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SUBSPACES WITH NONINVERTIBLE ELEMENTS IN $\operatorname{Re} C(X)$

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ABSTRACT. Let X be a compact Hausdorff space, and let M be a subspace of $\operatorname{Re} C(X)$ consisting only of noninvertible elements. We show that there exist closed sets $Y \subset X$ such that each element of M has a zero in Y and no closed subset of Y has this property; furthermore, such a Y is a singleton, or has no isolated points. If M has finite codimension n and Y is not a singleton, then Y is a union of at most n nontrivial connected components. We also show that positive functionals exist in M^{\perp} .

1. Introduction. Throughout this paper we assume that X is an arbitrary compact Hausdorff space. Denote by C(X), respectively Re C(X), the space of all continuous complex, respectively real, functions on X.

In this section we discuss the motivation and a brief history of studying subspaces with noninvertible elements in C(X) and $\operatorname{Re} C(X)$.

Plainly, every ideal of C(X) or $\operatorname{Re} C(X)$ is a subspace consisting only of noninvertible elements. Let us call a subspace M of C(X) or $\operatorname{Re} C(X)$ a \mathbb{Z} -subspace if M is consisting only of noninvertible elements. In other words, M is a \mathbb{Z} -subspace if for each $f \in M$ there exists $x \in X$ such that f(x) = 0.

So, every subspace of an ideal in C(X) or $\operatorname{Re} C(X)$ is a \mathbb{Z} -subspace. It is easy to construct \mathbb{Z} -subspaces in $\operatorname{Re} C[0,1]$ which are not contained in maximal ideals. For example, let $M = \{f : f(0) + f(1) = 0\}$. Each $f \in M$ has a zero in [0,1], by the intermediate value theorem, but clearly M is not contained in an ideal.

The situation for C(X) is completely different. Studying \mathcal{Z} -subspaces begins with the following famous result due to Gleason [2] and Kahane and Zelazko [5]:

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