

WEAK CONVERGENCES OF PROBABILITY MEASURES: A UNIFORM PRINCIPLE

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ABSTRACT. We consider a set Π of probability measures on a locally compact separable metric space. It is shown that a necessary and sufficient condition for (relative) sequential compactness of Π in various weak topologies (among which the vague, weak and setwise topologies) has the same simple form; i.e. a uniform principle has to hold in Π . We also extend this uniform principle to some Köthe function spaces.

1. INTRODUCTION

Conditions for convergence of sequences of measures, in particular, the weak*, weak and setwise convergences of probability measures, are of primary interest in many areas, Probability and Control Theory being two of them.

For instance, a large class of optimal control problems (deterministic or stochastic, in discrete or continuous time) can be transformed into optimization problems over sets of (probability) measures (see e.g. [2], [4], [7], [8], [9], [11], [12]).

In this paper we consider a set Π of probability measures on a locally compact separable metric space. To each of the standard three weak convergences, namely the *vague*, *weak* and *setwise* convergence, corresponds a necessary and sufficient condition for relative sequential compactness of Π . Those conditions are the *uniform boundedness* for the vague convergence, the *tightness* for the weak convergence and the *uniform countable additivity* for the setwise convergence (see e.g. [5]).

For the case of a compact space, Dieudonné [3] has considered other weak convergences of measures, using the space of *Riemann integrable functions*, and the space of *bounded semi-continuous functions*. Again, a weak* converging sequence also converges for the corresponding (stronger) weak topologies if and only if some uniform property holds.

In this paper, we show that those uniform properties can in fact be expressed in the same simple form that we call the *uniform principle*. The same uniform principle is also extended to weak convergences of sequences in some Köthe function spaces.

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2. WEAK CONVERGENCES OF PROBABILITY MEASURES

2.1. Notation and definitions. Let X be a locally compact separable metric space and \mathcal{B} its usual Borel σ -algebra. Let $X_0 := C_0(X)$ be the Banach space of continuous functions on X that vanish at infinity, $X_1 := C_b(X)$ the Banach spaces of bounded continuous functions on X and $X_2 := B(X)$ the Banach space of bounded measurable functions on (X, \mathcal{B}) , all equipped with the sup-norm. Of course

$$(2.1) \quad X_0 \subset X_1 \subset X_2.$$

X_0^* is isometrically isomorphic to $rca(X)$, the Banach space of finite signed Borel measures on (X, \mathcal{B}) , whereas X_1^* is isometrically isomorphic to $rba(X)$, the Banach space of finitely additive finite signed regular measures on (X, \mathcal{B}) and X_2^* is isometrically isomorphic to $ba(X)$, the Banach space of finitely additive finite signed measures on (X, \mathcal{B}) (see e.g. [6]).

With the usual partial ordering \leq on X_i , both X_i and X_i^* are Banach lattices for $i = 0, 1, 2$.

In X_0^* , consider the three weak topologies $\sigma(X_0^*, X_i)$, $i = 0, 1, 2$, with respective convergence denoted by " \xrightarrow{wi} ". For a sequence of probability measures, the $w0$ -convergence is the usual *vague* convergence, whereas the $w1$ -convergence is the *weak* convergence and the $w2$ -convergence is the *setwise* convergence. The weak convergence is sometimes denoted by \Rightarrow .

A set $K \subset rca(X)$ is *wi*-sequentially compact (in short *wi*-s.c.) if every sequence has a converging subsequence with limit in $rca(X)$ but not necessarily in K . It is well-known that for a set $\Pi \subset rca(X)$ of probability measures:

$$(2.2) \quad \Pi \text{ is } w0\text{-s.c. since } \sup_{\mu \in \Pi} \|\mu\| = 1 < \infty,$$

and the unit ball in $rca(X)$ is weak* sequentially compact. In addition,

$$(2.3) \quad \Pi \text{ is } w1\text{-s.c.} \Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \text{ compact } K \subset \mathcal{B} \text{ with } \inf_{\mu \in \Pi} \mu(K) \geq 1 - \epsilon.$$

Finally,

$$(2.4) \quad \Pi \text{ is } w2\text{-s.c.} \Leftrightarrow \text{the countable additivity is uniform in } \Pi.$$

Thus, in view of (2.2), (2.3) and (2.4), to get the *wi*-sequential compactness of Π , a **uniform** property needs to hold in Π , the uniform boundedness in (2.2), **tightness** in (2.3) and the **uniform countable additivity** in (2.4).

Note also that the three weak topologies considered are nothing less than the weak* topology when Π is considered as a subset of $rca(X)$, $rba(X)$ or $ba(X)$.

For the case of a compact metric space X , and given a set $\Pi \subset rca(X)$, following Dieudonné [3], we also consider two other spaces of functions on X , namely the space X_3 of *Riemann integrable* functions, i.e. the functions that are bounded and continuous, except at points in a set (depending on the considered function) of null measure for every $\mu \in \Pi$ and the space X_4 of *bounded semi-continuous* functions on X .

Again, it has been shown in [3], that if a sequence $\mu_n \in \Pi$ converges to some $\mu \in rca(X)$ for the weak* topology, then

$$\int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu \quad \forall f \in X_i \quad \text{with } i = 3 \text{ or } 4,$$

if and only if

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \forall K \text{ compact (with } \mu_n(K) = 0 \forall n \text{ if } i = 4).$$

$$(2.5) \quad \exists O \text{ open neighborhood of } K, \text{ s.t. } \mu_n(H) \leq \epsilon \forall n, \forall \text{ compact } H \subset O - K.$$

Again, (2.5) is a uniform property of the sequence $\{\mu_n\}$.

2.2. Weak convergences: a uniform principle. We show that the uniform properties described in the above section can in fact be stated in the **same** simple compact form.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be fixed, in which case X is assumed to be compact if $i = 3$ or 4. Let $\{\mu_n\}$ be sequence of probability measures in $rca(X)$ that converges to μ for the $\sigma(rca(X), X_0)$ (or weak*) topology. Then,*

$$(2.6) \quad \int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu \quad \forall f \in X_i$$

if and only if

$$(2.7) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n \int f_k d\mu_n \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{whenever } f_k \downarrow 0, f_k \in X_i.$$

Proof. The only if part. Assume that (2.6) holds. The case $i = 0$ is straightforward since

$$\sup_n \int f_k d\mu_n \leq \|f_k\| \downarrow 0,$$

since $X_0 = C_0(X)$ is an order-continuous Banach lattice.

Consider an arbitrary sequence $\{f_k\}$ in X_i with $f_k \downarrow 0$. From the convergence of μ_n to μ we get:

$$(2.8) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \forall k \quad \exists n(k, \epsilon) \quad \text{with } \left| \int f_k d\mu_n - \int f_k d\mu \right| \leq \epsilon, \quad \forall n \geq n(k, \epsilon).$$

As $\mu \in rca(X)$, from $f_k \downarrow 0$

$$(2.9) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists k_0 \quad \int f_k d\mu \leq \epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k_0.$$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$, arbitrary, and k_0 as in (2.9). From (2.8) and (2.9), $\exists n(k_0, \epsilon)$ such that

$$\int f_k d\mu_n \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n(k_0, \epsilon) \text{ and } \forall k \geq k_0$$

(since $f_k \geq f_{k+1} \forall k$). Therefore:

$$\sup_{n \geq n(k_0, \epsilon)} \int f_k d\mu_n \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k_0.$$

Now, for every $n \leq n(k_0, \epsilon)$, $\exists k(n)$ such that $\int f_k d\mu_n \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k(n)$ since $\mu_n \in rca(X)$ and $f_k \downarrow 0$.

Therefore, take

$$k' := \max\{k_0, \max_{n=1, \dots, n(k_0, \epsilon)} k(n)\}$$

to obtain

$$\sup_n \int f_k d\mu_n \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k'$$

and thus, as ϵ was arbitrary,

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n \int f_k d\mu_n = 0,$$

i.e. (2.7) holds.

The if part. The case $i = 0$ is trivial.

(a) For the case $i = 1$, i.e. $X_i := C_b(X)$.

As X is a locally compact and separable metric space, consider an increasing sequence of compact sets $K_n \uparrow X$ and open sets O_n with the properties

$$K_n \subset O_n \subset K_{n+1} \quad \forall n.$$

By Urysohn's Lemma one may construct $0 \leq f_n \leq 1 \in C_b(X)$, with

$$f_n = 1, x \in K_n; f_n = 0, x \in O_n^c \quad n = 0, \dots$$

so that $f_n \uparrow 1$. As $f_n \uparrow 1$, the sequence $\{g_n\}$ in $C_b(X)$ with $g_n := 1 - f_n \downarrow 0$. Then,

$$\int g_i d\mu_n = 1 - \int f_i d\mu_n \geq 1 - \mu_n(K_{i+1}) = \mu_n(K_{i+1}^c)$$

so that from (2.7) we get:

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists i_0, \sup_n \mu_n(K_i^c) \leq \epsilon \quad \forall i \geq i_0,$$

i.e. the sequence $\{\mu_n\}$ is *tight* and therefore, by Prohorov's Theorem, is sequentially compact in the weak topology $\sigma(rca(X), X_1)$. Hence, $\mu_{n_k} \Rightarrow \nu$ for some subsequence $\{\mu_{n_k}\}$ and some $\nu \in rca(X)$.

But as $\mu_n \rightarrow \mu$ in the weak* topology, we necessarily have $\mu = \nu$, and as ν was an arbitrary weak limit point, all the weak limit points are equal to μ and $\mu_n \Rightarrow \mu$, i.e. (2.6) holds.

(b) The case $i = 2$, i.e. $X_2 = B(X)$. Take an arbitrary sequence of Borel sets $O_k \in \mathcal{B}$ with $O_k \downarrow \emptyset$ and define $f_k := 1_{O_k} \in B(X)$. Thus, $f_k \downarrow 0$. From (2.7)

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n \mu_n(O_k) = 0,$$

i.e., the countable additivity of μ_n is uniform in \prod and thus, \prod is $\sigma(rca(X), rca(X)^*)$ sequentially compact (see e.g. [6]). Hence, there is a subsequence μ_{n_k} that converges to some $\nu \in rca(X)$. But therefore, $\nu = \mu$ for every weak limit point ν , which implies that $\mu_n \rightarrow \mu$ in the $\sigma(rca(X), rca(X)^*)$ topology. Since the $\sigma(rca(X), rca(X)^*)$ topology is stronger than the $\sigma(rca(X), X_2)$ topology, the proof is complete.

(c) For the case $i = 3$ when X is a compact metric space, let K be a compact set in X with $\mu_n(K) = 0 \quad \forall n$. Let O_j be a decreasing sequence of open sets with $K \subset O_j$, $\overline{O_{j+1}} \subset O_j \quad \forall j$, and $\lim_j \overline{O_j} = K$. Then, by Urysohn's lemma, construct $g_j \in X_2$, $0 \leq g_j \leq 1$, as follows:

$$g_j(x) = 1 \quad \forall x \in \overline{O_{j+1}}, \quad g_j(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in O_j^c,$$

and a function f_j satisfying

$$(2.10) \quad f_j(x) = g_j(x) \quad \forall x \in K^c, \quad f_j(x) = 0 \quad \forall x \in K.$$

Obviously, $f_j \in X_3$ since f_j is continuous except at points in K . In addition, $f_j \downarrow 0$ and $\int f_j d\mu_n \geq \mu_n(H)$ for every compact $H \subset O_{j+1} - K$. But, from (2.7), for an arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$, $\mu_n(H) \leq \epsilon$ provided j is large enough, i.e. the condition C_{II} in Prop. 4 [3], p. 29, i.e. (2.5) with $i = 3$, is satisfied and thus $\int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu \quad \forall f \in X_3$.

(d) For the case $i = 4$, the proof is the same as for (c). Indeed, consider any compact set $K \in \mathcal{B}$. The function f_j defined in (2.10) is lower-semi-continuous and thus belongs to X_4 . The condition C_{III} in Prop.5 in [3] p. 32, i.e. (2.5) with $i = 4$, is satisfied so that $\int f d\mu_n \rightarrow \int f d\mu \forall f \in X_4$. \square

We thus have:

Corollary 2.2. *Let $\Pi \subset rca(X)$ be a set of probability measures, and let $i \in \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$ be fixed. When $i = 3$ or $i = 4$, X is assumed to be compact. Then the following two propositions are equivalent:*

(a) Π is sequentially compact in the $\sigma(rca(X), X_i)$ topology.

(b) $\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k d\mu = 0$ whenever $f_k \downarrow 0$ with $f_k \in X_i$.

Proof. (b) \Rightarrow (a). The case $i = 0$ is trivial since the weak* sequential compactness follows from the uniform norm-boundedness of Π and the fact that $X_0 = C_0(X)$ is separable.

The cases $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$. Fix $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. Π is weak* sequentially compact. Therefore, every sequence $\{\mu_n\}$ in Π contains a subsequence μ_{n_k} that converges to $\mu \in rca(X)$ for the $\sigma(rca(X), X_0)$ topology. As (b) holds, from Theorem 2.1,

$$\int f d\mu_{n_k} \rightarrow \int f d\mu \forall f \in X_i,$$

and the conclusion follows.

(a) \Rightarrow (b). Assume that (b) does not hold. Then,

$$(2.11) \quad \exists \epsilon > 0, \forall k_0 \exists k \geq k_0, \exists \mu_k \in \Pi \text{ with } \int f_k d\mu_k > \epsilon$$

for some sequence $f_k \downarrow 0, f_k \in X_i$. Therefore, let $k_0 \rightarrow \infty$. There is a sequence $\{\mu_n\}$ in Π with

$$(2.12) \quad \int f_n d\mu_n > \epsilon \forall n.$$

However, as Π is sequentially compact, $\mu_{n_k} \rightarrow \mu$ for some $\mu \in rca(X)$ and some subsequence μ_{n_k} in the $\sigma(rca(X), X_i)$ topology.

But from Theorem 2.1 we then must have

$$\limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \int f_k d\mu_{n_m} = 0.$$

In particular, there is some k_0 such that

$$\int f_k d\mu_{n_m} \leq \epsilon/2 \forall m, \forall k \geq k_0,$$

a contradiction with (2.12). \square

Corollary 2.2(b) states a **uniform principle** for the weak sequential compactness of Π in the five weak topologies considered. The conditions (2.2)–(2.4), and (2.5) are just specialized versions of this uniform principle.

Example. Consider Π , the sequence of Dirac measures δ_{x_i} on $((0, \infty), \mathcal{B})$ with $x_i \rightarrow 0 \notin X$ (X is not complete). Then $\delta_{x_i} \rightarrow 0$ in the weak* topology since the functions in $C_0(X)$ must satisfy $f(x_i) \rightarrow 0$ whenever $x_i \rightarrow 0$.

However $\delta_{x_i} \not\Rightarrow 0$ since $\delta_{x_i} \Rightarrow \delta_0 \notin rca(X)$. Let $0 \downarrow f_k \in C_b(X)$ with

$$f_k(x) := 1 \text{ on } (0, 1/k], 2 - kx \text{ on } [1/k, 2/k], 0 \text{ on } [2/k, \infty), k = 1, \dots,$$

$\sup_n \int f_k d\delta_{x_n} = 1 \Rightarrow \prod$ is not $\sigma(rca(X), C_b(X))$ -sequentially compact.

With the same example on now $X := [0, \infty)$, $\delta_{x_i} \Rightarrow \delta_0$ but δ_{x_i} does not converge setwise to δ_0 . Indeed, the same sequence f_k with $f_k(0) = 0$ is now in $B(X)$, but not in $C_b(X)$. Again, it satisfies $f_k \downarrow 0$ and $\sup_n \int f_k d\delta_{x_n} = 1$.

We have seen that (b) in Corollary 2.2 with $i = 1$ is equivalent to **tightness** of \prod , a simpler criterion to check since it amounts to checking (b) for just a single sequence $f_n := 1_{O_n}$ (with O_n open and $O_n \downarrow \emptyset$). However, note that this single sequence $\{f_n\} \not\subset C_b(X)$.

An interesting question is “is there an equivalent criterion, but simpler than (b), for the case $i = 2$?”. A *sufficient* condition is e.g. that \prod be order-bounded from above by a measure in $rca(X)$. Also, can we extend this result to spaces other than X_k , $k = 1, \dots, 4$? The next section provides an answer to the latter question.

3. WEAK CONVERGENCES IN KÖTHE FUNCTION SPACES

Let \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} be Banach lattices with $\mathcal{X} \subset \mathcal{Y}$ and assume that \mathcal{X} is separable and σ -complete (hence order-continuous).

It is also assumed that both \mathcal{X} and \mathcal{Y} are Köthe function spaces on the same (complete) measure space $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$.

For a Köthe function space \mathcal{Y} with dual \mathcal{Y}^* , let $\mathcal{Y}' \subset \mathcal{Y}^*$ be the elements that are *integrals* (cf. [10]). \mathcal{Y}' is an ideal of \mathcal{Y}^* , i.e. if $y^* \in \mathcal{Y}^*$, then $y^* \in \mathcal{Y}'$ whenever $|y^*| \leq |z^*|$ for some $z^* \in \mathcal{Y}'$. An element $y^* \in \mathcal{Y}'$ if and only if (see [10])

$$(3.1) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} |y^*(y_k)| \rightarrow 0 \text{ whenever } y_k \downarrow 0, y_k \in \mathcal{Y}.$$

As \mathcal{X} is σ -order continuous, $\mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{X}'$, i.e. the elements of \mathcal{X}^* are all *integrals* (see e.g. [10]) and therefore $\mathcal{X}^* \subset \mathcal{Y}'$. We also assume that $\mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{X}' = \mathcal{Y}'$.

We are interested in the following question. Given a nonnegative sequence $\{x_n^*\} \subset \mathcal{X}^*$ which converges to some $x^* \in \mathcal{X}$ for the weak* topology $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{X})$, under what condition does this sequence also converge to x^* for the stronger $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{Y})$ topology?

Theorem 3.1. (a) *Let $\{x_n^*\}$ be a nonnegative sequence in \mathcal{X}^* that converges to some $x^* \in \mathcal{X}^*$ for the weak* topology. Then*

$$(3.2) \quad x_n^*(y) \rightarrow x^*(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{Y},$$

(i.e. $x_n^* \rightarrow x^*$ for the $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{Y})$ weak topology) if and only if

$$(3.3) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n x_n^*(y_k) \downarrow 0 \text{ whenever } y_k \downarrow 0 \text{ in } \mathcal{Y}.$$

(b) *Every nonnegative norm-bounded set $K \subset \mathcal{X}^*$ is $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{Y})$ -sequentially compact if and only if*

$$(3.4) \quad \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x^* \in K} x^*(y_k) \downarrow 0 \text{ whenever } y_k \downarrow 0 \text{ in } \mathcal{Y}.$$

Proof. (a) *The if part.* From the weak* convergence of x_n^* to x^* , the sequence $\{x_n^*\}$ is norm-bounded. From the weak* compactness of the unit ball in \mathcal{Y}^* , there is also

a subnet (cf. [1]) $\{x_\alpha^*, \alpha \in D\}$ of $\{x_n^*\}$ (for some directed set D) that converges to some $0 \leq y^* \in \mathcal{Y}^*$, i.e.

$$x_\alpha^*(y) \rightarrow y^*(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}.$$

However, from (3.3), $x_n^*(y_i) \downarrow 0$ uniformly, whenever $y_i \downarrow 0$. Therefore, with $\epsilon > 0$ fixed, arbitrary,

$$\exists i_0, |x_n^*(y_i)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall i \geq i_0, \quad \forall n$$

In addition, for any $\epsilon > 0$ and y_i fixed with $i \geq i_0$, from the convergence of x_α^* to $y^* \in \mathcal{Y}^*$, we get

$$|x_\alpha^*(y_i) - y^*(y_i)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall \alpha \geq \alpha_0.$$

so that $|y^*(y_i)| \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall i \geq i_0$. As ϵ was arbitrary we conclude that $y^*(y_i) \downarrow 0$ whenever $y_i \downarrow 0$. From (3.1) $y^* \in \mathcal{X}^*$. But then, we must have $x^* = y^*$. As y^* was an arbitrary weak limit point, all the weak limit points are in fact equal to x^* , i.e. x_n^* converges to x^* in the $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{Y})$ weak topology, the desired result.

The only if part. Assume that $x_n^*(y) \rightarrow x^*(y) \quad \forall y \in \mathcal{Y}$. Consider a sequence $y_k \downarrow 0$, $y_k \in \mathcal{Y}$. Then:

$$(3.5) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \forall k \quad \exists n(k, \epsilon) \quad \text{with} \quad |x_n^*(y_k) - x^*(y_k)| \leq \epsilon \quad \forall n \geq n(k, \epsilon).$$

As $x^* \in \mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{Y}'$ and $y_k \downarrow 0$

$$(3.6) \quad \forall \epsilon > 0 \quad \exists k_0 \quad x^*(y_k) \leq \epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k_0.$$

Fix $\epsilon > 0$, arbitrary, and k_0 as in (3.6). From (3.5) and (3.6), $\exists n(k_0, \epsilon)$ such that

$$(3.7) \quad x_n^*(y_k) \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k_0 \quad \forall n \geq n(k_0, \epsilon)$$

since $y_k \geq y_{k+1} \quad \forall k$. Therefore,

$$\sup_{n \geq n(k_0, \epsilon)} x_n^*(y_k) \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k_0.$$

Now, for every $n \leq n(k_0, \epsilon)$, $\exists k(n)$ such that $x_n^*(y_k) \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k(n)$ since $y_k \downarrow 0$ and $0 \leq x_n^* \in \mathcal{X}^* = \mathcal{Y}'$. Therefore, with $k' := \max[k_0, \max_{n=1, \dots, n(k_0, \epsilon)} k(n)]$ we obtain

$$\sup_n x_n^*(y_k) \leq 2\epsilon \quad \forall k \geq k'.$$

As ϵ was arbitrary we conclude that

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_n x_n^*(y_k) \rightarrow 0,$$

the desired result.

(b) *The if part.* As \mathcal{X} is separable, the unit ball of \mathcal{X}^* is weak* sequentially compact, i.e. in the $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{X})$ topology. Therefore, any sequence in K has a converging subsequence in \mathcal{X}^* . From (a) this subsequence also converges in the $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{Y})$ topology.

The only if part. Assume that (3.4) does not hold. Then,

$$(3.8) \quad \exists \epsilon > 0 \quad \forall k_0 \quad \exists k \geq k_0, \quad \exists x_k^* \in K \quad \text{with} \quad x_k^*(y_k) \geq \epsilon,$$

for some sequence $y_k \downarrow 0$, $y_k \in \mathcal{Y}$.

Let $k_0 \rightarrow \infty$. There is a sequence $\{y_n, x_n^*\}$ with $x_n^*(y_n) \geq \epsilon \forall n$. However, as K is $\sigma(\mathcal{X}^*, \mathcal{Y})$ -sequentially compact, $x_{n_i}^* \rightarrow x^* \in \mathcal{X}^*$ for some subsequence and some $x^* \in \mathcal{X}^*$. But from (a) we then must have

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \sup_i x_{n_i}^*(y_k) = 0,$$

a contradiction with (3.8). \square

Now, observe that with X as in Section 2, $\mathcal{Y} := B(X)$ is an abstract M -space (with even a strong unit) so that \mathcal{Y}^* is order-isometric to $L_1(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ for some measure space $(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$. In turn, by the natural embedding of \mathcal{Y} into \mathcal{Y}^{**} , \mathcal{Y} is order-isometric to a sublattice of $L_\infty(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$, a Köthe function space (see e.g. [10]). The same argument holds with $\mathcal{Y} := C_b(X)$ which is also an abstract M -space.

In addition, $\mathcal{X} := C_0(X)$ is a sublattice of \mathcal{Y} and thus order-isometric to a sublattice of $L_\infty(\Omega, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$. Being separable and σ -complete, it is order-continuous so that $\mathcal{X}' = \mathcal{X}^*$ (see [10]).

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