

## A Remark on a Theorem of B. T. Batikyan and E. A. Gorin

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### Introduction

Let  $X$  be a compact Hausdorff space and  $\tilde{X} = \beta(N \times X)$  be the Stone-Čech compactification of  $N \times X$ , the direct product of the space of natural numbers  $N$  and  $X$ . We consider a Banach space  $E$  which satisfies that  $E$  is a Banach space lying in  $C(X)$  (resp.  $C_R(X)$ ) with the norm  $\|\cdot\|_E$  such that  $\|u\|_\infty \leq \|u\|_E$  for each  $u$  in  $E$  where  $\|\cdot\|_\infty$  denotes the supremum norm and we also suppose that  $E$  separates the points of  $X$  and contains constant functions with  $\|1\|_E = 1$ . Let  $\tilde{E} = l^\infty(N, E)$  be the Banach space of all bounded sequences in  $E$  with the norm  $\|(f_n)\|_{\tilde{E}} = \sup_n \|f_n\|_E$ . For every  $(f_n)$  in  $\tilde{E}$  we can suppose that  $(f_n)$  is a bounded continuous function on  $N \times X$  defined as  $(f_n)(m, x) = f_m(x)$  for  $(m, x)$  in  $N \times X$ . So we may suppose that  $\tilde{E}$  is lying in  $C(\tilde{X})$  (resp.  $C_R(\tilde{X})$ ). We say that  $E$  is *ultra-separating* on  $X$  if  $\tilde{E}$  separates the points of  $\tilde{X}$  (cf. [2], [3], [4]).

### §1. A characterization for ultraseparability.

We say that  $A$  is a Banach function algebra on  $X$  if  $A$  is a Banach algebra lying in  $C(X)$  which separates the points of  $X$  and contains constant functions. It is shown in B. T. Batikyan and E. A. Gorin [2] that ultraseparability for a Banach function algebra  $A$  can be characterized as follows:

*There exist a natural number  $m$  and  $\delta > 0$  such that for every pair of disjoint compact subsets  $Y_1$  and  $Y_2$  of  $X$  there exist functions  $f_1, f_2, \dots, f_m$  and  $g_1, g_2, \dots, g_m$  in the unit ball of  $A$  which satisfy*

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (|f_i| - |g_i|) \geq \delta \quad \text{on } Y_1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^m (|f_i| - |g_i|) \leq -\delta \quad \text{on } Y_2.$$

Let  $\text{Re } E = \{u \in C_R(X) : \exists f \in E, \text{Re } f = u\}$ . Then  $\text{Re } E$  is also an above