Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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Vol. 9, No. 4 August 1959

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It has been kindly pointed out to me by D. Lowdenslager that, as it stands, the argument in [1] only works when $\boldsymbol{L}_2(\mu)$ and $\boldsymbol{L}_2(\nu)$ are separable. In particular, the theorem of von Neumann from [2], which is used there, only holds in separable Hilbert spaces. Our theorem nevertheless holds in the non-separable case; an argument will be supplied here enabling one to go from the separable to the general case. We retain notation and terminology of [1].

For any *countable* subset $\boldsymbol{C}$ of $\boldsymbol{L}$, let $\mathscr{S}_C$ be the σ-subalgebra of $\mathscr{S}$ generated by $\boldsymbol{C}$, $\boldsymbol{L}_C$ the linear subspace of $\boldsymbol{L}$ spanned by $\boldsymbol{C}$, and μ_C, ν_C the restrictions of μ, ν to $\mathscr{S}_C$. $\bigcup_C \mathscr{S}_C$ is a σ-algebra contained in $\mathscr{S}$, and, since each $x \in \boldsymbol{L}$ is in some $\boldsymbol{L}_C$, each x in $\boldsymbol{L}$ is measurable with respect to $\bigcup_C \mathscr{S}_C$. Therefore $\mathscr{S} = \bigcup_C \mathscr{S}_C$. Now, suppose, under the assumptions of the theorem of [1], that μ and ν are not equivalent. Then there is some set in $\mathscr{S}$ with μ-measure 0 and ν-measure > 0 (or vice versa). This set is in some $\mathscr{S}_C$. So μ_C and ν_C are not equivalent. By the separable case of the theorem, they are mutually perpendicular, i.e., there is some set in $\mathscr{S}_C$ with μ-measure 0 and ν-measure 1. Thus μ and ν are mutually perpendicular.

Next we show that $\mu \sim \nu$ implies that the correspondence $x^\nu \xrightarrow{T} x^\mu$ between equivalence classes of functions has the property that T extends to an equivalence operator between the linear subspaces $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\mu$ and $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\nu$ of $\boldsymbol{L}_2(\mu)$, $\boldsymbol{L}_2(\nu)$ generated by $\boldsymbol{L}$. Assume, then, that $\mu \sim \nu$. By using the separable case, we easily see that T and T^{-1} are bounded. An argument on p. 704 of [1] still works to show that the extension of T to an operator from $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\mu$ onto $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\nu$ still has the property that, given ξ in $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\mu$, there is an $\mathscr{S}$-measurable x such that $x^\mu = \xi$ and $x^\nu = T\xi$. Write $T^* T$ as $\int \lambda \, d\, F(\lambda)$. Let $E_n = F\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - F\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)$, $n = 2, 3, 4, \cdots$ Let $E = \bigcap_n E_n$. I now assert $(I - E)\, \bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\mu$ is separable. For otherwise $(I - E_n)\, \bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\mu$ would be inseparable for some n, and one could therefore find a countable orthonormal infinite set $\xi_1, \xi_2, \cdots$ of elements of $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_\mu$ for which $\|(T^* T - I)\, \xi_i\| \geqq \frac{1}{n} \|\xi_i\|$, all i. Let $\boldsymbol{H}$ be the Hilbert space spanned by the ξ_i. Let $\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}$ be the set of μ-measurable functions x on S such that $x^\mu \in \boldsymbol{H}$. Let $\tilde{\mathscr{S}}$ be the σ-algebra spanned by them. Let $\tilde{\mu}$, $\tilde{\nu}$ be the completions of μ and ν, restricted to $\tilde{\mathscr{S}}$. Then the Hilbert spaces $\bar{\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}}_{\tilde{\mu}}$, $\bar{\tilde{\boldsymbol{L}}}_{\tilde{\nu}}$ are isometric to $\boldsymbol{H}$ and $T(\boldsymbol{H})$, respectively, in a natural way. Therefore they are separable, and, since $\tilde{\mu} \sim \tilde{\nu}$, the operator $\tilde{T}$ induced by the correspondence $\tilde{x}^{\mu} \longrightarrow \tilde{x}^{\nu}$ is an equivalence operator. But T is unitarily equivalent to $T|\boldsymbol{H}$, and $T|\boldsymbol{H}$ was constructed so as *not* to be an equivalence operator, giving a contradiction.

To show T is an equivalence operator, it suffices to show this for $T|(I-E)\ \bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_{\mu}$. Since $(I-E)\ \bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_{\mu}$ is separable, we can reduce to the separable case exactly as in the last five sentences of the previous paragraph, with $(I-E)\ \bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_{\mu}$ playing the role played there by $\boldsymbol{H}$ to show that T is an equivalence operator.

Finally, suppose that, for $x \in \boldsymbol{L}$, $x^{\mu} = 0 \Longleftrightarrow x^{\nu} = 0$, and that the one-to-one operator T from $\boldsymbol{L}_{\mu}$ to $\boldsymbol{L}_{\nu}$ induced thereby extends to an equivalence operator from $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_{\mu}$ to $\bar{\boldsymbol{L}}_{\nu}$. It must be shown that $\mu \sim \nu$. If μ is not equivalent to ν, then as shown in the first paragraph (and using the notation established there) there is some countable subset $\boldsymbol{C}$ of $\boldsymbol{L}$ such that μ_C and ν_C are not equivalent. But the operator T_C induced by sending x^{μ} to x^{ν} for $x \in \boldsymbol{L}_C$ is precisely the restriction of T to those elements in $\boldsymbol{L}_{\mu}$ which come from $\boldsymbol{L}_C$. Now, the restriction of T to a subspace is again an equivalence operator, so T_C extends to an equivalence operator from $(\overline{\boldsymbol{L}_C})_{\mu}$ to $(\overline{\boldsymbol{L}_C})_{\nu}$, which contradicts the separable case of the theorem.

Also, in reviewing [1], E. Nelson noticed that Lemma 1 is misstated. It should read "positive" instead of "self-adjoint," and, in (b), "$A^2 - I$" rather than "$(A-I)^2$."

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PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS

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Subscriptions, orders for back numbers, and changes of address should be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, 2120 Oxford Street, Berkeley 4, California.

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), No. 6, 2-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics
Vol. 9, No. 4 August, 1959