

Zbigniew Lipecki

On common extensions of two quasi-measures

In: Zdeněk Frolík and Vladimír Souček and Jiří Vinárek (eds.): Proceedings of the 13th Winter School on Abstract Analysis, Section of Analysis. Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Palermo, 1985. Rendiconti del Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Serie II, Supplemento No. 10. pp. [111]–112.

Persistent URL: <http://dml.cz/dmlcz/701867>

**Terms of use:**

© Circolo Matematico di Palermo, 1985

Institute of Mathematics of the Czech Academy of Sciences provides access to digitized documents strictly for personal use. Each copy of any part of this document must contain these *Terms of use*.



This document has been digitized, optimized for electronic delivery and stamped with digital signature within the project *DML-CZ: The Czech Digital Mathematics Library* <http://dml.cz>

# ON COMMON EXTENSIONS OF TWO QUASI-MEASURES

Zbigniew Lipecki

Let  $X$  be a set and let  $\mathcal{M}$  be an algebra of subsets of  $X$ . We denote by  $ba(\mathcal{M})$  the family of all real-valued quasi-measures, i.e., bounded additive set functions, on  $\mathcal{M}$ . Let  $\mathcal{N}$  be another algebra of subsets of  $X$  and denote by  $\mathcal{F}$  the algebra generated by  $\mathcal{M} \cup \mathcal{N}$ . We are concerned with the following problem (suggested by [1], [3] and [4]):

Given  $\mu \in ba(\mathcal{M})$  and  $\nu \in ba(\mathcal{N})$  such that  $\mu|_{\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N}} = \nu|_{\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N}}$ , when does there exist a common extension  $\varphi \in ba(\mathcal{F})$  of  $\mu$  and  $\nu$ ?

The answer is positive provided one of the following three

(1) Given two partitions  $\{M_1, \dots, M_m\} \subset \mathcal{M}$  and  $\{N_1, \dots, N_n\} \subset \mathcal{N}$  of  $X$  into non-empty sets, we have  $M_i \cap N_j \neq \emptyset$  both for a fixed  $i$  and  $j=1, \dots, n$  and for a fixed  $j$  and  $i=1, \dots, m$ .

(2)  $\mathcal{N}$  is finite.

(3)  $\nu$  is complete and has finite range.

The answer is negative if  $\mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{N} = \{\emptyset, X\}$  and there exist  $M_n \in \mathcal{M}$  and  $N_n \in \mathcal{N}$  such that  $\emptyset \neq M_1 \subset N_1 \subset M_2 \subset N_2 \subset \dots \neq X$ .

Condition (1) holds if  $\mathcal{M}$  and  $\mathcal{N}$  are independent in the sense of [3], p. 220, i.e.,  $M \cap N \neq \emptyset$  whenever  $M \in \mathcal{M}$  and  $N \in \mathcal{N}$  are non-empty. The sufficiency of (3) follows from that of (2) and [2], Proposition 1.

The proofs and other details will appear elsewhere.

## REFERENCES

- [1] GUY, D. L., "Common extensions of finitely additive measures", Portugal. Math. 20 (1961), 1-5.
- [2] LIPECKI, Z., "Conditional and simultaneous extensions of group-valued quasi-measures", Glas. Mat. 19 (39) (1984), 49-58.
- [3] MARCZEWSKI, E., "Measures in almost independent fields", Fund. Math. 38 (1951), 217-229.
- [4] PTÁK, V., "Simultaneous extensions of two functionals", Czechoslovak Math. J. 19 (94) (1969), 553-566.

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, POLISH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES  
WROCLAW BRANCH, KOPERNIKA 18, 51-617 WROCLAW, POLAND