

951. Connected Vector-lattice 2

中野秀五郎(東大)

IV. 前、II= τ bicomplete Hausdorff space $B = \tau$ bounded continuous functions, Vector-lattice M が I を含み、 B 内に二点= τ 相異なる値を有する函数を含むとき、次、定理を証明シキ。

[定理4] M が M の normal submodular で τ $\in M$, B , ある closed set $E_0 = \tau \cup \text{closure } \{M\}$ の函数ヨリタル。

然しこれ、定理中、ある closed set E_0 ナルモ τ が如何タルモ、ナルカ二八言及シトカッタ。勿論在意!

closed set \Rightarrow 成立 \Leftrightarrow 即 \Rightarrow 定理が成立。

定理8 regular closed set $E_0 = \overline{f(O)} +$
ルテ τ , M , functions $\wedge M$, normal submodule
 \Rightarrow $\forall f \in M$, normal submodule \wedge 此如 $\exists \epsilon$,
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n$

証明 $R \neq M$, normal submodule \wedge
レバ、前如 $\forall f \in R$, 繰 τ , function $\Rightarrow O$
ルテ τ , 全体 $\forall E_0 \in R$ \wedge closed \Rightarrow $f \in E_0$
 $E_0 = \overline{f(O)} +$ ルテ τ , M , functions $\exists \epsilon$ ルコトが
証明 $\forall n$. 此 $E_0 \wedge$ regular \Rightarrow $\forall f$. 如何ト
+ レバ. $R = \text{orthogonal} + M$, function
 $g(x) \wedge$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad \text{in } B - E_0$$

\Rightarrow $\forall x$ $g(x) \wedge$ continuous $\forall n = \exists \epsilon$

$$g(x) = 0 \quad \text{in } \overline{B - E_0}$$

\Rightarrow R , functions $\wedge B - (B - E_0) = \overline{f(O)} +$
ルテ τ , M , function \neq 空。従 τ
 $E_0 = \overline{B - (B - E_0)}$

即 $\forall E_0 \wedge$ regular \Rightarrow

逆 $= E_0 \wedge$ regular closed set \wedge $E_0 = \overline{f(O)} +$
ルテ τ , M , functions \wedge normal submodule
 \Rightarrow $\forall f \in M$. 如何ト + レバ $E_0 = \overline{f(O)} +$
functions = orthogonal + functions $\wedge \overline{B - E_0} = \overline{f(O)} +$
functions = $\exists \epsilon$ 此如 $\exists \epsilon$ functions = orthogonal

real +^v functions $\wedge \overline{B - (B - E_0)} = \overline{B}$ ト +^v。
 即 + $E_0 = \overline{B}$ ト +^v functions $\neq \varnothing$ 。

$\nabla.$ \mathbb{R} : bicomplete Hausdorff space B
 $= \Rightarrow$ Bounded continuous functions 全体 \neq
 空トシタトキ、 m が complete +^vアルタメ、條件 \Rightarrow
 考へヨウ。先づ B が discontinuous (totally
 disconnected) +^vコトハヨク知ラレタキル。然シ
 此1條件ハ充分テハ +^v。例へば $B \neq \{\pm \frac{1}{n}, 0\}$ ($n =$
 $1, 2, \dots$) +^v 嘬數、集合トスレバ、 B ハ 明カ =
 bicomplete Hausdorff space \neq totally dis-
 connected $\neq \varnothing$ 。

然シ

$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \geq \frac{1}{n} \\ 0 & x < \frac{1}{n} \end{cases}$$

+^v function $\wedge B$ \neq continuous +^vアルガ。
 l.u. b $f_n(x)$ +^v continuous function 1 存在
 シ +^v事ハ明カ +^vアル。故ニコトハ m +^v complete
 テハ +^v。

定理9 m が complete +^v、必要且^v充分
 +^v條件ハ、 $B =$ 於ケ +^v regular closed set が參
 ゲ open +^vコト +^v。

証明 先づ m が complete +^vアル。然ルトキ
 ハ任意、regular closed set $E =$ 対シテ、定理

$\exists \forall E = \{0 + \lambda$ continuous functions $\}$
 $\forall \epsilon$, normal submodule $\neq \{0\}$. 然るに Bock
 ner-Phelps (Annals) = $\exists \forall M$ com-
 plete $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ normal submodule \wedge com-
 plemented $\neq \{0\} = \exists \forall$ 前の定理 5 = $\exists \forall E$ \wedge
 open $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.

$\forall \lambda = B$, regular closed set E のとき
 open $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ $\wedge \{f(x)\} \neq M$, functions,
 system = $\exists \forall$. 且 $f(x) \geq 0 \forall x \in E$. g. l. b.
 $\{f(x)\}$, 存在 \exists 証明スレバ. 既に complete $\forall \lambda$
 $\forall \lambda$.

$E(x: f(x) > \lambda)$ $\forall \lambda$ 点集合 \wedge open $\neq \{0\}$. \forall

$$E_\lambda = \sum_{f(x)} E(x: f(x) > \lambda)$$

ト置くべく E_λ の開カ $=$ open set $\neq \{0\}$. \wedge closure
 \bar{E}_λ regular closed set $\forall \lambda = \exists \forall$ 假定 = $\exists \forall$
 open 且 \forall closed $\neq \{0\}$. \forall

$$g(x) = \lambda \text{ in } \prod_{\varepsilon > 0} (\bar{E}_\lambda - \bar{E}_{\lambda+\varepsilon}) (\bar{E}_{\lambda-\varepsilon} - \bar{E}_\lambda)$$

ト置くべく $g(x)$ \wedge continuous $\neq \{0\}$. 如何 $\forall \lambda$
 $\forall \varepsilon$

$$E(x: g(x) > \lambda) = \sum_{\varepsilon > 0} \bar{E}_{\lambda+\varepsilon} \text{ open}$$

$$E(x: g(x) < \lambda) = \sum_{\varepsilon > 0} (B - \bar{E}_{\lambda-\varepsilon}) \text{ open}$$

$\forall \lambda \neq 0 \forall \varepsilon > 0$. λ

$$E(x; g(x) > \alpha) = \sum_{\varepsilon > 0} \bar{E}_{\alpha+\varepsilon} \supset E(x; f(x) > \alpha)$$

もし \neq なら

$$g(x) \leq f(x)$$

ト+iv. A continuous function $h(x)$ が
 $h(x) \leq f(x)$

ト+トスル. $\varepsilon > 0$ = 対シ

$$\begin{aligned} E(x; h(x) > \alpha) &\supset E(x; h(x) \geq \alpha + \varepsilon) \\ &\supset E(x; f(x) > \alpha + \varepsilon) \end{aligned}$$

故 =

$$\begin{aligned} E(x; h(x) \geq \alpha + \varepsilon) &\supset \sum_{f(x)} E(x; f(x) > \alpha + \varepsilon) \\ &= E_{\alpha + \varepsilon} \end{aligned}$$

従々 \neq

$$E(x; h(x) \geq \alpha + \varepsilon) \supset \bar{E}_{\alpha+\varepsilon}$$

故 =

$$E(x; h(x) > \alpha) \supset \sum_{\varepsilon > 0} \bar{E}_{\alpha+\varepsilon} = E(x; g(x) > \alpha)$$

即ち $h(x) \leq g(x)$. 故 = $g(x) = g.l.b. f(x) + \eta$.