In a complete lattice it is possible to define a notion of convergence (for arbitrary nets) known as order convergence (\(o\)-convergence); for definitions see [1, p. 59] and [3, p. 65]. As a general rule \(o\)-convergence is not a topological convergence; i.e., the lattice cannot be topologized so that nets \(o\)-converge if and only if they converge with respect to the topology [2]. It is of interest to know when these two types of convergence coincide. A number of questions could be posed here, but we shall deal only with the question of when a topological space can be suitably embedded in a complete lattice. To make this statement more precise we shall give the following definition.

**Definition.** A topological space is said to be an \(O\)-space if it is homeomorphic to a subset \(\Omega_0\) of a complete lattice \(\Omega\) and if every net in \(\Omega_0\) converges (with respect to the topology for \(\Omega_0\)) to a limit in \(\Omega_0\) if and only if it \(o\)-converges to this limit. For example, every completely regular Hausdorff space is an \(O\)-space because it is homeomorphic to a subset of the direct product of unit intervals and if this direct product is partially ordered componentwise, then it becomes a complete lattice in which \(o\)-convergence is the same as convergence with respect to the product topology. In this paper we prove the following theorem.

**Theorem.** A topological space is an \(O\)-space if and only if it is a regular Hausdorff space.

**Proof.** If \(X\) is an \(O\)-space, then it is homeomorphic to a subset \(\Omega_0\) of a complete lattice \(\Omega\), where the topology for \(\Omega_0\) has the properties stated in the above definition. Hence, we only need to show that \(\Omega_0\) is a regular Hausdorff space. Since limits with respect to \(o\)-convergence are unique, \(\Omega_0\) is a Hausdorff space. For each nonempty open subset \(U\) of \(\Omega_0\) define \(f(U) = \sup \{\sigma: \sigma \in U\}\) and \(g(U) = \inf \{\sigma: \sigma \in U\}\). Then define \(S(U) = \{\tau: \tau \in \Omega_0\) and \(g(U) \preceq \tau \leq f(U)\}\). Since \(\Omega_0\) is an \(O\)-space, \(S(U)\) is closed. It is clear that \(U \subseteq S(U)\).

Now let \(\sigma_0 \in \Omega_0\) be any point. We now define the directed set \(D\) to be the collection of all pairs \((U, \sigma)\), where \(U \subseteq \Omega_0\) is an open neighborhood of \(\sigma_0\) and \(\sigma \subseteq U\). The binary relation \(\prec\) is defined as follows: \((U_1, \sigma_1) \prec (U_2, \sigma_2)\) iff \(U_2 \subseteq U_1\). We will now construct a net in \(\Omega_0\) as

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follows: for each \( n = (U, \sigma) \in D \) define \( \mu_n = \sigma \). It is clear that the net \( \{ \mu_n : n \in D \} \) converges to \( \sigma_0 \) with respect to the topology for \( \Omega_0 \), hence, it must also \( \sigma \)-converge to \( \sigma_0 \). From the definition of \( \sigma \)-convergence we see that \( \inf \{ f(U) : U \in N(\sigma_0) \} = \sigma_0 = \sup \{ g(U) : U \in N(\sigma_0) \} \), where \( N(\sigma_0) \) denotes the collection of all open neighborhoods \( U \subset \Omega_0 \) of \( \sigma_0 \).

We will use this latter fact to show by contradiction that \( \Omega_0 \) is regular. If \( \Omega_0 \) is not regular then there exists a point \( \sigma_0 \in \Omega_0 \) and an open neighborhood \( V_0 \subset \Omega_0 \) of \( \sigma_0 \) such that for every open neighborhood \( U \) of \( \sigma_0 \) we have \( S(U) \cap V_0' \neq \emptyset \). (\( V_0' \) denotes the complement of \( V_0 \).) Therefore, for each \( U \in N(\sigma_0) \) one may select \( h(U) \in S(U) \cap V_0' \). Now \( \{ h(U) : U \in N(\sigma_0) \} \) is a net and since \( g(U) \leq h(U) \leq f(U) \) for all \( U \in N(\sigma_0) \), this net must \( \sigma \)-converge to \( \sigma_0 \) (recall the results of the previous paragraph). But since \( h(U) \in V_0' \) for all \( U \in N(\sigma_0) \), this net cannot converge to \( \sigma_0 \) with respect to the topology for \( \Omega_0 \). This contradicts the fact that \( \Omega_0 \) is an \( O \)-space; hence, \( \Omega_0 \) must be regular. This completes the proof that every \( O \)-space is a regular Hausdorff space.

Now assume that \( X \) is a regular Hausdorff space. We may assume that \( X \) contains infinitely many points, otherwise all is trivial. Let \( \sigma \) be the collection of all closed subsets of \( X \) which contain at least two points. Now define three sets \( \Omega_- \), \( \Omega_0 \), and \( \Omega_+ \) as follows: \( \Omega_- \) and \( \Omega_+ \) are sets of ordered pairs of the form \((-1, E)\) and \((+1, E)\), respectively, where \( E \in \sigma \); \( \Omega_0 \) is the set of ordered pairs of the form \((0, x)\), where \( x \in X \). Then define \( \Omega = \Omega_- \cup \Omega_0 \cup \Omega_+ \). The set \( \Omega \) is partially ordered as follows:

\[
\begin{align*}
(-1, E) &\leq (-1, F) \quad \text{iff} \quad F \subset E, \\
(-1, E) &\leq (0, x) \quad \text{iff} \quad x \in E, \\
(-1, E) &\leq (+1, F) \quad \text{iff} \quad E \cap F \neq \emptyset, \\
(0, x) &\leq (0, y) \quad \text{iff} \quad x = y, \\
(0, x) &\leq (+1, E) \quad \text{iff} \quad x \in E, \\
(+1, E) &\leq (+1, F) \quad \text{iff} \quad E \subset F.
\end{align*}
\]

It is easily shown that \( \leq \) is indeed a partial ordering. It is clear that \((-1, X)\) and \((+1, X)\) are the smallest and largest elements, respectively, in \( \Omega \).

In general, \( \Omega \) is not a lattice, but it can be embedded in a complete lattice \( \bar{\Omega} \) (the MacNeille completion); see \([1, p. 58]\). By the embedding, we can regard \( \Omega \) as a subset of \( \bar{\Omega} \). Hence, \( \Omega_0 \) can be regarded as a subset of \( \bar{\Omega} \). We shall topologize \( \Omega_0 \) so that it is homeomorphic to \( X \); this can be done directly since there is a natural one-to-one correspondence between \( X \) and \( \Omega_0 \).
We will now show that a net in $\Omega_0$ converges with respect to the topology for $\Omega_0$ if and only if it $\sigma$-converges. Let $\{\sigma_n: n \in D\}$ be a net in $\Omega_0$ which converges to $\sigma$ with respect to the topology for $\Omega_0$. Since $\Omega_0$ is a regular Hausdorff space, the collection $N(\sigma)$ of closed neighborhoods of $\sigma$ is a base for the neighborhood system at $\sigma$. Now if the singleton $\{\sigma\}$ is open, then there exists $k \in D$ such that $\sigma_n = \sigma$ for all $n > k$; hence, the net $\sigma$-converges to $\sigma$. On the other hand, if the singleton $\{\sigma\}$ is not open, then (putting $\sigma = (0, x)$) we have $\inf \{(+1, E): E \subseteq N(x)\} = \sup \{(-1, E): E \subseteq N(x)\} = (0, x) = \sigma$, where $N(x)$ is the collection of closed neighborhoods of $x \in X$. Hence, for each $E \subseteq N(x)$ there exists $k \in D$ such that $(-1, E) \subseteq \sigma_n \subseteq (+1, E)$ for all $n > k$. Therefore, the net $\sigma$-converges to $\sigma$.

Now let $\{\sigma_n: n \in D\}$ be a net in $\Omega_0$ which does not converge to $\sigma$ with respect to the topology for $\Omega_0$. Hence, there must exist a set $E \in \mathfrak{F}$ which does not contain $x$, where $(0, x) = \sigma$, such that $x_n \in E$ co-finally ($\sigma_n = (0, x_n)$). Hence, $\tau_k = \inf \{\sigma_n: n > k\} \leq (+1, E)$ for all $k \in D$. Therefore, $\sup \{\tau_k: k \in D\} \leq (+1, E)$ which means that $\sup \{\tau_k: k \in D\} \neq \sigma$ (recall the definition of the partial order in $\Omega$ and the fact that $x$ does not belong to $E$). This in turn means that the net does not $\sigma$-converge to $\sigma$. Q.E.D.

References