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ORDER CONVERGENCE IN LINEAR TOPOLOGICAL SPACES

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If L is a finite dimensional linear topological space (l.t.s.) over the reals, then it is easy to introduce a partial order into L in such a way that convergence with respect to the topology is equivalent to order convergence (see definition below). This remark raises the following question: when can a locally convex l.t.s. L over the reals be made into a partially ordered linear space in such a way that convergence with respect to the topology is equivalent to order convergence? In this paper we show that the answer to this question is: if and only if L is a normed linear space. We emphasize, however, that we are referring to convergence of arbitrary nets. For convergence of sequences the above answer is not true; i.e., we will give an example of a partially ordered, locally convex l.t.s. L having the property that convergence of sequences with respect to the topology is equivalent to order convergence.

In this paper we consider only real linear spaces with Hausdorff topologies. The reader will find a detailed discussion of partially ordered linear spaces and cones in such spaces in Chapter 1, §1, of Namioka's memoir [2]. A general discussion of nets may be found in Chapter 2 of Kelley's book [1].

DEFINITION 1. Let L be a partially ordered linear space. A net $\{x_n, n \in D\}$ of elements from L is said to order converge to 0 if and only if there exists a nonempty set $M \subset L$ which is directed to 0 such that for each $y \in M$ there exists $k \in D$ such that $-y \leq x_n \leq y$ for all $n > k$. A set $M \subset L$ is said to be directed to 0 if for each $y, z \in M$ there exists $u \in M$ such that $u \leq y$ and $u \leq z$, and if $\inf M = 0$. We say that $\inf M = 0$ if and only if $0 \leq x$ for all $x \in M$ and $u \leq x$ for all $x \in M$ implies that $u \leq 0$. More generally, $\inf M = y$ if and only if $\inf \{x - y : x \in M\} = 0$ and $\sup M = y$ if and only if $\inf \{y - x : x \in M\} = 0$. A net $\{x_n, n \in D\}$ of elements from L order converges to $x \in L$ if and only if the net $\{x_n - x, n \in D\}$ order converges to 0.

DEFINITION 2. A partially ordered, locally convex l.t.s. L is called an O -space if convergence with respect to the topology is equivalent to order convergence. This refers, of course, to convergence of arbitrary nets.

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DEFINITION 3. A partially ordered, locally convex l.t.s. L is called an OS -space if convergence of sequences with respect to the topology is equivalent to order convergence. (It is clear that every O -space is also an OS -space.)

THEOREM 1. *If L is a normed linear space, then L can be partially ordered so that it becomes an O -space.*

Proof. Let $u \in L$ be a fixed element such that $\|u\| = 4$. Define the cone $K = \{\lambda(u + x) : \lambda \geq 0, \|x\| \leq 1\}$ and then partially order L as follows: $x \leq y$ if and only if $y - x \in K$.

Now if $z \in L$ and $z \neq 0$, then $z + \|z\| \cdot u = \|z\| (u + z/\|z\|) \in K$; i.e., $-z \leq \|z\| u$. Using $-z$ in place of z we get $z \leq \|z\| u$. Hence, $-\|z\| u \leq z \leq \|z\| u$, which is valid even if $z = 0$. These latter inequalities state that norm convergence implies order convergence.

Now if $y = \lambda(u + x) \in K$, then $3\lambda \leq \|y\| \leq 5\lambda$. If we now take $y_1 = \lambda_1(u + x_1) \in K$ and $y_2 = \lambda_2(u + x_2) \in K$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \|y_1 + y_2\| &= \|(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)(u + x_1) + \lambda_2(x_2 - x_1)\| \\ &\geq (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)\|u + x_1\| - \lambda_2\|x_2 - x_1\| \\ &\geq \|y_1\| + \lambda_2 \geq \|y_1\| + 1/5 \|y_2\|. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, we see that if $0 \leq y \leq z$, then

$$(1) \quad \|y\| + 1/5 \|z - y\| \leq \|z\|.$$

This shows that the norm is monotone on the cone K .

In order to show that order convergence implies norm convergence, we must first show that if the set $M \subset L$ is directed to 0, then $\inf\{\|y\| : y \in M\} = 0$. We do this by contradiction. Suppose M is directed to 0 and $\inf\{\|y\| : y \in M\} = 5\alpha > 0$. Let us select $z \in M$ such that $\|z\| \leq 26\alpha/5$ and then define $M_0 = \{y : y \in M \text{ and } y \leq z\}$. Since we assume $\inf M = 0$, we must have $\inf M_0 = 0$. From inequality (1) above, we see that if $y \in M_0$, then $1/5 \|z - y\| \leq \|z\| - \|y\| \leq \alpha/5$; i.e. $\|z - y\| \leq \alpha$. Thus, if we define $w = z - \alpha u$, then for every $y \in M_0$ we have $y - w = \alpha[u + (y - z)/\alpha] \in K$, which means $w \leq y$ for all $y \in M_0$. Since $\inf M_0 = 0$, we have $w \leq 0$; i.e., $0 \leq -w$. However, $\alpha u = z - w$ and $z \geq 0$ implies that $4\alpha = \|\alpha u\| = \|z + (-w)\| \geq \|z\|$, which is a contradiction since $\|z\| \leq 5\alpha$. Hence, $\inf\{\|y\| : y \in M\} = 0$.

Now let $\{x_n, n \in D\}$ be a net which order converges to 0. Thus, there must exist a set $M \subset L$ which is directed to 0 and which has the property that for each $y \in M$ there exists $k \in D$ such that $-y \leq x_n \leq y$ for all $n > k$. Since $\inf M = 0$, we may find for each $\varepsilon > 0$ an element $y \in M$ such that $\|y\| < \varepsilon/3$. Hence, there exists $k \in D$ such

that $-y \leq x_n \leq y$ for all $n > k$. Thus, $0 \leq y - x_n \leq 2y$ and, hence, $\|x_n\| - \|y\| \leq \|y - x_n\| \leq 2\|y\|$; i.e., $\|x_n\| \leq 3\|y\| < \varepsilon$. Thus, the given net norm converges to 0.

It is interesting to note (without proof) two properties of L when it is partially ordered as above. First, it is easy to show that the cone K is a closed subset of L . Second, if L is a Banach space, then it is conditionally Dedekind complete; i.e., if $M \subset L$ is directed by the partial ordering and is bounded above, then $\sup M$ exists.

THEOREM 2. *Every O -space L is normable.*

Proof. If the O -space L is not normable, then it can have no bounded convex neighborhood of 0. We will show that this leads to a contradiction.

We first construct a directed set D as follows: for each positive integer λ and each convex neighborhood U of 0 the triple (λ, U, V) is formed, where V is a convex neighborhood of 0 such that $V \subset U$, V does not absorb U , and V depends uniquely on U . We may always find such a V for each U since we are assuming that there is no bounded convex neighborhood of 0. The directed set D is the collection of all such triples with the partial ordering defined as follows: $(\lambda_1, U_1, V_1) < (\lambda_2, U_2, V_2)$ if and only if $U_2 \subset U_1$ and $U_1 \neq U_2$ or $U_1 = U_2$ and $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$.

We now construct a net $\{\lambda x_n, n \in D\}$ as follows: for each $n = (\lambda, U, V) \in D$ select x_n so that $x_n \bar{\in} V$, $\lambda x_n \in U$. This selection is possible because V does not absorb U . It is clear that the above net converges to 0 with respect to the topology. Since L is an O -space, the net must also order converge to 0. This in turn implies that there exists $y \in L$ such that $0 \leq y$ and that there exists $k = (\lambda_0, U_0, V_0) \in D$ such that $-y \leq \lambda x_n \leq y$ for all $n > k$. Now if we let $D_0 \subset D$ consist of elements of the form (λ, U_0, V_0) , where $\lambda > \lambda_0$, then the inequalities $-y/\lambda \leq x_n \leq y/\lambda$ imply that the net $\{x_n, n \in D_0\}$ order converges to 0. This follows from the fact that the sequence $\{y/\lambda : \lambda > \lambda_0\}$ converges to 0 with respect to the topology and, hence, order converges to 0. Since $y \geq 0$, we must have $\inf \{y/\lambda : \lambda > \lambda_0\} = 0$. However, for $n \in D_0$ we see that $x_n \bar{\in} V_0$ and, therefore, the net $\{x_n, n \in D_0\}$ does not converge to 0 with respect to the topology. Thus, we have a contradiction to our original assumption that there is no bounded convex neighborhood of 0. Hence, L is normable.

The contradiction obtained in the proof of Theorem 2 depended on the construction of an arbitrary net. The following example shows, however, that if we consider convergence of sequences only, then order convergence can in certain cases be equivalent to topological convergence in non-normable spaces. Let Ω be an arbitrary infinite set and let L

be the set of all real-valued functions defined on Ω . If addition, multiplication by scalars, the partial order, and convergence are all defined pointwise, then it is easy to show that L is an OS -space (see Definition 3). The essential thing here is that a convergent sequence must be bounded by some element in L . Since Ω is infinite, L is not normable.

The above example leads to the following question: when is it possible to partially order a locally convex l.t.s. so that it becomes an OS -space? The answer (which the author is unable to supply) should provide an interesting classification of locally convex linear topological spaces.

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