Ján Jakubík

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Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, Vol. 51 (2001), No. 4, 889–896

Persistent URL: http://dml.cz/dmlcz/127693

Czechoslovak Mathematical Journal, 51 (126) (2001), 889–896

COMPLETE DISTRIBUTIVITY OF LATTICE ORDERED GROUPS AND OF VECTOR LATTICES

Ján Jakubík, Košice

(Received January 14, 1999)

Abstract. In this paper we investigate the possibility of a regular embedding of a lattice ordered group into a completely distributive vector lattice.

Keywords: lattice ordered group, vector lattice, complete distributivity, regular embedding

MSC 2000: 06F15

1. Introduction

We apply the notion of a vector lattice in the same sense as in Birkhoff [2] and Conrad [3]. In the monograph Luxemburg and Zaanen [11] vector lattices are called Riesz spaces. In Russian literature (cf., e.g., Vulikh [18], Kantorovich, Vulikh and Pinsker [9]) the term K-lineal is used.

Let G be an archimedean lattice ordered group. Lapellere and Valente [10] dealt with the possibility of embedding G into a complete vector lattice.

Pinsker [14] proved that if G is complete, then it can be embedded into a complete vector lattice; by applying the Dedekind completion we get that this result is valid for any archimedean lattice ordered group. A shorter and simpler proof of this fact was given by the author [5].

By applying the quoted theorem on the embedding and by using the well-known result on the representation of complete vector lattices (cf. Vulikh [18], Theorem V.4.2; for related results cf. also Maeda and Ogasavara [12] and Yosida [19]) we obtain a representation of archimedean lattice ordered groups by real functions admitting also the values $+\infty$ and $-\infty$ (this was pointed out already in [5]).

A direct proof concerning the representation of archimedean lattice ordered groups (without applying vector lattices) was given by Bernau [1].

Let α and β be cardinals. The notion of (α,β)-distributivity (and, in particular, of complete distributivity) for lattices, Boolean algebras and lattice ordered groups was investigated by several authors (cf., e.g., Pierce [13], Smith and Tarski [17], Redfield [15]).

Let G be an archimedean lattice ordered group. We denote by $S(G)$ the set of all singular elements of G. In the present paper we prove the following results:

(A) Assume that the set $S(G)$ is finite. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) G is completely distributive.

(ii) There exists a complete vector lattice V such that G is regularly embedded into V and V is completely distributive.

(B) Let α and β be infinite cardinals. Assume that the set $S(G)$ is finite and that $\operatorname{card}[0,g] \leqslant \beta$ for each $0 < g \in G$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) G is (α,β)-distributive.

(ii) There exists a complete vector lattice V such that G is regularly embedded into V and V is (α,β)-distributive.

2. Preliminaries

For lattice ordered groups we apply the notation and terminology as in [2] and [3].

Let G be a lattice ordered group and let α,β be nonzero cardinals. G is called (α,β)-distributive if, whenever $(g_{ij})_{i\in I, j\in J}$ is an indexed system of elements of G with $\operatorname{card} I \leqslant \alpha$, $\operatorname{card} J \leqslant \beta$ then the relation

$$\bigwedge_{i\in I}\bigvee_{j\in J} g_{ij} = \bigvee_{f\in J^I}\bigwedge_{i\in I} g_{i\varphi(i)}$$

is valid provided the indicated joins and intersections exist.

G is completely distributive if it is (α,β)-distributive for any nonzero cardinals α and β.

Assume that G is an ℓ-subgroup of a lattice ordered group H such that

(i) whenever $(g_i)_{i\in I}$ is an indexed system of elements of G and $\bigvee\limits_{i\in I} g_i = g$ is valid in G, then g is the supremum of $(g_i)_{i\in I}$ in H as well;

(ii) the condition dual to (i) is satisfied.

Then we say that G is regularly embedded into H.

We remark that the term ‘regular embedding’ is used in an analogous way for Boolean algebras by Sikorski [16].

An element $0 < s \in G$ is called singular if the interval $[0, s]$ of G is a Boolean algebra (or, equivalently: if $x \wedge (s - x) = 0$ for each $x \in [0, s]$). (Cf. Conrad [3].)

Let $S(G)$ be as in Section 1. If $x, y \in G$, $0 < x \leqslant y$ and if $y \in S(G)$, then $x \in S(G)$. We denote by $A(G)$ the set of all atoms of the lattice G^+. Each element of $A(G)$ belongs to $S(G)$. If $S(G)$ is finite, then for each $0 < s \in S(G)$ there exists $a \in A(G)$ with $a \leqslant s$.

In what follows we assume that G is an archimedean lattice ordered group.

Let us consider expressions of the form x/n, where $x \in G$ and n is a positive integer. For x/n and y/m we put $x/n \leqslant y/m$ if $mx \leqslant ny$; if $mx = ny$, then we set $x/n = y/m$. Let G^d be the set of all such expressions (under the mentioned equality); then $\leqslant$ is a partial order on G^d. We define the operation $+$ in G^d by the usual rule

$$\frac{x}{n} + \frac{y}{m} = \frac{mx + ny}{nm}.$$

Then G^d turns out to be a divisible archimedean lattice ordered group. We identify the element $x/1$ with x. Under this identification, G is regularly embedded into G^d; cf., e.g., [5]. (We correct a mistake in [5]: on p. 268 it should be "integrally closed partially ordered group" instead of "abelian partially ordered group".)

G^d is called the divisible hull of G.

The above mentioned embedding of G into G^d is regular. In fact, if $\bigvee_{i \in I} g_i = g$ is valid in G and if $h \in G$, $g_i \leqslant h/n < g$ for each $i \in I$, then $ng_i \leqslant h < ng$ for each $i \in I$; but $\bigvee_{i \in I} ng_i = ng$, and so we arrive at a contradiction. For $\bigwedge_{i \in I} g_i$ we proceed analogously.

2.1. Theorem (cf. [3], [4]). *There exists a complete lattice ordered group G^D with the following properties:*

1) *G is regularly embedded into G^D;*
2) *if $h \in G^D$, then $h = \bigvee\{g \in G\colon\ g \leqslant h\}$;*
3) *if H is any complete lattice ordered group with the properties* 1) *and* 2)*, then there exists a unique isomorphism σ of G^D onto H such that $g\sigma = g$ for all $g \in G$;*
4) *if G contains no singular elements then G^D is a vector lattice;*
5) *if G is dense in a complete lattice ordered group H then G^D is the ℓ-ideal of H generated by G.*

G^D is called the Dedekind completion of G.

It is obvious that G^d has no singular elements; hence in view of 2.1, G^{dD} is a vector lattice and G is regularly embedded into G^{dD}. Thus we obtain as a corollary the main result of [10] (Theorem 2.1) saying that for each archimedean lattice ordered group G there exists a complete vector lattice V such that G is regularly embedded into V.

3. Direct product decompositions

Let G be as above. For $X \subseteq G$ we put

$$X^\delta = \{g \in G\colon\ |g| \wedge |x| = 0 \quad \text{for each } x \in X\};$$

X^δ is called the polar of G corresponding to the subset X. Each polar is a convex ℓ-subgroup of G.

The direct product of lattice ordered groups is defined in the usual way. For the direct product of lattice ordered groups $G_1, G_2, \ldots, G_n$ we apply the notation $G_1 \times G_2 \times \ldots \times G_n$.

The following result is well-known.

3.1. Lemma. *Let A be a convex ℓ-subgroup of G. Then A is a direct factor of G if and only if for each $0 \leqslant x \in G$ there exists $x^1 \in A$ such that*

$$x^1 = \bigvee\{t \in A^+\colon\ t \leqslant x\}.$$

If this condition is satisfied, then we have a direct product decomposition

$$G = A \times A^\delta$$

and x^1 is the component of the element x in the direct factor A; further, $A = A^{\delta\delta}$.

3.2. Lemma. *Assume that we have a direct product decomposition*

$$G = A \times B. \tag{1}$$

Then $G^d = A^d \times B^d$.

Proof. a) It is obvious that A^d is a subgroup of the group G^d. We consider the partial order on A^d which is inherited from G^d. Let $x/m \in A^d$. Put $y = x \vee 0$, $z = x \wedge 0$. Then $y, z \in A$, hence $y/n, z/n \in A^d$. We have

$$\frac{z}{n} \leqslant 0 \leqslant \frac{y}{n}, \quad \frac{z}{n} \leqslant \frac{x}{n} \leqslant \frac{y}{n}.$$

Therefore A^d is a directed group.

b) Let $x \in A$, $g \in G$, and $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$. Assume that

$$0 \leqslant \frac{g}{m} \leqslant \frac{x}{n}.$$

Then $0 \leqslant g$, $0 \leqslant x$ and

$$g \leqslant m\frac{x}{n} \leqslant mx,$$

whence $g \in A$ and $\frac{g}{m} \in A^d$. This yields that A^d is a convex subgroup of G^d.

c) From a) and b) we infer that A^d is a convex ℓ-subgroup of G^d.

d) Let $0 \leqslant x/n \in G^d$. Hence $0 \leqslant x$. In view of 3.1 there exists $x_1 \in G^+$ such that x_1 is the largest element of the set $\{a \in A^+ \colon a \leqslant x\}$.

We have $0 \leqslant x_1/n \leqslant x/n$, $x_1/n \in A^d$. Let $0 \leqslant y/m \in A^d$, $y/m \leqslant x/n$. Hence $0 \leqslant y$ and

$$ny \leqslant mx. \tag{2}$$

Thus $0 \leqslant ny \in A$.

For each $t \in G$ we denote by $t(A)$ the component of t in the direct factor A. Thus $x(A) = x_1$ and $y(A) = y$. Therefore in view of (2) we obtain

$$ny(A) = (ny)(A) \leqslant (mx)(A) = mx(A),$$
$$ny \leqslant mx_1, \quad \frac{y}{m} \leqslant \frac{x_1}{n}.$$

According to 3.1 we conclude that A^d is a direct factor of G^d. Analogously, B^d is a direct factor of G^d.

e) For $Z \subseteq G^d$ we put

$$Z^{\delta_1} = \{h \in G^d \colon |h| \wedge |z| = 0 \quad \text{for each } z \in Z\}.$$

Let $0 \leqslant x/n \in A^d$, $0 \leqslant y/m \in B^d$. Then $0 \leqslant x \in A$, $0 \leqslant y \in B$, whence $x \wedge y = 0$. Since $x/n \leqslant x$, $y/m \leqslant y$, we get

$$\frac{x}{n} \wedge \frac{y}{m} = 0.$$

This yields that $B^d \subseteq (A^\delta)^{\delta_1}$.

Let $0 \leqslant y/m \in (A^d)^{\delta_1}$. The polar $(A^d)^{\delta_1}$ of G^d is an ℓ-subgroup of G^d, hence

$$y = m\frac{y}{m} \in (A^d)^{\delta_1}.$$

Let $0 < x \in A$. Then $x \in A^d$, thus $x \wedge y = 0$. We obtain $y \in A^\delta$, therefore $y \in B$ and $y/m \in B^d$. Summarizing, $B^d = (A^d)^{\delta_1}$. Thus $G^d = A^d \times B^d$. $\square$

3.3. Proposition (cf. [11]). *Let* (1) *be valid. Then* $G^D = A^D \times B^D$.

3.4. Lemma. *Suppose that the set* $S(G)$ *is finite. Let* A *be the convex* ℓ*-subgroup of* G *which is generated by* $S(G)$. *Then*

(i) A *is a direct product of a finite number of linearly ordered groups;*

(ii) $G = A \times A^\delta$.

P r o o f. If $S(G) = \emptyset$, then the assertion is trivial. Suppose that $S(G)$ is nonempty, $S(G) = \{y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n\}$. In this case the set $A(G)$ is also nonempty, $A(G) = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$, $n \leqslant m$.

In view of [6], for each $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ there exists a linearly ordered group A_i such that

(i_1) A_i is a convex ℓ-subgroup of G which is generated by x_i,

(ii_1) $G = A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_n \times B$, where $B = \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}^\delta$.

It is clear that $A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_n$ is the convex ℓ-subgroup of G which is generated by $S(G)$ and that $B = (A_1 \times A_2 \times \ldots \times A_n)^\delta$. □

4. Proofs of (A) and (B)

The following lemma is easy to verify, the proof will be omitted.

4.1. Lemma. *Let* X *be an archimedean linearly ordered group. Then both* X^δ *and* X^D *are linearly ordered.*

It is well-known that each linearly ordered group is completely distributive. Hence each direct product of linearly ordered groups is completely distributive as well.

Let G be as above.

4.2. Proposition. *If* G *is completely distributive, then* G^D *is completely distributive as well.*

P r o o f. This is a consequence of Theorem 2.2 in [8]. □

P r o o f o f (A). Let G be an archimedean lattice ordered group such that the set $S(G)$ is finite.

a) The implication (ii) $\Rightarrow$ (i) is obviously valid.

b) Assume that the condition (i) is satisfied.

First suppose that the set $S(G)$ is empty. Then in view of 2.1, G^D is a vector lattice. Also, G is regularly embedded into G^D. Moreover, in view of 4.2, G^D is completely distributive. Thus (ii) holds.

Now suppose that $S(G) \neq \emptyset$. Hence $A(G)$ is nonempty and finite. Let us apply the same notation as in the proof of 3.4. Put $A_i^D = A_{i1}$ $(i = 1, 2, \ldots, n)$, $B^0 = B_1$. In view of 3.3 we have

$$G^D = A_{11} \times A_{21} \times \ldots \times A_{n1} \times B_1.$$

According to 4.1 and 4.2, G^D is completely distributive. Next, G is regularly embedded into G^D.

We set $A_{i1}^d = A_{i2}$ $(i = 1, 2, \ldots, n)$. Hence in view of 4.1, all A_{i2} are linearly ordered groups. Since B_1 is a vector lattice, we have $B_1^d = B_1$. Then Lemma 3.2 yields

$$G^{Dd} = A_{12} \times A_{22} \times \ldots \times A_{n2} \times B_1.$$

Further, G^{Dd} is completely distributive and G is regularly embedded into G^{Dd}.

Since G^{Dd} is divisible, in view of 2.1 we obtain that $V = G^{DdD}$ is a complete vector lattice. G is regularly embedded into V. According to 3.3,

$$V = A_{12}^D \times A_{22}^D \times \ldots \times A_{n2}^D \times B_1$$

since $B^D = B_1$. By 4.1, V is completely distributive. □

Now let α and β be infinite cardinals. Consider the following condition for a lattice ordered group X:

(c(β)) If $0 < x \in X$, then $\operatorname{card}[0, x] \leqslant \beta$.

4.3. Lemma. *Let X be an archimedean lattice ordered group satisfying the condition* c(β). *Then X^d satisfies this condition as well.*

Proof. This is an immediate consequence of the construction of X^d (cf. Section 2). □

4.4. Proposition. *Let X be an archimedean lattice ordered group. Assume that X is (α, β)-distributive and satisfies the condition* c(β). *Then X^D is (α, β)-distributive.*

Proof. This is a particular case of Theorem 2.2 in [8]. □

Proof of (B).

We proceed analogously as in the proof of (A) and apply the same notation. Clearly (ii) ⇒ (i). Suppose that (i) holds.

If $S(G) = \emptyset$, then it suffices to put $V = G^D$ and apply 4.4.

Let $S(G) \neq \emptyset$. Then B satisfies the condition c(β) and is (α, β)-distributive. Hence according to 4.4, B_1 is (α, β)-distributive.

Let V be as in the proof of (A). Thus V is a complete vector lattice, it is (α, β)-distributive and G is regularly embedded into V. Therefore (ii) holds. □

We remark that (B) could be applied for establishing a new version of the proof of (A).

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Author's address: Matematický ústav SAV, Grešákova 6, 040 01 Košice, Slovakia, e-mail: `musavke@mail.saske.sk`.