes c_i^\alpha$, $F_\alpha = -\sum_{i=1}^\infty \theta(d_i^\alpha)a_i^\alpha$,

$G_\alpha = -\sum_{i=1}^\infty \theta(b_i^\alpha)c_i^\alpha$ and $H_\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^\infty b_i^\alpha \otimes d_i^\alpha$. One can easily see that

$$\pi_{A \times_\theta B}(U_\alpha) = (\pi_A(M_\alpha) - F_\alpha - G_\alpha, \pi_B(H_\alpha)).$$

For an arbitrary element b in B , we have

$$\pi_{A \times_\theta B}(U_\alpha)(0, b) = (\theta(b)(\pi_A(M_\alpha) - F_\alpha - G_\alpha), \pi_B(H_\alpha)b) \rightarrow (0, b),$$

so

$$\pi_A(M_\alpha) - F_\alpha - G_\alpha \rightarrow 0, \quad \theta(\pi_B(H_\alpha)) \rightarrow 1.$$

Note that

$$\begin{aligned} (3.2) \quad x \cdot U_\alpha &= \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x, 0)(a_i^\alpha, 0) \otimes (c_i^\alpha, 0) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x, 0)(0, b_i^\alpha) \otimes (c_i^\alpha, 0) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x, 0)(a_i^\alpha, 0) \otimes (0, d_i^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x, 0)(0, b_i^\alpha) \otimes (0, d_i^\alpha) \\ &= x \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^\infty (a_i^\alpha \otimes c_i^\alpha) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (x \otimes \theta(b_i^\alpha)c_i^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (xa_i^\alpha \otimes d_i^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (\theta(b_i^\alpha)x \otimes d_i^\alpha) \\ &= x \cdot M_\alpha - x \otimes G_\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (xa_i^\alpha \otimes d_i^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (\theta(b_i^\alpha)x \otimes d_i^\alpha). \end{aligned}$$

Similarly we have

$$(3.3) \quad U_\alpha \cdot x = M_\alpha \cdot x - F_\alpha \otimes x + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (b_i^\alpha \otimes c_i^\alpha x) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (b_i^\alpha \otimes \theta(d_i^\alpha)x).$$

From (3.2), (3.3) and (3.1), by using Remark 3.1 we obtain

- (a) $x \cdot M_\alpha - M_\alpha \cdot x + F_\alpha \otimes x - x \otimes G_\alpha \rightarrow 0$;
- (b) $\sum_{i=1}^\infty (xa_i^\alpha \otimes d_i^\alpha) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (\theta(b_i^\alpha)x \otimes d_i^\alpha) \rightarrow 0$;
- (c) $\sum_{i=1}^\infty (b_i^\alpha \otimes c_i^\alpha x) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (b_i^\alpha \otimes \theta(d_i^\alpha)x) \rightarrow 0$.

Define a bounded linear map $\phi : A \otimes_p B \rightarrow A$ by $\phi(a \otimes b) = \theta(b)a$. From (b) we have

$$\begin{aligned} -xF_\alpha + \theta(\pi_B(H_\alpha))x &= x \sum_{i=1}^\infty \theta(d_i^\alpha)a_i^\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^\infty \theta(b_i^\alpha d_i^\alpha)x \\ &= \phi \left(\sum_{i=1}^\infty (xa_i^\alpha \otimes d_i^\alpha) \right) + \sum_{i=1}^\infty (\theta(b_i^\alpha)x \otimes d_i^\alpha) \rightarrow 0, \end{aligned}$$

now $\theta(\pi_B(H_\alpha)) \rightarrow 1$ implies that $xF_\alpha \rightarrow x$. Similarly, by using (c) we have $G_\alpha x \rightarrow x$. So we find $(M_\alpha) \subseteq A \otimes_p A$, $(F_\alpha) \subseteq A$ and $(G_\alpha) \subseteq A$ such that

- (a) $x \cdot M_\alpha - M_\alpha \cdot x + F_\alpha \otimes x - x \otimes G_\alpha \rightarrow 0$;
- (b) $xF_\alpha \rightarrow x, \quad G_\alpha x \rightarrow x$;
- (c) $\pi_A(M_\alpha)x - F_\alpha x - G_\alpha x \rightarrow 0$,

for every $x \in A$. It follows that A is approximately amenable. \square

Example 3.1. Let S be a uniformly locally finite inverse semigroup and let B be a Banach algebra and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. If $\ell^1(S) \times_\theta B$ is pseudo-amenable, then by Theorem 3.1 $\ell^1(S)$ is approximately amenable. Theorem 4.3 of [17] shows that $\ell^1(S)$ is amenable.

Example 3.2. Let $G = SU(2)$ be the 2×2 unitary group, and suppose that $S^1(G) \neq L^1(G)$ is a Segal algebra on G . In [1] Alaghmandan showed that $S^1(G)$ is not approximately amenable. Thus, by Theorem 3.1, $S^1(G) \times_\theta B$ is not pseudo-amenable for every Banach algebra B and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$.

Example 3.3. Let G be an infinite abelian compact group and let B be a Banach algebra and $\theta \in \Delta(B)$. We claim that $L^2(G) \times_\theta B$ is not pseudo-amenable. To see this, suppose that $L^2(G) \times_\theta B$ is pseudo-amenable. Then Theorem 3.1 implies that $L^2(G)$ is approximately amenable. But by the Plancherel theorem $L^2(G)$ is isometrically isomorphism to $\ell^2(\hat{G})$, where \hat{G} is the dual group of G and $\ell^2(\hat{G})$ is equipped with the pointwise product. So $\ell^2(\hat{G})$ is approximately amenable which is a contradiction with the main result of [6].

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