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UNIVERSALLY WELL-CAPPED CONES

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A closed convex cone P is said to be universally well-capped if it contains a compact convex subset B such that $P \setminus B$ is convex and $P = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} nB$. The compact convex sets which are universal caps of some cone are represented as the positive part of the unit ball of an ordered Banach dual space with the weak* topology. A characterization, involving the directedness of the unit ball, is given of those ordered Banach spaces whose dual cones are universally well-capped. An application is made to the Choquet boundary theory for subspaces of continuous functions on a compact Hausdorff space.

The notion of a cap of a convex set X was introduced by Choquet [2] for the case where X is a cone in a Hausdorff locally convex space E . Following Choquet, B is a cap of X if B is a compact convex subset of X for which $X \setminus B$ is convex. If each point of X is contained in a cap then X is said to be *well-capped*. An important property of well-capped closed convex sets is that they satisfy a Krein-Milman type theorem [1; 2].

If B is a cap of a cone Q such that $Q = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} nB$ then B is called a *universal cap* of Q . It is shown in [1] that if X is closed, convex and well-capped then $X \times \{1\}$ generates a closed convex well-capped cone Q in the space $E \times R$. Each cap of X is associated with a cap of the cone Q and each cap B of Q is itself a universal cap of the extremal sub-cone $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} nB$. The purpose of this paper is to give a characterization of those compact convex sets which are universal caps of some cone. As far as we know, this problem was first posed by Choquet in lectures given at the University of Washington in 1964.

A particular instance of a universally capped cone is the case where the cone has a compact base. It is shown by Klee [11] that this is equivalent to the cone being locally compact. The properties of locally compact cones have been studied in some detail. We refer specifically to the work of D. A. Edwards [5] in which he shows that a locally compact cone can be embedded in a Banach space with the weak* topology as the dual of a Banach space with an order-unit norm.

We note here that an analogous construction is possible for universally capped cones. We give a characterization of the sub-dual spaces that arise in this context in terms of an ordering property of the unit ball which we term approximate directedness (definition

below). It is shown that a set is a universal cap of a cone if and only if it is linearly homeomorphic to the positive part of the unit ball (weak* topology) in the dual of an approximately directed Banach space.

If E is an approximately directed subspace of continuous functions on a compact Hausdorff space then E possesses a Šilov boundary. Since such subspaces need not contain the constants this allows an extension of the standard minimal boundary theory to a class of continuous functions vanishing at infinity on a locally compact Hausdorff space.

2. Approximately directed Banach spaces. Let E be a Banach space ordered by the closed convex positive cone P . In what follows we shall denote the dual of E by E^* and the set $\{x \in E: \|x\| \leq a\}$ by E_a .

DEFINITION. The ordered Banach space E is said to be α -directed if whenever x and y are elements of E_1 , there exists $z \in E_\alpha$ such that $z \geq x$ and $z \geq y$. If E is 1-directed we will say simply that E is directed. If E is α -directed for all $\alpha > 1$ we will say that E is approximately directed. We give an example below (§ 5) of an approximately directed space which is not directed.

DEFINITION. Let E be a Banach space with a closed positive cone P . Define the dual cone

$$P^* \equiv \{F \in E^* \mid F(x) \geq 0 \text{ for all } x \in P\}.$$

Denote by B the positive part of the unit ball in E^* , i.e., $B = P^* \cap E_1^*$. The set B is always compact in the weak* topology.

THEOREM 1. *The following are equivalent:*

- (i) E is approximately directed
- (ii) B is a universal cap of P^* in the weak* topology
- (iii) The norm in E^* is additive on P^* .

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii). Clearly B is compact, convex and $P^* = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} nB$. Suppose F and G are elements of $P^* \setminus B$. Then $\|F\|, \|G\| > 1$. Choose $\alpha > 1$ and $f, g \in E_1$ such that $F(f) > \alpha$ and $G(g) > \alpha$. Since E is α -directed there exists $h \in E_\alpha$ such that $h \geq f, g$. If $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ then

$$\begin{aligned} \|\lambda F + (1 - \lambda)G\| &\geq \|\lambda F + (1 - \lambda)G\| \cdot \|h\| \\ &\geq \lambda F(h) + (1 - \lambda)G(h) > \alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $\|\lambda F + (1 - \lambda)G\| > 1$ and so $P^* \setminus B$ is convex.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii). This follows immediately from the convexity of $P^* \setminus B$. To show (iii) \Rightarrow (i) we first state a lemma.

LEMMA. *Assume the norm in E^* is additive on P^* . Let h be an affine function on E^* such that $h(0) > 0$. Assume further that $h|_{E_1^*}$ is weak* continuous. Define \bar{h} on E^* by $\bar{h}(0) = 0$ and*

$$\bar{h}(x) = \|x\| \cdot h(x/\|x\|) \quad \text{for } x \neq 0.$$

Then $\bar{h}|_{E_1^}$ is convex, lower-semi-continuous, and $\bar{h}|_B$ is affine. Also $\bar{h}|_{E_1^*} \leq h|_{E_1^*}$.*

Proof of lemma. Observe first that if $x \neq 0$

$$h(x) = \|x\| \cdot h(x/\|x\|) + (1 - \|x\|) \cdot h(0).$$

Thus for all x , $h(x) = \bar{h}(x) + (1 - \|x\|)h(0)$ and it follows that $h(x) - h(0) \leq \bar{h}(x)$ with equality if and only if $x = 0$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h}(x) &< h(x) \text{ if } \|x\| < 1 \\ \bar{h}(x) &= h(x) \text{ if } \|x\| = 1 \\ \bar{h}(x) &> h(x) \text{ if } \|x\| > 1. \end{aligned}$$

We show first \bar{h} is convex on E_1^* . Let $x, y \in E_1^*$ and $z = \lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y$; $0 < \lambda < 1$. Suppose first $x, y, z \neq 0$. Let $a = \lambda\|x\| + (1 - \lambda)\|y\|$. Then $a \geq \|z\|$ with equality if $x, y \in B$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{h}(z) &= \|z\| h(z/\|z\|) \leq \|z\| h(z/\|z\|) + (a - \|z\|)h(0) \\ &= a[(\|z\|/a)h(z/\|z\|) + ((a - \|z\|)/a)h(0)] \\ &= ah(z/a) \\ &= ah[(\lambda\|x\|/a)(x/\|x\|) + ((1 - \lambda)\|y\|/a)(y/\|y\|)] \\ &= \lambda\bar{h}(x) + (1 - \lambda)\bar{h}(y) \end{aligned}$$

with equality if $x, y \in B$. The cases where x, y or $z = 0$ follow similarly. Thus \bar{h} is convex on E_1^* and affine on B .

To show \bar{h} is weak* l.s.c. on E_1^* it suffices to show

$$A \equiv \{(x, r) \in E_1^* \times R: \bar{h}(x) \leq r\}$$

is closed. Let

$$C = \{(x, r) \in E_1^* \times R: h(x) = r\}$$

and

$$C' = \{(x, r) \in E_1^* \times R: h(x) \leq r\}.$$

Then C is compact, C' is closed and we show that

$$A = C' \cup \text{conv}(C \cup \{0, 0\}) .$$

Let $(x, r) \in A$. If $h(x) \leq r$ then $(x, r) \in C$. Suppose then $\bar{h}(x) \leq r < h(x)$ and $x \neq 0$. Then $\bar{h}(x) > h(x) - h(0)$, so $h(x) > r > (h(x) - h(0))$. Let $s = h(0)/(h(0) - h(x) + r)$. Then $1 < s < \infty$. Since

$$x = (1/s)(sx) + ((s-1)/s)0, \quad h(x) = (1/s)h(sx) + ((s-1)/s)h(0) .$$

It follows from the last equation and the definition of s that $h(sx) = sr$. Also $\bar{h}(sx) = s \|x\| h(x/\|x\|) = s\bar{h}(x) \leq sr = h(sx)$ and thus $\|sx\| \leq 1$. So we have

$$(x, r) = (1/s)(sx, sr) + ((s-1)/s)(0, 0) \in \text{conv}(C \cup \{0, 0\}) .$$

If $(x, r) \in C'$ then $(x, r) \in A$. If $(x, r) = \lambda(y, s)$ where $(y, s) \in C$ and $0 < \lambda < 1$, we have $\bar{h}(x) = \lambda\bar{h}(y) \leq \lambda h(y) = \lambda s = r$. Thus $(x, r) \in A$.

We continue now with the proof of (iii) \Rightarrow (i). Let $\alpha > 1$ and $f, g \in E_1$ be given and let $\varepsilon = \alpha - 1$. We show that there exists a sequence $\{h_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ of weak* continuous affine functions on E^* such that

$$h_n(x) \geq f(x) \vee g(x) \quad \text{for all } x \in B ,$$

$$0 < h_n(0) < \varepsilon 2^{-n} ,$$

$$\sup \{ \|h_n(x)\| : x \in E_1^* \} \leq 1 + \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{-k}$$

$$\sup \{ \|h_n(x) - h_{n-1}(x)\| : x \in E_1 \} \leq 5\varepsilon 2^{-n} \quad \text{for } n > 1 .$$

Let

$$H_0 = \{(x, r) \in E_1^* \times R : r \geq \|x\| + \varepsilon/2\} ,$$

$$B_1 = \{(x, r) \in B \times R : f(x) = r\} ,$$

$$B_2 = \{(x, r) \in B \times R : g(x) = r\}$$

and let $A \equiv \text{conv}(B_1 \cup B_2)$. With the weak* topology on E^* , H_0 is closed and convex, and A is compact and convex. Also if $(x, r) \in A$,

$$(x, r) = \lambda(x_1, r_1) + (1 - \lambda)(x_2, r_2); \quad 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \quad f(x_1) = r_1 , \\ g(x_2) = r_2 .$$

Since $\|\cdot\|$ is affine on B ,

$$\|x\| = \lambda\|x_1\| + (1 - \lambda)\|x_2\| \geq \lambda f(x_1) + (1 - \lambda)g(x_2) = r$$

and so H_0 and A are disjoint. Using the separation theorem on $E^* \times R$ and taking the hyperplane so obtained as the graph of a function on E^* we have a weak* continuous affine function h_1 such that

$$h_1(x) \geq f(x) \vee g(x) \quad \text{for } x \in B, \quad \text{and } 0 < h_1(0) < \varepsilon/2 .$$

Since

$$h_1(x) \leq \|x\| + \varepsilon/2, \quad h_1(x) = 2h_1(0) - h_1(-x) \geq -\|x\| - \varepsilon/2.$$

Thus

$$\sup \{ |h_1(x)| : x \in E_1^* \} \leq 1 + \varepsilon/2.$$

Proceeding by induction suppose we have h_{n-1} , $n > 1$, satisfying the required properties. Define $\bar{h}_{n-1}(0) = 0$ and

$$\bar{h}_{n-1}(x) = \|x\| h_{n-1}(x/\|x\|) \quad \text{for } x \neq 0.$$

By the lemma, \bar{h}_{n-1} is convex, l.s.c. on E_1^* and affine on B . Let $H_{n-1} = \{(x, r) \in E_1^* \times \mathbb{R} : r \geq \bar{h}_{n-1} + \varepsilon 2^{-n}\}$. If $x \in B$ and $x \neq 0$ then $\bar{h}_{n-1}(x) \geq \|x\| f(x/\|x\|) = f(x)$. Similarly $\bar{h}_{n-1}(x) \geq g(x)$. Since \bar{h}_{n-1} is affine on B it follows that $H_{n-1} \cap A = \emptyset$. Again by the separation theorem we obtain a weak* continuous affine function h_n such that $h_n(x) \geq f(x) \vee g(x)$ for $x \in B$ and $0 < h_n(x) < \varepsilon 2^{-n}$. Also

$$h_n(x) \leq \bar{h}_{n-1}(x) + \varepsilon 2^{-n} \leq h_{n-1}(x) + \varepsilon 2^{-n} \leq 1 + \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{-k} \quad \text{for all } x \in E_1^*.$$

Thus $\sup \{ |h_n(x)| : x \in E_1^* \} \leq 1 + \varepsilon \sum_{k=1}^n 2^{-k}$. Since $h_n(x) \leq h_{n-1}(x) + \varepsilon 2^{-n}$,

$$h_n(x) = 2h_n(0) - h_n(-x) \geq -h_n(-x) \geq -h_{n-1}(-x) - \varepsilon 2^{-n}.$$

But

$$\begin{aligned} -h_{n-1}(-x) &= h_{n-1}(x) - 2h_{n-1}(0) \geq h_{n-1}(x) - 2\varepsilon 2^{-(n-1)} \\ &= h_{n-1}(x) - \varepsilon 2^{-n+2}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus $h_n(x) > h_{n-1}(x) - 5\varepsilon 2^{-n}$ and so

$$\sup \{ |h_n(x) - h_{n-1}(x)| : x \in E_1^* \} \leq 5\varepsilon 2^{-n}.$$

Define $h(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h_n(x)$. This defines an affine function h on E^* such that $h(x) \geq f(x) \vee g(x)$ for $x \in B$ and $\sup \{ |h(x)| : x \in E_1^* \} \leq 1 + \varepsilon = \alpha$. Since $h(0) = 0$ and $h_n \rightarrow h$ uniformly on E_1^* , h is linear and weak* continuous on E_1^* . Thus $h \in E$.

3. Normal cones. Let E be an ordered Banach space with positive cone P . It will be useful in the sequel to assume that E^* is positively generated, i.e., $E^* = P^* - P^*$. This property of E^* is related to a property of E called normality.

DEFINITION. The Banach space E is α -normal if

$$(E_1 + P) \cap (E_1 - P) \subset \alpha E_1.$$

The space E^* is α -generating if $E_1^* \subset \alpha \operatorname{conv} (B \cup -B)$, where $B = P^* \cap E_1^*$.

We now list for future reference some easy and/or well-known equivalences of 1-normality.

THEOREM 2. *Let E be an ordered Banach space with closed positive cone P . Let $B = P^* \cap E_1^*$. The following are equivalent.*

- (i) E is 1-normal
- (ii) $x \in E$ implies $\|x\| = \sup \{ |f(x)| : f \in B \}$
- (iii) E is isometrically isomorphic to the space $A_0(B)$ of continuous affine functions on B vanishing at 0, where B is given the relative weak* topology
- (iv) E^* is 1-generating.

The equivalence of (i) and (iv) is a special case of a theorem of Grosberg-Krein [8]. The proof below of (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is a minor modification of the proof of 23.5 of [10].

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii). Let B^0 (the polar of B) = $\{x \in E : |f(x)| \leq 1 \text{ whenever } f \in B\}$. It suffices to show $B^0 \subset E_1$. Let $x \in B^0$ and let r be any number such that $0 < r < 1$. If $rx \notin E_1 + P$ then there exists an $f \in E_1^*$ such that $f(rx) \leq \inf f(E_1 + P)$. But then $f \in B$ and $f(rx) \leq -1$ so that $f(x) < -1$ contradicting $x \in B^0$. Thus $rx \in E_1 + P$ and similarly $rx \in E_1 - P$, so $rx \in E_1$ for all r , $0 < r < 1$. It follows that $x \in E_1$.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii). It is well-known (see for example 4.5 of [13]) that the natural map of E into $A_0(B)$ has a norm-dense image. Since (ii) implies the map is an isometry, (iii) follows.

(iii) \Rightarrow (iv). Suppose $f \in E_1^* \setminus \operatorname{conv} (B \cup -B)$. Then there is an $x \in E$ such that $\|x\| \geq f(x) > \sup \{g(x) : g \in \operatorname{conv} (B \cup -B)\} = \|x\|$.

(iv) \Rightarrow (i). Let $z \in E$ and $z = x + p = y - q$; $x, y \in E_1$ and $p, q \in P$. Then $f \in E_1^*$ implies $f = \lambda f_1 - (1 - \lambda)f_2$; $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and $f_1, f_2 \in B$. Then

$$f(z) = \lambda f_1(x + p) - (1 - \lambda)f_2(y - q) \geq -1$$

and

$$f(z) = \lambda f_1(y - q) - (1 - \lambda)f_2(x + p) \leq 1.$$

Thus $|f(z)| \leq 1$ for all $f \in E_1^*$ and hence $\|z\| \leq 1$.

Davies [4] defines an ordered Banach space to be *regular* if

- (i) $\|y\| \leq \|x\|$ whenever $-x \leq y \leq x$.
- (ii) for each $\varepsilon > 0$ and for each x there exists y such that $\|y\| \leq \|x\| + \varepsilon$ and $y \geq x, -x$.

He proves that if E is an ordered Banach space and E^* is given

the dual ordering then E^* is a Kakutani L -space [9] if and only if E is a regular space which is directed and satisfies the Riesz decomposition property. Such spaces E are termed simplex spaces by Effros [7]. We note that if E is 1-normal and directed then E is regular. Also, if E^* is an L -space then in particular it is 1-generating and thus E is 1-normal. Hence we have the following:

THEOREM 3. *An ordered Banach space with closed positive cone P is a simplex space if and only if*

- (i) *E has the decomposition property,*
- (ii) *E is 1-normal, and*
- (iii) *E is directed.*

4. Representation of universal caps. In the following we shall assume that B is a universal cap of the convex cone Q and that the space $F = Q - Q$ is a Hausdorff locally convex space considered in the weak topology $w(F, F')$ induced by its topological dual F' . If $f \in F'$ then define

$$\|f\| \equiv \sup \{|f(x)| : x \in B\}.$$

THEOREM. *With $\|\cdot\|$ defined as above F' is a normed linear space such that $(F', \|\cdot\|)^*$ with the weak* topology is linearly homeomorphic to F . The dual norm induced on F is additive on Q and $F_1 = \text{conv}(B \cup -B)$.*

This result is closely related to a theorem of Dixmier [3] which is used in the proof of the analogous result for locally compact cones in [5].

Proof. The set $\text{conv}(B \cup -B)$ is compact, convex, balanced and absorbent in F and thus its Minkowsky functional is a norm on F such that $F_1 = \text{conv}(B \cup -B)$. Since $Q \setminus B$ is convex, the norm is additive on Q . Then the polar F_1^0 , is the unit ball for a dual norm on F' and clearly if $f \in F'$ then $\|f\| = \sup \{|f(x)| : x \in B\}$. Since F_1 is $w(F, F')$ compact it follows from the Mackey-Bourbaki Duality Theorem (see 8.3.1 of [6]) that the norm topology on F preserves the duality between F' and F , i.e., $(F', \|\cdot\|)^* = F'$. Obviously the weak* topology on F is the same as $w(F, F')$.

COROLLARY. *If B is a universal cap of Q then B absorbs any other cap B' of Q (there exists $r > 0$ such that $B' \subset rB$).*

Proof. Let $Q' = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} nB'$. Clearly B' is a universal cap of Q'

and $B \cap Q'$ is also a universal cap of Q' . Thus it suffices to consider the case where both B and B' are universal caps of Q . In this case $F = Q - Q$ can be normed so that $F_1 = \text{conv}(B' \cup -B')$. Since F is the dual of a normed linear space F is complete in this norm. Also $F = \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} n \text{conv}(B \cup -B)$ and so it follows from the Baire theorem that $F_1 = \text{conv}(B' \cup -B') \subset r \text{conv}(B \cup -B)$ for some $r > 0$. Suppose $x \in B'$. Then $x = r(\lambda b_1 - (1 - \lambda)b_2)$; $0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$ and $b_1, b_2 \in B$. Let $b = r\lambda b_1$. Then $b \in rB$ and $b - x \in Q$. If $x \neq b$ choose $\mu \geq 1$ sufficiently large so that $x + \mu(b - x) \notin rB$. Then

$$b = (1 - 1/\mu)x + (1/\mu)(x + \mu(b - x)).$$

Thus $x \in rB$ since $Q \setminus rB$ is convex. Hence $B' \subset rB$.

It was pointed out by I. Namioka that this corollary can be proved directly from 10.2 of [10].

THEOREM. *Let B be a universal cap of Q and let F and F' be as above. Then $E = A_0(B)$ is the $\|\cdot\|$ -completion of F' . Let E be ordered with closed positive cone P as a subspace of $C(B)$. Then E is 1-normal, approximately directed and E^* is isometrically isomorphic to $(F, \|\cdot\|)$. This isomorphism is order preserving.*

Proof. It follows from the definition of the norm on F' and a well-known theorem that F' is isometrically-isomorphic to a norm-dense subspace of $A_0(B)$. Thus E is the $\|\cdot\|$ -completion of F' . Since F is the norm dual of F' it is clear that each $x \in F$ can be uniquely extended to a bounded linear functional on E with the same norm. Thus $(F, \|\cdot\|)$ is identified with E^* . To show the identification is order preserving it suffices to show $P^* = Q$. If $0 \neq x \in Q$ then $rx \in B$ for some $r > 0$. Thus $f(x) \geq 0$ for all $f \in P$ and so $x \in P^*$. Since B is $w(F, F')$ compact it is a $w(F, E)$ closed subset of F_1 and hence $w(F, E)$ compact. But then $Q \cap F_1 = B$ is $w(F, E)$ compact and so by the Krein-Smulian theorem Q is $w(F, E)$ closed. Suppose now $x \in P^* \setminus Q$. Then there is an $f \in E$ such that $f(x) < \inf \{f(y) : y \in Q\}$. Thus $f(y) \geq 0$ for all $y \in B$ and so $f \in P$. But $\inf \{f(y) : y \in Q\} = 0$ and so $f(x) < 0$ which contradicts $x \in P^*$. Thus $P^* = Q$. Since the norm on F is additive on $Q = P^*$, E is approximately directed. Also, $F_1 = \text{conv}(B \cup -B)$ and so F is 1-generating and hence E is 1-normal.

COROLLARY. *If B is universal cap of Q then there exists an ordered Banach space $E (= A_0(B))$ with closed positive cone P such that E is approximately directed, 1-normal and B is affinely homeomorphic to $P^* \cap E_1^*$. If Q is identified with P^* then Q is closed in the weak* topology.*

We remark here that if Q has a compact base then Q is closed (this is due to Klee [11]). The corresponding fact about Q in the case that it has a universal cap is also true for the weak* topology as the dual of *complete* space but does not hold in general. We give an example below.

5. Examples. The following example shows that an approximately directed Banach space is not necessarily directed.

Let c_0 be the space of sequences converging to 0 with the supremum norm. Let

$$E = \left\{ x \in c_0 \mid x_1 + x_2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} x_{n+3} \right\}.$$

Clearly E is a closed subspace of c_0 . Let $\alpha > 1$ be given and let $x, y \in E$. Choose $z_n = \alpha$ for $3 \leq n \leq N$ where N is sufficiently large so that $\alpha \sum_{n=0}^N 2^{-n} \geq 2$. Let $z_n = x_n \vee y_n \vee 0$ for $n > N$. Then

$$2 \leq \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} 2^{-n} z_{n+3} \leq 2\alpha.$$

Thus z_1 and z_2 can be chosen between 1 and α . Then $\|z\| \leq \alpha$ and $z_n \geq x_n \vee y_n$ for all n . Thus E is approximately directed. Now let

$$x = (1, 0, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots)$$

and

$$y = (0, 1, 1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots).$$

If $z \geq x, y$ and $\|z\| \leq 1$ it would be necessary for z_n to be exactly 1 for all n . But $z_n \rightarrow 0$ so E is not 1-directed.

We now give an example to show that a universally capped cone need not be closed. Let P be the positive cone of l^1 with the product topology as a subspace of R^N . Let

$$Q = \left\{ x \in P : x_1 = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x_n/n \right\}.$$

Then Q is not closed, for let a^n be the element of Q for which $a_1^n = 1$, $a_n^n = n$ and $a_m^n = 0$ for $m \neq 1, n$. Then $a^n \rightarrow (1, 0, \dots, 0, \dots) \notin Q$. But since $(-1, 1/2, 1/3, \dots, 1/n, \dots) \in c_0$, Q is closed in the weak* topology on l^1 as the dual of c_0 . Thus $B = \{x \in Q : \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_n \leq 1\}$ is weak* compact and hence compact in the weaker product topology. Thus B is a universal cap of Q .

6. Šilov boundaries. If X is a compact Hausdorff space and E is a subspace of the space $C(X)$ of continuous real-valued functions

on X , then the subset K of X is called a boundary of E if $f \in E$ implies there exists $x \in K$ such that $|f(x)| = \|f\|$. If there is a smallest closed boundary of E (one which is contained in every other closed boundary) it is called a Silov boundary. It is well known that if E separates points and contains the constants then E possesses a Šilov boundary. However this is not necessarily the case for arbitrary separating subspaces of $C(X)$ (consider, for example, the subspace of $C[0, 1]$ of functions satisfying $f(x) + f(1 - x) = 0$ which possesses the two minimal closed boundaries $[0, 1/2]$ and $[1/2, 1]$). This is perhaps most relevant to the consideration of subspaces of $C_0(Y)$, Y locally compact Hausdorff; or equivalently to subspaces of continuous functions all of which vanish at some point of a compact Hausdorff space. We observe here that the usual arguments in case E contains the constants can be adapted to show that a closed approximately directed subspace E of $C(X)$, and consequently any dense subspace of E , possesses a Šilov boundary.

Let E be a closed, separating and approximately directed subspace of $C(X)$; let $B = \{L \in E^*: L \geq 0 \text{ and } \|L\| \leq 1\}$. Then B is weak* compact and if ϕ is the usual evaluation map from X to E^* then $\phi(X)$ is a closed subset of B homeomorphic to X .

PROPOSITION. $B = \text{cl-conv}(\phi(X) \cup \{0\})$.

Proof. Let $K = \text{cl-conv}(\phi(X) \cup \{0\})$. Obviously $K \subset B$. Suppose $L \in B \setminus K$ and without loss, $\|L\| = 1$. Then $L \notin \text{conv}(K \cup -K)$: If $L \in \text{conv}(K \cup -K)$ then $L = L_1 - L_2$; $L_1, L_2 \in K$ and $\|L_1\| + \|L_2\| = 1$. But since E is approximately directed and

$$L, L_1, L_2 \geq 0, 1 = \|L\| = \|L_1\| - \|L_2\|.$$

Thus $\|L_2\| = 0$. But then there exists $f \in E$ such that

$$\|f\| \geq L(f) > \sup\{L'(f): L' \in \text{conv}(K \cup -K)\} = \|f\|.$$

DEFINITION. The Choquet boundary C of

$$E = \{x \in X: 0 \neq \phi(x) \in \text{ext } B\}$$

($\text{ext } B = \text{extreme point of } B$).

Since E is separating there is at most one point x_0 of X such that $f(x_0) = 0$ for all $f \in E$. It can be shown with the standard arguments (see, e.g., [13]) that C is in fact a boundary and that C consists exactly of the points x (excluding x_0) of X for which ε_x is the only probability measure which represents x in E .

THEOREM. The closure of C in X is the Šilov boundary of E .

Proof. (see also Prop. 6.4 of [13]). Let K be a closed boundary of E and suppose $0 \neq \phi(x) \in \text{ext } B(\phi(K))$. Let

$$U = \{L \in B: |L(f_i) - f_i(x)| < \varepsilon; i = 1, \dots, n\}$$

be a weak* neighborhood relative to B containing $\phi(x)$ and disjoint from $\phi(K)$. Let $J_i = \{L \in B: |L(f_i) - f_i(x)| \geq \varepsilon\}; i = 1, \dots, n$ and let $J = \text{conv}(J_1, \dots, J_n, \{0\})$. Then J is compact, convex and contains $\phi(K)$. Since $\phi(x)$ is an extreme point of B missing J_1, \dots, J_n and $\{0\}$, $\phi(x) \notin J$. Also $\|\phi(x)\| = 1$ and it follows from the additivity of the norm on B that $\phi(x) \notin \text{conv}(J \cup -J)$. Thus there exists $f \in E$ such that

$$f(x) > \sup \{L(f): L \in \text{conv}(J \cup -J)\} \geq \sup \{|f(y)|: y \in K\}$$

which contradicts the fact that K is a boundary.

Added in proof. Theorem 1, together with the applications in Sections 3 and 4, has been obtained independently by Kung-Fu Ng [*The duality of partially ordered Banach spaces*, Proc. London Math. Soc. (to appear)].

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