## Compact Metric Boolean Algebras and Vector Lattices.

## By

## Tôzirô Ogasawara.

## (Received June 30, 1941.)

The main object of this paper is to show that a metric vector lattice<sup>(1)</sup> with a unit element whose any interval is compact is a sequential space. In §1 we show that any compact metric Boolean algebra is complete and atomic. In §2 we concern ourselves with an analogous problem for a metric complemented modular lattice. In §3 we does with the case<sup>(2)</sup>: An Archimedean *n*-dimensional vector lattice is isomorphic with  $R^n$ . In §4 the main problem, and in §5 its special cases, are treated.

Here I express my hearty thanks to Prof. F. Maeda for his kind guidance.

§ 1. Let A be any metric Boolean algebra of elements  $x, y, z, \ldots$  with a sharply positive functional m[x], where m[1]=1, m[0]=0, and with the metric  $\partial(x, y)$  introduced by m[x].

THEOREM 1. In any metric Boolean algebra A the following two conditions are equivalent:

(1) A is compact.

(2) A is complete, continuous, and atomic with an enumerable basis.

**PROOF.** Assume that (1) holds good. For any increasing sequence  $\{x_n\}$ , there exists a partial sequence  $\{x_{n'}\}$  converging to some x. By the inequality

$$\delta(x \lor z, y \lor z) + \delta(x \land z, y \land z) \leq \delta(x, y)$$
,<sup>(3)</sup>

we see that the order is preserved by the metric convergence, so that  $x = Vx_n$  and  $m[x_n] \to m[x]$ . From this we infer that A is complete and continuous.<sup>(4)</sup> If A is not atomic, then there exists an element containing no atomic element, which we may assume to be 1. Consider an  $\varepsilon$ -net  $a_i, i=1, 2, \ldots, m$  for any given positive number  $\varepsilon$ . We may assume that  $a_i$  is the join of some subset of an independent system  $x_n, n=1, 2, \ldots, p$ , where  $\forall x_n=1$ . Let  $y_n \leq x_n$  be an element such that  $m[y_n] = \frac{1}{2}m[x_n]$ , the existence of which will be proved easily. Put  $y = \forall y_n$ , then  $\delta(y, a_i) = \frac{1}{2}$ .

<sup>(1)</sup> For notations and terminologies see G. Birkhoff, Lattise Theory, (1940).

<sup>(2)</sup> G. Birkhoff, loc. cit., 120.

<sup>(3)</sup> G. Birkhoff, loc. cit., 42.

<sup>(4)</sup> G. Birkhoff, loc. cit., 43-44.