Oder-bounded sets in locally solid Riesz spaces

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Abstract. Let $E$ be Dedekind complete, Hausdorff, locally solid Riesz space and $P$ an order bounded interval. We give a new proofs of Nakano's theorem, that if $E$ has Fatou property, $P$ is complete, that the restrictions on $P$, of all topologies on $E$ having Lebesque property, are identical; we also give a measure-theoretic proof of the result that if $(E, T)$ is a Dedekind complete, Hausdorff, locally convex-solid Riesz space with Lebesque property, then $P$ is weakly compact and $E$ is a regular Riesz subspace of $E''$.

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1 Introduction and Notation

In this paper, for Riesz spaces, the notations are results of [1] are used. All vector spaces are over the field of real numbers. $N$ will stand for the set of real numbers. $(E, T)$ will denote a Dedekind complete, Hausdorff, linear, locally solid Riesz space with Fatou property and having $\{\rho : \rho \in D\}$ a filtering upwards family of Fatou pseudo-norms generating its topology; note $(E, T)$ has Fatou property if it has a 0-nbd base consisting of solid and order-closed sets, and has Lebesgue property if, in $E$, $x_\alpha \downarrow 0$, in order, implies $x_\alpha \rightarrow 0$ in $(E, T)$; Lebesgue property implies Fatou property ([1], p.80). For every $\rho \in D$, $A_\rho$ will denote the band $\rho^{-1}(0)$ in $E$ and so $E = A_\rho \oplus A_\rho^d$ with $\varphi_\rho : E \rightarrow A_\rho^d$ the positive projection; this positive projection $\varphi_\rho : E \rightarrow A_\rho^d$ is both order and $T$-continuous. For an $e \in E$, $e > 0$, $P$ will denote the order interval $\{x \in E : |x| \leq e\}$.

In locally solid Riesz spaces, there are several deep results about $P$: one is that if $(E, T)$ satisfies Fatou property, then $P$ is complete; several sophisticated proofs are known ([7, 1, 3, 9]). The proof is simple when $(E, T)$ is metrizable and we prove that it follows easily from metrizable case (see also [11], [12] for related ideas and results).

The second result is that any two Hausdorff Lebesgue topologies, when restricted to $P$, are identical. We obtain this result also from the metrizable case.
Still another well-known result is that if \( E \) is a Banach lattice with order-
continuous norm, then \( P \) is weakly compact. In more general form, it says that if
\((E, \mathcal{T})\) is a Dedekind complete, Hausdorff, locally convex-solid Riesz space with
Lebesgue property, then \( P \) is weakly compact. We give a measure-theoretic proof
of this.

The following lemma is simple (Cf. [1], lemma 1.25, p. 85).

1 Lemma. Suppose \( E \) is metrizable and \( \{x_n\} \) be a Cauchy sequence in \( P \).
Then there is a subsequence of \( \{x_n\} \), which we denote by \( \{x_{s(n)}\} \), for which
\( o - \lim x_{s(n)} \) exists and \( \{x_{s(n)}\} \) converges to \( o - \lim x_{s(n)} \) (this implies \( P \) is
complete).

Proof. Let \( \rho \) be a Fatou pseudo-norm generating its topology. \( V_n = \{x \in
E : \rho(x) \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \} \) is a 0-nbd base. Fix an \( e \in E \), \( e > 0 \). The bounded order
interval \( P = \{x \in E : |x| \leq e\} \) is closed under arbitrary sup and inf. By taking
subsequence of \( \{x_n\} \) and denoting it by \( \{x_{s(n)}\} \), we assume that, for all \( n \),
\( x_{s(k)} - x_{s(l)} \in V_n \), \( \forall k \) and \( \forall l \geq n \). Now, \( \forall p > 0 \), \( \forall q > 0 \),
\( x_{s(n)} - \inf_{n \leq k \leq n + p} x_{s(k)} \leq \sum_{k=0}^{k=p+q} |x_{s(n+k)} - x_{s(n+k+1)}| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{k=p+q} V_{n+k} \subset V_{n-1} \). Since \( \rho \) is a Fatou pseudo-
norm, it easily follows from this that \( x_{s(n)} - (o - \liminf x_{s(n)}) \in V_{n-1} \) and
\( o - \liminf x_{s(n)} \in P \). In a similar way, \( (o - \lim sup x_{s(n)}) - x_{s(n)} \in V_{n-1} \) and
\( o - \limsup x_{s(n)} \in P \). Thus \( x_{s(n)} \) converges to \( (o - \liminf x_{s(n)}) \), and also to
\( (o - \limsup x_{s(n)}) \). So that the Cauchy sequence \( \{x_{s(n)}\} \) converges to \( o - \lim x_{s(n)} \)
in \( P \). This complete the proof.

From Lemma 1, we get:

2 Corollary. Let \( \{x_\alpha\}, x_\alpha \geq 0 \) be a Cauchy net in \( P \). Then for every \( \rho \in D \),
there is a unique \( x_\rho \in A_\rho^d \cap P \) such that \( \rho(x_\alpha - x_\rho) \to 0 \). Also for any two \( \rho \) and
\( \sigma \) in \( D \) with \( \rho \leq \sigma \), we have \( \varphi_\rho(x_\sigma) = x_\rho \).

Proof. Fix a \( \rho \in D \) and put \( P_\rho = \{y \in A_\rho^d : |y| \leq \varphi_\rho(e)\} \). Noting the
facts that \( \varphi_\rho(y) = y \) if \( y \in A_\rho^d \) and \( \varphi_\rho(e) \leq e \), we get \( \varphi_\rho(P) = P_\rho \subset P \). From
\( \rho(x_\alpha - x_\beta) \to 0 \), we get \( \rho(\varphi_\rho(x_\alpha) - \varphi_\rho(x_\beta)) \to 0 \). Since \( (A_\rho^d, \rho) \) is Hausdorff and
metrizable, by Lemma 1, there is a unique \( x_\rho \in A_\rho^d \cap P \) such that \( \rho(\varphi_\rho(x_\alpha) -
\rho_\rho) \to 0 \). This implies that \( \rho(x_\alpha - x_\rho) \to 0 \). It is easy to see that \( x_\rho \geq 0 \).

Now take any \( \sigma \in D, \sigma \geq \rho \). Since \( \sigma(x_\alpha - x_\sigma) \to 0 \), we get so \( \rho(x_\alpha - x_\sigma) \to 0 \).
This means \( \rho(\varphi_\rho(x_\alpha) - \varphi_\rho(x_\sigma)) \to 0 \), from which it follows that \( \varphi_\rho(x_\sigma) = x_\rho \).

Now we prove the Nakano theorem ([1], p.90, Theorem 13.1).

3 Theorem. Every Cauchy net \( \{x_\alpha\} \subset P \) is convergent in \( P \).

Proof. We first assume that \( x_\alpha \geq 0 \). By Corollary 2, for every \( \sigma \in D \), we get an \( x_\sigma \in P \) and \( x_\sigma \uparrow \). Put \( x = \sup x_\sigma \). We claim that \( x_\alpha \to x \): Fix a \( \rho \in D \).
Now \( \varphi_\rho(x_\alpha) \uparrow \varphi_\rho(x) \). By Corollary 2, for any \( \sigma \geq \rho \), \( \varphi_\rho(x_\sigma) = x_\rho \), and so we get
Φρ(χ) = χρ. So we have ρ(χα − χ) = ρ(Φρ(χα) − Φρ(χ)) = ρ(Φρ(χα) − χρ) → 0, by Corollary 2.

For the general case, one has only to note that if {χα} is a Cauchy net then {χ^α+} and {χ^-α} are also Cauchy nets.

The similar method can be used to prove a well-known property for Hausdorff, Dedekind complete, linear, locally solid, Riesz space with Lebesgue property. We do it in the next theorem.

4 Theorem. Suppose (E, T) has Lebesgue property and T₀ be another linear, locally solid topology on E with Lebesgue property. Then, on P, T ≥ T₀ ([1], Theorem 12.9, p. 87).

Proof. As used above, we take {ρ : ρ ∈ D} to be a filtering upwards family of pseudo-norms generating the topology of (E, T). Take a net {χα} ⊂ P, χα ≥ 0 and assume that χα → 0 in T but not in T₀. Take a 0-nbd V in T₀; we can assume that χα ∉ V, ∀α. Take another 0-nbd U in T₀ such that U + U ⊂ V. Since \( \bigcup \{ A^d_ρ : ρ ∈ D \} = \bigcap_ρ D A_ρ = \{ 0 \} \) (note T is Hausdorff and \( \bigcup \{ A^d_ρ : ρ ∈ D \} \) is an ideal in E), the closure, in T₀, of \( \bigcup \{ A^d_ρ : ρ ∈ D \} \), is a band and is equal to E. So take a ρ ∈ D and an e₀ ∈ A^d_ρ such that 0 < e₀ ≤ e and e − e₀ ∈ U (note \( \bigcup A^d_ρ \) is a dense ideal in E and \( \{ A^d_ρ : ρ ∈ D \} \) is filtering upwards). Now χα ∧ e₀ → 0 in (E, T), χα ∧ e₀ ∈ A^d_ρ and (A^d_ρ, ρ) metrizable space. By Lemma 1, there is a sequence \( \{ x^-α ∧ e₀ \} \) which order converges to 0 in E. Since (E, T₀) is Lebesgue, we get \( x^-α ∧ e₀ \) converges to 0 in (E, T₀). So from some n onwards, \( x^-α ∧ e₀ \) ∈ U. Now \( x^-α = x^-α ∧ e ≤ (x^-α + e − e₀) ∧ (e − e₀ + e₀) ≤ (e − e₀) + x^-α ∧ e₀ \) ∈ U + U ⊂ V which is a contradiction.

The general case of \( x^-α \) can be reduced to the positive case by taking \( x^-α = x^-α \) and \( x^-α = x^-α \).

The following corollary follows immediately from this theorem.

5 Corollary. Let T and T₀ be two Hausdorff, Dedekind complete, linear, locally solid topologies, with Lebesgue property, on a Riesz space E. Then, on P, T = T₀ ([1], Theorem 12.9, p. 87).

Now we come to another well-known result about P. We give a measure-theoretic proof.

6 Theorem. If (E, T) has Lebesgue property, then P is weakly compact and E is a regular Riesz subspace of E”.

Proof. Here e ∈ E, e > 0, and P = \{ y ∈ E : |y| ≤ e \}; take E₀ = \{ y ∈ E : |y| ≤ ne for some n ∈ N \}. E₀ is a band in E and is a closed subspace of E. With the norm on E₀, \( ||y||₀ = \inf \{ λ ≥ 0 : |y| ≤ λ e \} \), E₀ is an M-space with unit e and so, as a complete lattice, can be identified with C(X) for a compact Stonian space X. Also it is a simple verification that \( ||.||₀ \)-topology is finer
than $T$-topology. Take a $\mu \in (E, T)'$. Now $|\mu|$ is a positive linear functional on $C(X)$ and so it extends to a positive regular Borel measure on $X$. Since $|\mu|$ is order continuous (note $(E, T)$ has Lebesgue property), for any closed set $C$ with empty interior, $|\mu|(C) = 0$: to prove this, let $\{f_\alpha\} \subset C(X)$, $f_\alpha \downarrow \chi_C$: since $C$ has empty interior and $C(X)$ is Dedekind complete, we get $f_\alpha \downarrow 0$ in $C(X)$, and so $|\mu|(C) = \lim |\mu|(f_\alpha) = 0$ (note $|\mu|$ is order continuous). From this it follows that $|\mu|(B) = 0$ for any meagre Borel set $B$. Denoting by $\beta(X)$ the set of all bounded Borel measurable functions on $X$, we get linear, positive, order $\sigma$-continuous mapping $\psi : \beta(X) \to C(X)$ with the property that if $\{f_\alpha\}$ is a bounded, increasing net in $C(X)$ with pointwise sup $f_\alpha = f$, then $\psi(f) = \sup \psi(f_\alpha)$ in $C(X)$ ([5], Lemma 2, p. 379; note for $f \in C(X)$, we have $\psi(f) = f$ and, in general $\psi(f) = f$ except on a meagre subset of $X$) and $|\mu|(g) = |\mu|(\psi(g))\forall g \in \beta(X)$. Let $B = \{g \in \beta(X) : -1 \leq g \leq 1\}$ and $B_0 = \psi(B)$. By Hahn decomposition theorem, $X = A \cup A_1$, where $A, A_1$ are disjoint, positive and negative Borel subsets of $X$ for $\mu$ ([8], p. 273). Thus $\mu = (\chi_A - \chi_{A_1})|\mu|$. Now the maximum value of $\mu$ on $B$ is $|\mu|(1) = \int (\chi_A - \chi_{A_1})d\mu$. Thus $\mu$ takes its maximum on $B$ at $(\chi_A - \chi_{A_1}) \in B$, and therefore also on $\psi(\chi_A - \chi_{A_1}) \in P$. Now by Theorem 3, $P$ is complete in $(E, T)$ and also every $f \in E'$ attains its maximum in $P$; by James theorem ([4], Theorem 6, p. 139), $P$ is weakly compact.

Now we prove that $E$ is a regular Riesz subspace of $E''$. Naturally $E$ is a Riesz subspace of $E''$. Assume $0 \leq x_\alpha \uparrow e$ in $E$ and there is an $x'' \in E''$ such that $x'' < e$ and $x_\alpha \leq x''$, $\forall \alpha$. This means $\{x_\alpha\} \subset P$ and $x'' \notin P$. Since $P$ is weakly compact and convex, by separation theorem ([10], 9.2, p.65), there is an $\mu \in E'$ such that $<x'', \mu > > \sup\{\mu(g) : g \in P\} = |\mu|(e)$ (note $P$ is solid). Now $<x'', \mu > \leq <x'', |\mu| > \leq <e, |\mu| >$, a contradiction. This proves the result.

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References


