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FOURTH WINTER SCHOOL (1976)

AN EXAMPLE OF J.W. ROBERTS OF A CONVEX COMPACT SUBSET IN A LINEAR METRIC SPACE WITH NO EXTREME POINTS

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## P. MANKIEWICZ

Very recently J.W. Roberts has constructed a convex compact subset K of a linear metric space (X,d) (obviously, non-locally convex) with no extreme points. This answers a well known problem of an existence of such a set (cf. for example the book of R.R. Phelps "Lectures on Choquet theory"). The construction of the author can be summarized in the following way:

Let E be the linear space of all real-valued step functions defined on the unit interval of the form  $f = \sum a_i \eta_{[\alpha_i, \beta_i]}$  where  $\alpha_i$ ,  $\beta_i$  are binary rational numbers. In the space E consider the set

 $C = \{f \in E: f \ge 0, \int f dt \le 1\}$ .

Using some delicate finite dimensional arguments, one can prove (the proof is relatively complicated) that there exists a line ar metric d on E such that if X and  $\tilde{C}$  are the completions of E and C (respectively) in the metric d then  $\tilde{C}$  is a convex compact cone in X with only one extreme point (namely - the origin).

To obtain the desired example it suffices to define  $\mathbf{K} = \widetilde{\mathbf{C}} - \widetilde{\mathbf{C}} \ .$