

EXTREME FUNCTIONALS ON AN UPPER SEMICONTINUOUS FUNCTION SPACE

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ABSTRACT. A representation theorem is given for the extreme points of the dual ball of a vector valued function space X with upper semicontinuous norm defined on a compact Hausdorff space Ω . This generalizes the Arens-Kelley theorem which is the case $X=C(\Omega)$.

One of the most powerful tools in the abstract geometric description of Banach spaces X which are given by concrete representations is knowing explicitly what the extreme points of the unit ball in X^* are. The prototype theorem of this type is the theorem of Arens-Kelley to the effect that if $X=C(\Omega)$, Ω compact Hausdorff, the extreme points of its dual ball are exactly the evaluations at points of Ω up to multiplication by scalars of absolute value 1. The purpose of this note is to generalize this result in two directions: (1) replace continuity of the functions by upper semicontinuity of their absolute values, and (2) allow the functions to be vector valued. See Theorem 1 below. The significance of these particular hypotheses is to be found in [1]. Briefly, they make the theorem applicable to arbitrary Banach spaces, viewed from the uniform norm point of view. One of us (Roy) will exploit this generality elsewhere along the lines already indicated. Our second theorem is an application of Theorem 1 to quotient modules to show how our method can be used to obtain a related result announced by W. J. Ströbele [3].

Let Ω be a compact Hausdorff space, and for each $t \in \Omega$ let X_t be a normed linear space. We are interested in linear spaces X of functions x defined on Ω with $x(t) \in X_t$ for each t , and satisfying at least the first, and usually both of the following:

(i) (*Upper semicontinuity*) For each $x \in X$ the norm function $t \mapsto \|x(t)\|$ (norm in X_t) is upper semicontinuous.

(ii) (*Module property*) For $x \in X$ and $f \in C(\Omega)$ the function fx defined by multiplication ($fx(t) = f(t)x(t)$ for all t) belongs to X .

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Of course (i) makes the functions in X bounded, and X becomes a normed space with the uniform norm: $\|x\| = \sup_t \|x(t)\|$. For convenience we assume that $X_t = \{x(t) : x \in X\}$ for each t . Denote by B the unit ball in X^* and by E the set of extreme points of B . Analogous notations apply with the subscript t throughout. For $t \in \Omega$ and $q \in X_t^*$ define the "evaluation functional" $e_t q \in X^*$ by $e_t q(x) = q(x(t))$. Then $e_t : X_t^* \rightarrow X^*$ is an injective linear map of norm ≤ 1 .

THEOREM 1. (a) *If X satisfies (i), then*

$$E \subset \bigcup \{e_t(E_t) : t \in \Omega\}.$$

(b) *If X satisfies (i) and (ii), then*

$$E = \bigcup \{e_t(E_t) : t \in \Omega, X_t \neq \{0\}\}.$$

The proof generalizes a proof of the Arens-Kelley theorem as given, for example, in [2, p. 441]. Let $Q = \bigcup \{e_t(B_t) : t \in \Omega\}$.

LEMMA 1. *Q is weak* closed.*

PROOF. Suppose $p \in X^*$ is the weak* limit of a net $\{p_\alpha\} = \{e_{t_\alpha} q_\alpha\}$ in Q , where $t_\alpha \in \Omega$, $q_\alpha \in B_{t_\alpha}$. Since Ω is compact we may assume that t_α converges to some $t \in \Omega$. Then for any $x \in X$ we obtain from (i) the inequality

$$\begin{aligned} |p(x)| &= \lim |p_\alpha(x)| = \lim |q_\alpha(x(t_\alpha))| \\ &\leq \limsup \|q_\alpha\| \cdot \|x(t_\alpha)\| \leq \|x(t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

In particular if $x(t) = 0$ it follows that $p(x) = 0$. Thus a linear functional q is well defined on X_t by $q(x(t)) = p(x)$. The above inequality then shows that q is bounded, in fact that $q \in B_t$. Since clearly $p = e_t q$, we have $p \in Q$ and the lemma is proved.

LEMMA 2. $\text{cl co } Q = B$.

PROOF. We mean on the left the weak* closed convex hull of Q . Since $Q \subset B$ and B is convex and weak* compact, the inclusion $\text{cl co } Q \subset B$ is clear. Conversely, observe that the polar of Q in X is contained in the unit ball, that is, $Q^\circ \subset B^\circ$. Also, since $\text{cl co } Q$ is balanced (because Q is), we have $Q^{\circ\circ} = \text{cl co } Q$ [4, Theorem 1, p. 238]. Therefore $\text{cl co } Q = Q^{\circ\circ} \supset B^{\circ\circ} = B$.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1 (a). According to Lemmas 1 and 2, [2, Lemma 5, p. 440] applies and shows that $E \subset Q$. Thus any $p \in E$ is of the form $p = e_t q$ for some $t \in \Omega$, $q \in B_t$. But then q must be an extreme point of B_t because p is an extreme point of B and $e_t : B_t \rightarrow B$ is linear and injective.

For part (b) of the theorem, define the set of functionals with support

$\{t\}$ ($t \in \Omega$) as follows:

$$A_t = \{p \in X^* : x \in X \text{ and } x(t) = 0 \text{ imply } p(x) = 0\}.$$

LEMMA 3. e_t is an isometry of X_t^* onto A_t .

PROOF. Clearly e_t maps X_t^* into A_t . We construct its inverse a_t as follows. For $p \in A_t$, a linear functional $a_t p$ on X_t is well defined by $a_t p(x(t)) = p(x)$ for $x \in X$. To show that $a_t p$ is bounded and to estimate its norm, let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. For an element $x \in X$ such that $x(t) \neq 0$, by the upper semicontinuity of the norm there is a neighborhood U of t such that $\|x(s)\| \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\|x(t)\|$ for $s \in U$. Let $f \in C(\Omega)$ satisfy $|f| \leq 1$, $f(t) = 1$, $f = 0$ outside U . Then $fx \in X$, $\|fx\| \leq (1 + \varepsilon)\|x(t)\|$ and

$$\begin{aligned} |a_t p(x(t))| &= |a_t p(fx(t))| = |p(fx)| \\ &\leq \|p\| \cdot \|fx\| \leq (1 + \varepsilon) \|p\| \cdot \|x(t)\|. \end{aligned}$$

This shows that $a_t p \in X_t^*$ and $a_t: A_t \rightarrow X_t^*$ has norm ≤ 1 . Since a_t and e_t are clearly inverses of each other, and both are of norm ≤ 1 , they are isometries.

PROOF OF THEOREM 1 (b). It remains to show $e_t(E_t) \subset E$ for $t \in \Omega$, $X_t \neq \{0\}$. Suppose to the contrary that $p = e_t q$ where $q \in E_t$, $X_t \neq \{0\}$, and $p \notin E$. Then $p = (p_1 + p_2)/2$ where $p_1, p_2 \in B$ and $p_1 \neq p_2$. If we can prove $p_1, p_2 \in A_t$, then by Lemma 3 we shall have a contradiction. To this end, let $x \in X$ with $x(t) = 0$, and let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given. By the upper semicontinuity of the norm of x there is a neighborhood U of t such that $\|x(s)\| < \varepsilon$ for $s \in U$. Find $f \in C(\Omega)$ satisfying $|f| \leq 1$, $f(t) = 1$, and $f = 0$ outside U . Also, from the fact that $\|q\| = 1$ find $y \in X$ so that $\|y\| \leq 1$ and $q(y(t))$ is real and $> 1 - \varepsilon$. Set $z = fy$. Then $q(z(t)) = q(y(t)) > 1 - \varepsilon$ and $\|z\| \leq 1$. Moreover, since z is 0 outside U and $\|x(s)\| \leq \varepsilon$ for s in U , we have $\|x + z\| \leq 1 + \varepsilon$. Now $|p_1(z)| \leq \|p_1\| \cdot \|z\| \leq 1$, and similarly $|p_2(z)| \leq 1$. Thus $p_1(z)$ and $p_2(z)$ are complex numbers in the unit disk whose midpoint $p(z)$ is real and $> 1 - \varepsilon$. Therefore

$$|p_1(z) - p_2(z)| < 2\sqrt{1 - (1 - \varepsilon)^2} < 2\sqrt{2\varepsilon}.$$

The same argument applied to $x + z$ in place of z (with the disk slightly enlarged) gives

$$|p_1(x + z) - p_2(x + z)| < 4\sqrt{\varepsilon}.$$

Combining these gives $|p_1(x) - p_2(x)| < 8\sqrt{\varepsilon}$, whence $p_1(x) - p_2(x) = 0$. Thus $p_1 - p_2 \in A_t$. Since also $(p_1 + p_2)/2 = p \in A_t$, we have $p_1, p_2 \in A_t$ as required, completing the proof of Theorem 1.

In Theorem 2 we assume that X is a function space on Ω satisfying both (i) and (ii) and that $Y \subset X$ is a subspace, not necessarily closed, which is a $C(\Omega)$ -submodule, that is, Y is invariant under the action of

$C(\Omega)$ by multiplication. To avoid triviality assume $\bar{Y} \neq X$, and let $Y^\perp = \{p \in X^* : p(y) = 0 \text{ for all } y \in Y\}$. Then X/\bar{Y} becomes a normed linear space in the usual way, and $(X/\bar{Y})^*$ can be identified isometrically with Y^\perp , the dual unit ball being $Y^\perp \cap B$.

For $t \in \Omega$ define $Y_t = \{y(t) : y \in Y\}$. The above notations are repeated with the subscript t , giving an isometry of $(X_t/\bar{Y}_t)^*$ with Y_t^\perp , the unit ball here being $Y_t^\perp \cap B_t$. For any set S we write $\text{Ext}(S)$ for the set of extreme points of S .

THEOREM 2. $\text{Ext}(Y^\perp \cap B) = \bigcup \{e_t(\text{Ext}(Y_t^\perp \cap B_t)) : t \in \Omega, \bar{Y}_t \neq X_t\}$.

The proof will be an application of Theorem 1. To make Theorem 1 applicable we need to construe X/\bar{Y} as a function space on Ω satisfying (i) and (ii) with X_t/\bar{Y}_t as component space at $t \in \Omega$. The key to this is the following lemma.

LEMMA 4. *Let $x \in X$. Then*

$$\inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\| = \sup_{t \in \Omega} \inf_{y \in Y} \|x(t) - y(t)\|.$$

PROOF. Let the right member of this equation be called d . Since for $t \in \Omega$ and $y \in Y$, $\|x(t) - y(t)\| = \|(x - y)(t)\| \leq \|x - y\|$, we obtain by taking infimum over $y \in Y$ and then supremum over $t \in \Omega$ that $d \leq \inf_{y \in Y} \|x - y\|$.

For the converse inequality let $\varepsilon > 0$ be given, and for each $t \in \Omega$ choose $y_t \in Y$ so that $\|x(t) - y_t(t)\| < d + \varepsilon$. Then since $s \mapsto \|x(s) - y_t(s)\|$ is upper semicontinuous we can find for each t an open neighborhood U_t of t such that $\|x(s) - y_t(s)\| < d + \varepsilon$ for all $s \in U_t$. Let $\{U_1, \dots, U_n\}$ be a finite covering of Ω by such neighborhoods. Let the corresponding points t be t_1, \dots, t_n and let $y_i = y_{t_i}$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$). Let $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\}$ be a continuous partition of 1 subordinate to the covering $\{U_1, \dots, U_n\}$ and set $y = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i y_i$. Then $y \in Y$, and for each $t \in \Omega$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \|x(t) - y(t)\| &= \left\| \sum f_i(t) [x(t) - y_i(t)] \right\| \\ &\leq \sum_{t \in U_i} f_i(t) \|x(t) - y_i(t)\| < d + \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Taking supremum over $t \in \Omega$ gives $\|x - y\| \leq d + \varepsilon$, and, ε being arbitrary, the lemma is proved.

PROOF OF THEOREM 2. For each $x \in X$ define a function \tilde{x} on Ω by $\tilde{x}(t) = x(t) + \bar{Y}_t$ (an element of X_t/\bar{Y}_t). Let \tilde{X} be the function space $\{\tilde{x} : x \in X\}$ with the uniform norm: $\|\tilde{x}\| = \sup_t \|\tilde{x}(t)\| = d$ of Lemma 4. According to Lemma 4 (with $d = 0$) $\tilde{x}(t) = 0$ if and only if $x \in \bar{Y}$, so that $x + \bar{Y} \leftrightarrow \tilde{x}$ is an isomorphism of X/\bar{Y} with \tilde{X} . Lemma 4 states that this isomorphism is in fact an isometry. With the identifications $(X/\bar{Y})^* = Y^\perp$ and $(X_t/\bar{Y}_t)^* = Y_t^\perp$, Theorem 2 follows from Theorem 1 as soon as we

show that \tilde{X} satisfies (i) and (ii). To verify (i) note that for $x \in X$

$$\|\tilde{x}(t)\| = \inf_{y \in Y} \|x(t) - y(t)\|.$$

Since for each $y \in Y$, $t \mapsto \|x(t) - y(t)\|$ is upper semicontinuous, it follows that $t \mapsto \|\tilde{x}(t)\|$ is also. Finally, (ii) is immediate from the identity $(fx)^\sim(t) = f(t)\tilde{x}(t)$ which holds for $f \in C(\Omega)$, $x \in X$, $t \in \Omega$. Theorem 2 is proved.

The following special case of Theorem 2 was announced (in part) by W. J. Ströbele [3]. Let T be locally compact Hausdorff, $S \subset T$ a nonempty subset. Let N be a normed linear space, and $M \subset N$ a linear subspace, not necessarily closed. Let $X = C_0(T, N)$ be the normed space (with the uniform norm) of all continuous functions on T to N which vanish at infinity, and let $Y = \{x \in X : x(S) \subset M\}$. For $q \in N^*$ and $t \in T$ define $e_t q \in X^*$ by $e_t q(x) = q(x(t))$. Finally, write B_N and B_X for the unit balls in N^* and X^* respectively.

COROLLARY. $\text{Ext}(Y^\perp \cap B_X) = \bigcup \{e_t(\text{Ext}(M^\perp \cap B_N)) : t \in \bar{S}\}$.

PROOF. Let $\Omega = T \cup \{\infty\}$ be the one-point compactification of T . Extend the functions in X to Ω by always setting $x(\infty) = 0$. The conditions of Theorem 2 are evidently satisfied by the pair X, Y . Here $M \subset Y_t \subset \bar{M}$ for $t \in \bar{S}$, whereas $Y_t = N$ for $t \notin \bar{S}$ ($t \neq \infty$).

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