# On the space of orderings and the group $H$ 

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Let $F$ be a formally real field and $P$ a preordering of $F$. In his paper [7], M. Marshall introduced an equivalence relation in the space $X(F / P)$ of orderings by making use of fans of index 8 , and the notion of connected components of $X(F / P)$ by an equivalence class of the relation.

The main purpose of this paper is to show that the number of connected components of $X(F / P)$ coincides with the dimension of $\boldsymbol{Z}_{2}$-vector space $H(P) / P$ for a subgroup $H(P)$, which is defined in $\S 2$. We also show, in $\S 3$, that if $K=$ $F(\sqrt{a})$ is a quadratic extension of $F$ with $a$ an element of Kaplansky's radical, then the number of connected components of $X\left(K / P^{\prime}\right)$ equals twice that of $X(F / P)$, where $P^{\prime}$ is the preordering $\Sigma P \cdot \dot{K}^{2}$ of $K$. We should note that the groups $H(P)$ and $H\left(P^{\prime}\right)$ are connected by an important relation $N^{-1}(H(P))=F \cdot H\left(P^{\prime}\right)$, where $N$ is the norm map of $K$ to $F$.

For a subset $A$ in a set $B$, the cardinality of $A$ will be denoted by $|A|$ and the complementary subset of $A$ in $B$ by $B-A$ or $A^{c}$.

## § 1. Preorderings and fans

Throughout this paper, a field $F$ always means a formally real field. We denote by $\dot{F}$ the multiplicative group of $F$. For a multiplicative subgroup $P$ of $\dot{F}, P$ is said to be a preordering of $F$ if $P$ is additively closed and $\dot{F}^{2} \subseteq P$. We denote by $X(F)$ the space of all orderings $\sigma$ of $F$ and by $X(F / P)$ the subspace of all orderings $\sigma$ with $P(\sigma) \supseteq P$, where $P(\sigma)$ is the positive cone of $\sigma$. For a subset $Y$ of $X(F)$, we denote by $Y^{\perp}$ the preordering $\cap P(\sigma), \sigma \in Y$. Conversely for any preordering $P$, there exists a subset $Y \subseteq X(F)$ such that $P=Y^{\perp}$. Thus we have $P=X(F / P)^{\perp}$ and in particular $X(F)^{\perp}=D_{F}(\infty)=\Sigma \dot{F}^{2}$. We put $\phi^{\perp}=\dot{F}$ for convenience. The topological structure of $X(F)$ is determined by Harrison sets $H(a)=\{\sigma \in X(F) ; a \in P(\sigma)\}$ as its subbasis, where $a$ ranges over $\dot{F}$. An arbitrary open set in $X(F)$ is thus a union of sets of the form $H\left(a_{1}, \ldots, a_{r}\right)=H\left(a_{1}\right) \cap \cdots \cap$ $H\left(a_{r}\right)$. For a preordering $P$ of $F$, we write $H\left(a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n} / P\right)=H\left(a_{1}, \ldots, a_{n}\right) \cap$ $X(F / P)$ where $a_{i} \in \dot{F}$.

For two forms $f$ and $g$ over $F$, we write $f \sim g(\bmod P)$ if for any $\sigma \in X(F / P)$, $\operatorname{sg} n_{\sigma}(f)=\operatorname{sgn} n_{\sigma}(g)$ where $\operatorname{sgn} n_{\sigma}(f)$ and $\operatorname{sgn} n_{\sigma}(g)$ are the signatures at $\sigma$ of $f$ and $g$, respectively. If $f \sim g(\bmod P)$ and $\operatorname{dim} f=\operatorname{dim} g$, we write $f \cong g(\bmod P)$. For

