

TOPOLOGICAL MEASURE THEORY FOR COMPLETELY REGULAR SPACES AND THEIR PROJECTIVE COVERS

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This paper investigates the relationships among tight, τ -additive, and σ -additive Baire measures on a completely regular Hausdorff space X and its projective cover $E(X)$. The most interesting questions arise in the σ -additive case, and lead to the following definitions: the space X has the weak (resp. strong) lifting property if for each σ -additive measure on X , some (resp., every) pre-image measure on $E(X)$ is σ -additive. It is shown that every weak cb space has the strong lifting property, while the Dieudonné plank fails even the weak lifting property. Also, if X is weak cb , then X is measure-compact if and only if $E(X)$ is measure-compact.

Some applications to extensions of measures on lattices and to strict topologies on spaces of continuous functions are given. A relationship between the lifting properties mentioned above and conventional use of the term "lifting" in measure theory is indicated.

A topological space is said to be extremally disconnected if the closure of every open set is again open. Such a property seems remote from the topological settings usually encountered in analysis; for example, a metric space with this property must be discrete. Nonetheless, the property of extremal disconnectedness occurs with surprising frequency in many basic results of modern analysis. Here are some of them:

(1) The lattice $C(X)$ of continuous real-valued functions on a completely regular space X is Dedekind complete if and only if X is extremally disconnected.

(2) A Boolean algebra is complete if and only if its Stone space is extremally disconnected.

(3) If X is a compact Hausdorff space, then $C(X)$ with the supremum norm is isometrically isomorphic to a dual Banach space if and only if X is hyperstonian (i.e., extremally disconnected, and the union of the supports of the normal measures on X is dense in X).

This paper is concerned with Baire measures on completely regular spaces. The critical fact which motivates the work is that for each completely regular Hausdorff space X , there is an extremally disconnected space $E(X)$, called the projective cover or absolute of X , and a perfect irreducible map κ of $E(X)$ onto X . We can