

# A CHARACTERIZATION OF WEAK\* CONVERGENCE

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**1. Introduction.** Let  $X$  be a locally compact, Hausdorff space and  $\{\mu_i; i \in D\}$  be a net of Radon measures on  $X$  (in the sense of Caratheodory). The weak\* or vague limit of this net is the Radon measure  $\nu$  such that

$$\lim_i \int f d\mu_i = \int f d\nu$$

for every continuous function  $f$  vanishing outside some compact set. In this paper, we construct in § 3 a Radon measure  $\varphi^*$  from a given base  $\mathcal{B}$  for the topology of  $X$  and  $\liminf_i \mu_i$  and then, in § 4, we give necessary and sufficient conditions for  $\varphi^*$  to be the weak\* limit of the  $\mu_i$ . In particular, if the latter exists then it is the  $\varphi^*$  generated when  $\mathcal{B}$  is the family of all open sets.

The measure  $\varphi^*$  is obtained from another measure  $\varphi$  by a standard regularizing process. The definition of  $\varphi$  easily extends to abstract spaces but that of  $\varphi^*$  makes essential use of the topology. Thus, it is of some importance to know when  $\varphi = \varphi^*$ , that is, when a measure constructed through an abstract process from the  $\mu_i$  turns out to be, in the topological situation, the weak\* limit of the  $\mu_i$ . In Theorem 3.3 we give a condition for  $\varphi = \varphi^*$  and in § 5 we give an example to show that the condition cannot be eliminated.

We refer to standard texts such as Halmos [1], Kelley [2], and Munroe [3] for the elementary properties and concepts of topology and measure theory used in this paper.

## 2. Notation.

- 2.1  $\omega$  denotes the set of natural numbers.
- 2.2  $0$  denotes both the empty set and the smallest number in  $\omega$ .
- 2.3  $\mu$  is a Caratheodory (outer) measure on  $X$  if and only if  $\mu$  is a function on the family of all subsets of  $X$  such that  $\mu 0 = 0$  and

$$0 \leq \mu A \leq \sum_{n \in \omega} \mu B_n \leq \infty \quad \text{whenever } A \subset \bigcup_{n \in \omega} B_n \subset X.$$

- 2.4 For  $\mu$  a Caratheodory measure on  $X$ ,  $A$  is  $\mu$ -measurable if and only if  $A \subset X$  and for every  $T \subset X$

$$\mu T = \mu(T \cap A) + \mu(T - A).$$

- 2.5 For  $X$  a topological space,  $\mu$  is a Radon measure on  $X$  if and

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