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### On Musielak-Orlicz spaces isomorphic to Orlicz spaces

**Abstract.** It is shown that every separable Musielak-Orlicz sequence space  $l^M$  (also called a modular sequence space) is isomorphic to some Orlicz space  $L^\varphi(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  over a  $\sigma$ -finite purely atomic measure space. Examples of separable Musielak-Orlicz function spaces  $L^M(0, 1)$  non-isomorphic to any Orlicz space  $L^\varphi(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  are given.

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The aim of this note is to study the question of whether every Musielak-Orlicz space  $L^M$  is isomorphic to some Orlicz space  $L^\varphi(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  over a certain measure space  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$ . This question is affirmatively answered for the discrete case and negatively for the function case. Namely, we show that every separable Musielak-Orlicz sequence space  $l^M$  is isomorphic to a suitable Orlicz space  $L^\varphi(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  over a  $\sigma$ -finite purely atomic measure space  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$ , where the measure of the atoms tends to  $\infty$ . On the other hand, we give natural examples of separable Musielak-Orlicz function spaces  $L^M$  which are not isomorphic to any Orlicz space  $L^\varphi(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  over a measure space  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$ .

First, let us give some notations and definitions. Let  $(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  be a measure space and  $M$  be a *Musielak-Orlicz function*, i.e. a function

$M : \Omega \times \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  satisfying the following two conditions: (i) For every  $s \in \Omega$  the function  $M(s, \cdot) : \mathbb{R}^+ \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  is non-decreasing, convex, continuous at 0 and  $M(s, 0) = 0$ . (ii) For every  $r \in \mathbb{R}^+$  the function  $M(\cdot, r) : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  is  $\Sigma$ -measurable. The *Musielak-Orlicz space*  $L^M(\Omega, \Sigma, \mu)$  is the vector space of the  $\mathbb{K}$ -scalar  $\Sigma$ -measurable functions verifying that there exists  $t > 0$  such that

$$I_M\left(\frac{f}{t}\right) = \int_{\Omega} M\left(s, \frac{|f(s)|}{t}\right) d\mu < \infty,$$

endowed with the norm  $\|f\|_M = \inf\{t > 0 : I_M(\frac{f}{t}) \leq 1\}$  (c.f. [7], [8]). When

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