

## EXTENSIONS OF $\wedge$ -HOMOMORPHISMS

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**ABSTRACT.** It is shown that, in abelian  $\wedge$ -groups, each morphism to a complete vector lattice extends over any majorizing embedding. This extends a result of the first author for Archimedean  $f$ -algebras with identity, and the recent Luxemburg-Schep theorem for vector lattices, and solves a problem of Conrad and McAlister. The proof presented here differs substantially from the Luxemburg-Schep proof. Ours uses the Yosida representation and Gleason's theorem on topological projectivity—this is novel, and seems relatively economical and transparent. The  $\wedge$ -group theorem is shown to imply, and with some modestly categorical machinery, to be implied by, certain similar statements in subcategories of  $\wedge$ -groups.

**1. Introduction.** Recall that, in a category  $\mathcal{C}$ , an object  $V$  is called injective if given the morphisms  $\psi : G \rightarrow V$  and  $\mu : G \rightarrow H$ , with  $\mu$  monic, there is a morphism  $\varepsilon : H \rightarrow V$  with  $\varepsilon \circ \mu = \psi$ . We consider the category of Archimedean  $\wedge$ -groups (i.e., lattice-ordered groups), with morphisms the  $\wedge$ -homomorphisms, (i.e., group homomorphisms preserving finite meets and joins). Here, there are no injectives [4], but the theorem of the abstract, stated precisely below, shows that the complete vector lattices behave like injectives with respect to a restricted class of monics.

**THEOREM 1.1** *Let  $\psi : G \rightarrow V$  and  $\mu : G \rightarrow H$  be morphisms of Abelian  $\wedge$ -groups. Then, there is a morphism  $\varepsilon : H \rightarrow V$  with  $\varepsilon \circ \mu = \psi$  provided that*

- (a)  *$V$  is a complete vector lattice, and*
- (b)  *$\mu$  is a majorizing embedding.*

Here, *complete* means Dedekind complete; *embedding* is another word for monic or one-to-one; the subset  $S$  of the  $\wedge$ -group  $H$  is said to *majorize*  $H$  if given  $h \in H$  there is  $s \in S$  with  $|h| \leq s$ ; and the morphism  $\mu : G \rightarrow H$  is called *majorizing* if  $\mu(G)$  majorizes  $H$ .

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