

Marek Wójtowicz

A short proof on lifting of projection properties in Riesz spaces

Commentationes Mathematicae Universitatis Carolinae, Vol. 40 (1999), No. 2, 277--278

Persistent URL: <http://dml.cz/dmlcz/119083>

Terms of use:

© Charles University in Prague, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics, 1999

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



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

A short proof on lifting of projection properties in Riesz spaces

MAREK WÓJTOWICZ

Abstract. Let L be an Archimedean Riesz space with a weak order unit u . A sufficient condition under which Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -completeness of the principal ideal A_u can be lifted to L is given (Lemma). This yields a concise proof of two theorems of Luxemburg and Zaanen concerning projection properties of $C(X)$ -spaces. Similar results are obtained for the Riesz spaces $B_n(T)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, of all functions of the n th Baire class on a metric space T .

Keywords: Dedekind completeness, spaces of continuous functions, spaces of Baire functions

Classification: 46A40, 26A99, 46B30

The purpose of this note is to give a short and concise proof of the following result established by Luxemburg and Zaanen ([3, Theorems 43.2 and 43.3]).

Theorem. *Let $C(X)$ and $C_b(X)$, respectively, denote the Riesz spaces of all real continuous and continuous and bounded, respectively, functions on a topological space X . Then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (i) $C(X)$ has the [principal] projection property.
- (ii) $C(X)$ is Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -complete.
- (iii) $C_b(X)$ has the [principal] projection property.
- (iv) $C_b(X)$ is Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -complete.

As remarked in ([3, p. 283]), the only nontrivial implication is (iv) \Rightarrow (ii). Our proof replaces a large part of the direct argument in [3] by an appeal to a lemma (see below), inspired by the classical proof of the Tietze extension theorem ([1, p. 158], the unbounded case).

Let S be a nonempty set. In the rest of the paper L denotes a Riesz subspace of the Riesz space \mathbb{R}^S (pointwise ordering) containing the constant-one on S function e , and B_e denotes the set $\{f \in L : |f(s)| < 1, s \in S\}$. It is obvious that B_e is a (nonlinear) sublattice of A_e . The symbol \circ denotes composition of functions.

Lemma. *If there exists a strictly increasing and continuous function ϕ from \mathbb{R} onto $(-1, 1)$ such that both*

- (a) $\phi \circ f \in B_e$ for every $f \in L$, and
- (b) $\phi^{-1} \circ g \in L$ for every $g \in B_e$,

then L and B_e are order isomorphic as partially ordered sets. In particular, Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -completeness of A_e implies Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -completeness of L .

Examples. 1. If $L = C(X)$ then every strictly increasing, continuous and onto function $\phi : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (-1, 1)$ fulfills both (a) and (b), and the same holds for the Riesz spaces $B_n(T)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, of all functions $T \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of the n th class on a metric space T .

2. If L consists of all continuous and piecewise functions on $[0, 1]$, then ϕ must be piecewise linear to fulfil the condition (a).

PROOF OF LEMMA: By (a) and (b), L and B_e are order isomorphic as partially ordered sets (in the sense of the definition given in [3, p.186]) via the mapping $\hat{\phi}(f) = \phi \circ f$, $f \in L$. Since, by ([3, Definitions 1.1 and 23.1]), Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -completeness both is invariant under such isomorphisms and is hereditated from A_e by B_e , the result follows. \square

PROOF OF THEOREM (the nontrivial implication (iv) \Rightarrow (ii)): It follows by Lemma and Example 1. \square

Remark. Since bounded functions of the n th Baire class $B_n^b(T)$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, endowed with the sup-norm form AM-spaces with units ([2, Theorem 12.3.7]), the notions of the [principal] projection property and Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -completeness coincide (by Theorem). Moreover, Lemma and Example 1 prove that $B_n^b(T)$ and $B_n(T)$ are Dedekind $[\sigma]$ -complete simultaneously. These observations yield the result similar to that of Theorem when $C(X)$ is replaced by $B_n(T)$ and $C_b(X)$ by $B_n^b(T)$.

REFERENCES

- [1] Kuratowski K., *Introduction to Set Theory and Topology*, Polish Scientific Publishers, Warszawa, 1997.
- [2] Kuratowski K., Mostowski A., *Set Theory*, Polish Scientific Publishers, Warszawa, 1996.
- [3] Luxemburg W.A.J., Zaanen A.C., *Riesz Spaces I*, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1971.

INSTITUTE OF MATHEMATICS, PEDAGOGICAL UNIVERSITY, PL. SŁOWIAŃSKI 9,
65-069 ZIELONA GÓRA, POLAND

E-mail: marekw@omega.im.wsp.zgora.pl

(Received May 25, 1998)