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In this paper, it is proved that if a separating (not necessarily closed) subspace X of $C(S)$ which contains all the constant functions is generated by a weakly compact convex subset, then the peak points for X are dense in the Choquet boundary for X. In order to prove the theorem the extremal structure of convex subsets of the conjugate space of a normed linear space is studied.

Let S be a compact Hausdorff space, $C(S)$ the Banach space of all continuous complex functions on S with the sup norm and let X denote a separating subspace of $C(S)$ which contains all the constant functions. X need not be closed under the sup norm. If X is a closed sub-algebra of $C(S)$ and S is metrizable, then the Choquet boundary for X is exactly the set of peak points for X, [cf. 2]. If X is not an algebra, this conclusion may fail to hold. However, if X is closed and separable, then the peak points for X are dense in the Choquet boundary for X (cf. [5]). In this paper the latter will be generalized for certain nonclosed subspaces of $C(S)$. In § 2, it will be shown that if a subspace X is generated by a weakly compact convex subset than the set $M = \{x^* \in X^*;\ x^*(1) = 1 = \|x^*\|\}$ is the weak* closed convex hull of its weak* absolute exposed points (see Definition 2.3 in § 2 for absolute exposed points). In § 3 it will be proved that a functional x^* in M is a weak* absolute exposed point of M if and only if there is a peak point $s \in S$ for X such that $x^* = \phi(s)$ where ϕ is the natural embedding of S into X^*. The main theorem is a simple consequence of the above two theorems.

2. **Normed linear spaces generated by weakly compact convex subsets.** Let K be a weakly compact subset of a normed linear space Y. If the linear span of K is norm dense in Y, then Y is said to be generated by a weakly compact subset K. The set K is called a fundamental subset of Y. In a Banach space, the closed convex hull of a weakly compact subset is weakly compact, and hence a Banach space is generated by a weakly compact convex subset if it is generated by a weakly compact subset. But there is an incomplete normed linear space generated by a weakly compact subset which does not contain a weakly compact convex fundamental subset (see Example 3 in § 3). It is clear that every separable normed linear space is generated by a weakly compact subset. Therefore, every

norm bounded linear image of a separable Banach space is generated by a weakly compact convex subset.

Let F be a subspace of the conjugate space Y^* of a normed linear space Y.

DEFINITION 2.1. A point x of a convex subset C of Y is an F-exposed point of C if there exists a functional f in F such that $\operatorname{Re} f(x) > \operatorname{Re} f(y)$ for all $y \in C$, $y \neq x$.

If F coincides with the conjugate space Y^*, then an F-exposed point is called an exposed point. If Y is a conjugate space of a normed linear space and F is the set of all weak* continuous functionals on Y, then an F-exposed point is called a weak* exposed point. General information about exposed points can be found in either [3] or [4].

Our first theorem is an easy consequence of methods used by Amir and Lindenstrauss in proving a related result, Theorem 4 of [1].

THEOREM 2.2. *Let Y be a normed linear space generated by a weakly compact convex subset. Then every weak* compact convex subset C of the conjugate space Y^* is the weak* closed convex hull of its weak* exposed points.*

Proof. It is clear from the proof of Proposition 2 of [1] that the latter is valid for an incomplete space if it is generated by a weakly compact *convex* set. The reasoning of Theorem 4 of [1] applies to yield the desired conclusion.

DEFINITION 2.3. A point x of a convex subset C of a normed linear space Y is an (weak*) absolute exposed point of C if there is a (weak*) continuous linear functional f such that

$$f(x) = \sup\{|f(y)| : y \in C\} \text{ and } f(x) \neq \operatorname{Re} f(y) \quad \text{for all } y \in C,\ y \neq x\,.$$

If x is an absolute exposed point of a convex set C and if f is a functional which realizes its maximum modulus over C at x then the affine functional $f + 1$ peaks at x. An absolute exposed point is an exposed point but the converse does not hold, (see Example 1 in § 3). However, it is clear from the definition that every exposed point of a circled convex set is an absolute exposed point of the set.

LEMMA 2.4. *Suppose that $z = \sum_{j=1}^{n} t_j \alpha_j$, where $|\alpha_j| \leqq 1$ and $t_j > 0$ for each j and $\sum_{j=1}^{n} t_j = 1$. If $\operatorname{Re} z > \sqrt{1-\delta^2}$ for a given $0 < \delta < 1$, then $\sum_{j=1}^{n} t_j |\operatorname{Im} \alpha_j| < \delta$.*

Proof. Let $z_1 = \sum_{j=1}^n t_j(\text{Re}\ \alpha_j + i\,|\,\text{Im}\ \alpha_j\,|)$. Then $\text{Re}\ z = \text{Re}\ z_1$ and $|\,z_1\,| \leqq 1$. Now

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} t_j\,|\,\text{Im}\,\alpha_j\,|\right)^2 = (\text{Im}\ z_1)^2 = |\,z_1\,|^2 - (\text{Re}\ z_1)^2 < 1 - (1 - \delta^2) = \delta^2 .$$

THEOREM 2.5. *Let X be a separating subspace of $C(S)$ with $1 \in X$. If X is generated by a weakly compact convex subset, then $M = \{x^* \in X^*;\ x^*(1) = 1 = \|\,x^*\,\|\}$ is the weak* closed convex hull of its weak* absolute exposed points.*

Proof. Let M_1 be the weak* closed convex hull of

$$M_0 = \{\alpha x^*;\ \alpha = a + ib \text{ with } |\,\alpha\,| \leqq 1 \text{ and } x^* \in M\} .$$

Since M_1 is a circled weak* compact convex set, it is the weak* closed convex hull of its weak* absolute exposed points by Theorem 2.2. Let C be the weak* closed convex hull of all the weak* absolute exposed points of M_1 which are in M. It suffices to show that $C = M$. Suppose that $C \neq M$ and let z^* be a functional in $M - C$. By the separation theorem, we may choose a function z in X with $\|\,z\,\| = 1$ and a number δ, $0 < \delta < 1$, such that

$$\text{Re}\ z^*(z) > 2\delta + \sup\{\text{Re}\ x^*(z);\ x^* \in C\} .$$

Since $x^*(1) = 1$ for all x^* in M we may assume that $\text{Re}\ x^*(z) \geqq 0$ for all x^* in M. On the other hand, since the functional z^* is in M_1, the weak* closed convex hull of weak* absolute exposed points of itself, for the number δ we may choose a functional

$$y^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n} t_i y_i^*$$

where $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i = 1$, $0 < t_i < 1$ and y_i^* is a weak* absolute exposed point of M_1, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$, such that

$$(1) \qquad |\,z^*(z) - y^*(z)\,| < \delta$$

and

$$(2) \qquad |\,z^*(1) - y^*(1)\,| < 1 - \sqrt{1 - \delta^2} .$$

Note that $y_i^* = \alpha_i z_i^*$, where α_i is a complex number with $|\,\alpha_i\,| \leqq 1$ and z_i^* is a function in M which is a weak* absolute exposed point of M_1, since every exposed point of M_1 belongs to M_0 by Milman's theorem. Therefore,

$$y^* = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (t_i\,\alpha_i)\,z_i^* .$$

Since z^*, $z_i^* \in M$, $z^*(1) = 1$ and $z_i^*(1) = 1$, hence, taking the real part of $z^*(1) - y^*(1)$ of (2) we see that Re $y^*(1) > \sqrt{1-\delta^2}$. Therefore, $\sum_{i=1}^n t_i \,|\, \mathrm{Im}\, \alpha_i \,| < \delta$ by the lemma.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} |\, z^*(z) - y^*(z) \,| &\geqq |\, \mathrm{Re}\, z^*(z) - \mathrm{Re}\, y^*(z) \,| \\ &= \Big| \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \,[\mathrm{Re}\, z^*(z) - (\mathrm{Re}\, \alpha_i)\,(\mathrm{Re}\, z_i^*(z))] \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \,(\mathrm{Im}\, \alpha_i)\,\,(\mathrm{Im}\, z_i^*\,(z)) \Big| \\ &\geqq 2\delta - \sum_{i=1}^n t_i \,|\, \mathrm{Im}\, \alpha_i \,| \\ &> \delta . \end{aligned}$$

This contradicts (1). Therefore $M = C$.

3. Function spaces generated by weakly compact convex subsets. Throughout this section, S will denote a compact Hausdorff space and X a (not necessarily closed) subspace of $C(S)$ with the sup norm. The mapping $\phi\colon S \rightarrow X^*$, defined by $\phi(s)x = x(s)$ for all $x \in X$ and for each $s \in S$, is a homeomorphism between S and $\phi(S)$ with respect to the weak* topology of X^*. The convex set

$$M = \{x^* \in X^*;\; x^*(1) = 1 = \|\, x^* \,\|\}$$

is the weak* closed convex hull of $\phi(S)$ and if x^* is an extreme point of M, there is a point $s \in S$ such that $\phi(s) = x^*$. The set of extreme points of M is called the Choquet boundary for X (cf. [2] and [5]). By a peak point for X we mean a point s of S such that there exists a function x in X with the property that $|\, x(s) \,| > |\, x(t) \,|$ for all $t \in S$, $t \neq s$.

THEOREM 3.1. *Let X be a separating subspace of $C(S)$ with $1 \in X$ and let $M = \{x^* \in X^*; x^*(1) = 1 = \|\, x^* \,\|\}$. Then a linear functional $x^* \in M$ is a weak* absolute exposed point of M if and only if there exists a peak point $s \in S$ for X such that $x^* = \phi(s)$.*

Proof. ($\Rightarrow$) If $x \in X$ exposes $x^* = \phi(s)$ absolutely, it follows easily that $x + 1$ peaks at s.

($\Leftarrow$) Suppose that $s \in S$ is a peak point for X and let x be a function in X which peaks at s. Then $\phi(s)$ is the only functional in $\phi(S)$ such that $\phi(s)x = 1$. Let

$$M_X = \{x^* \in M;\; x^*(x) = 1\} .$$

Since every extreme point of the weak* compact convex set M_X is an extreme point of M, hence in $\phi(S)$, we see that $M_X = \{\phi(s)\}$ and therefore $\phi(s)$ is a weak* absolute exposed point of M.

The following example shows a weak* exposed point which is not a weak* absolute exposed point.

EXAMPLE 1. Let $S = \{\zeta = \xi + i\eta;\ \xi^4 + \eta^4 \leqq 1\}$ and let $X \subset C(S)$ be the linear span of x and 1, where $x(\zeta) = \zeta$ for each $\zeta \in S$. Then the boundary of S is the Choquet boundary for X since M is affinely homeomorphic to S. The points ± 1, $\pm i$ are not weak* absolute exposed points of M (i.e., they are not peak points for X), although they are weak* exposed points of M.

Our main theorem is an immediate consequence of Theorem 2.5 and Theorem 3.1.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let X be a separating subspace* (*not necessarily closed*) *of $C(S)$ such that $1 \in X$. If X is generated by a weakly compact convex subset, then the peak points for X are dense in the Choquest boundary for X.*

Proof. The set $M = \{x^* \in X^*;\ x^*(1) = 1 = \| x^* \|\}$ is the weak* closed convex hull of its weak* absolute exposed points. Since weak* absolute exposed points of M are peak points for X the theorem holds by Mil'man's theorem.

REMARK. The real case of Theorem 3.2 can be proved without the need of Theorem 2.5.

COROLLARY 3.3. *Let X be a separating subspace of $C(S)$ such that $1 \in X$. If there is a Banach space Y generated by a weakly compact subset and a bounded linear operator from Y onto X, then the peak points for X are dense in the Choquet boundary for X.*

Proof. Let K be a weakly compact fundamental subset of Y. Then the continuous linear image of the closed convex hull of K is a weakly compact convex fundamental subset of X.

EXAMPLE 2. Let X be a separable, commutative, semi-simple Banach algebra with identity. X is isomorphic to a subspace of $C(\mathscr{M})$ where $\mathscr{M}$ is the maximal ideal space of X. By the Corollary 3.3 peak points for X are dense in the Choquet boundary for X.

EXAMPLE 3. Let S be the Cantor set in $[0, 1]$. Let

$$X = \{f \in C(S);\ f \text{ is a simple function}\}\,.$$

X is clearly a separating subalgebra of $C(S)$ with $1 \in X$ but X contains no peaking function and hence there is no peak point for X in S. Since X is separable, it contains a weakly compact fundamental subset, however it contains no weakly compact convex fundamental subset by Theorem 3.2.

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