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A SIMPLE PROOF OF THE GROTHENDIECK
THEOREM ON THE DIEUDONNÉ PROPERTY
OF $C_0(T)$

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A simple proof of the Grothendieck theorem on the Dieudonné property of $C_o(T)$ *

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Dedicated to the memory of Professor Ivan Dobrakov

Abstract

Let T be a locally compact Hausdorff space and let $C_o(T)$ be the Banach space of all complex valued continuous functions vanishing at infinity in T , provided with the supremum norm. Let X be a locally convex Hausdorff space (briefly, an lchS) which is quasicomplete. A simple proof of the Grothendieck theorem on the Dieudonné property of $C_o(T)$ is given and its proof is based on Lemma 1 and Theorem 2 of [7], the first part of Theorem 1 of [13] and the theorem on regular Borel extension of X -valued Baire measures on T . The present proof is much simpler than that given in [13]. It is further noted that, as observed in [14], the original techniques of Grothendieck in [7] are not powerful enough to prove his theorem if T is not further σ -compact.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let T be a locally compact Hausdorff space and $C_o(T)$ the Banach space of all complex valued continuous functions f vanishing at infinity in T , endowed with the supremum norm $\|f\|_T = \sup_{t \in T} |f(t)|$. Let $M(T)$ be the dual of $C_o(T)$, consisting of all bounded complex Radon measures on T , with their domain restricted to the σ -algebra of all Borel sets in T . Let X be a locally convex Hausdorff space (briefly, an lchS), which is quasicomplete.

In [14] we observed that, contrary to Remark 2 of [7], the Grothendieck techniques in [7] are not powerful enough to prove the locally compact analogue of Theorem 6 of [7] if the locally compact space is not further σ -compact and hence the Dieudonné property of $C_o(T)$ for T arbitrary remained unsettled until the publication of our paper [13]. Employing new techniques, we not only obtained in [13] the locally compact analogue of Theorem 6 of [7] (which establishes the Dieudonné property of $C_o(T)$), but also provided several new characterizations for a continuous linear map $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ to be weakly compact. The proof given in [13] makes use of Lemma 1 and Theorem 2 of [7], Theorem 1 of [13] (which provides a technique, similar to that of Bartle-Dunford-Schwartz in [1], for lchS case) and Theorems 1 and 2 of [12], which characterize relatively weakly compact sets in $M(T)$ in terms of the Baire, σ -Borel and Borel restrictions of the members of the set in question. The proof of Theorem 1 of [12] is quite involved and deep.

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In this note we dispense with the use of Theorems 1 and 2 of [12] and give a simple proof of the Grothendieck theorem on the Dieudonné property of $C_o(T)$. The present proof is based on Lemma 1 and Theorem 2 of [7], the first part of Theorem 1 of [13] and the theorem on regular Borel extension of X -valued Baire measures on T . We obtain in Theorem 1 below, excepting four, all the remaining 31 characterizations given in [13] for a continuous linear map $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ to be weakly compact and the Dieudonné property of $C_o(T)$ is an immediate consequence of the equivalence of the assertions (1) and (8) or of (1) and (34) in the said theorem. Of course, the present techniques devoid of the use of Theorem 1 of [12] are not powerful enough to obtain all the 35 characterizations given in [13] (see Remark 3).

2. PRELIMINARIES

In this section we fix notation and terminology. For the convenience of the reader we also give some definitions and results from [5,11,13].

In the sequel T , $C_o(T)$, $\|\cdot\|_T$, $M(T)$ and X will be as stated in Introduction.

Let \mathcal{K} (resp. \mathcal{K}_o) be the family of all compacts (resp. compact G_δ s) in T . The σ -ring $\mathcal{B}_o(T)$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_c(T)$) of all Baire (resp. σ -Borel) sets in T is the σ -ring generated by \mathcal{K}_o (resp. \mathcal{K}). The σ -algebra $\mathcal{B}(T)$ of all Borel sets in T is the σ -algebra generated by the class of all open sets in T . Note that a subset E of T is σ -Borel if and only if it is a σ -bounded Borel set in T , thereby justifying our terminology.

Recall that $M(T)$ is the Banach space of all bounded complex Radon measures on T with their domain restricted to $\mathcal{B}(T)$ so that each $\mu \in M(T)$ is a regular (bounded) complex Borel measure on T and has norm given by $\|\mu\| = \text{var}(\mu, \mathcal{B}(T))(T)$. For $\mu \in M(T)$, $|\mu|(E) = \text{var}(\mu, \mathcal{B}(T))(E)$, for $E \in \mathcal{B}(T)$.

We recall the following result from [13, Lemma 1].

PROPOSITION 1. For $\mu \in M(T)$,

$$|\mu|_{\mathcal{B}_o(T)}(\cdot) = \text{var}(\mu|_{\mathcal{B}_o(T)}, \mathcal{B}_o(T))(\cdot) \text{ and } |\mu|_{\mathcal{B}_c(T)}(\cdot) = \text{var}(\mu|_{\mathcal{B}_c(T)}, \mathcal{B}_c(T))(\cdot).$$

A vector measure is an additive set function defined on a ring of sets with values in an lchS. In the sequel X denotes an lchS with topology τ . Γ is the set of all τ -continuous seminorms on X . The dual of X is denoted by X^* .

The strong topology $\beta(X^*, X)$ of X^* is the locally convex topology induced by the seminorms $\{p_B : B \text{ bounded in } X\}$, where $p_B(x^*) = \sup_{x \in B} |x^*(x)|$. X^{**} denotes the dual of $(X^*, \beta(X^*, X))$ and is endowed with the locally convex topology τ_e of uniform convergence on equicontinuous subsets of X^* . Note that $(X^*, \beta(X^*, X))$ and (X^{**}, τ_e) are lchSs. •

It is well known that the canonical injection $J : X \rightarrow X^{**}$ given by $\langle Jx, x^* \rangle = \langle x, x^* \rangle$ for all $x \in X$ and $x^* \in X^*$, is linear. On identifying X with $JX \subset X^{**}$, one has $\tau_e|_{JX} = \tau_e|_X = \tau$.

Let $\mathcal{E} = \{A \subset X^* : A \text{ is equicontinuous}\}$. Then the family of seminorms $\Gamma_{\mathcal{E}} = \{p_A : A \in \mathcal{E}\}$ induces the topology τ of X and the topology τ_e of X^{**} , where $p_A(x) = \sup_{x^* \in A} |x^*(x)|$ for $x \in X$ and $p_A(x^{**}) = \sup_{x^* \in A} |x^{**}(x^*)|$ for $x^{**} \in X^{**}$.

DEFINITION 1. A linear map $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ is called a *weakly compact operator* on $C_o(T)$ if $\{uf : \|f\|_T \leq 1\}$ is relatively weakly compact in X .

The following result is the same as Lemma 2 of [13], where the hypothesis of quasicompleteness of X is redundant.

PROPOSITION 2. *Let X be an lchS and let $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ be a continuous linear map. Then u^*A is bounded in $M(T)$ for each $A \in \mathcal{E}$.*

For each τ -continuous seminorm p on X , let $p(x) = \|x\|_p$, $x \in X$.

Let \mathcal{S} be a σ -ring of subsets of a non empty set Ω . An X -valued vector measure m on \mathcal{S} is said to be *bounded* if $\{m(E) : E \in \mathcal{S}\}$ is bounded in X .

For the theory of integration of bounded \mathcal{S} -measurable scalar functions with respect to a bounded quasicomplete lchS-valued vector measure defined on the σ -ring \mathcal{S} , the reader may refer to [11] or [13]. We need the following results from Lemma 6 of [11] and Proposition 7 of [13].

PROPOSITION 3. *Let X be a quasicomplete lchS and let \mathcal{S} be a σ -ring of subsets of Ω . Then:*

- (i) *If f is a bounded \mathcal{S} -measurable scalar function and m is an X -valued bounded vector measure on \mathcal{S} , then f is m -integrable and*

$$x^*\left(\int_{\Omega} f dm\right) = \int_{\Omega} f d(x^* \circ m)$$

for each $x^ \in X^*$.*

- (ii) *(Lebesgue bounded convergence theorem) If m is an X -valued σ -additive vector measure on \mathcal{S} and (f_n) is a bounded sequence of \mathcal{S} -measurable scalar functions with $\lim_n f_n(w) = f(w)$ for each $w \in \Omega$, then f is m -integrable and*

$$\int_E f dm = \lim_n \int_E f_n dm$$

for each $E \in \mathcal{S}$.

The following result is due to the first part of Theorem 1 of [13] which is analogous to Theorem VI.2.1 of [2] for lchS-valued continuous linear maps on $C_o(T)$. It plays a vital role in Section 3.

PROPOSITION 4. *Let X be an lcHs and let $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ be a continuous linear map. Then there exists a unique X^{**} -valued vector measure m on $\mathcal{B}(T)$ satisfying the following properties:*

- (i) $x^* \circ m \in M(T)$ for each $x^* \in X^*$ and consequently, $m : \mathcal{B}(T) \rightarrow X^{**}$ is σ -additive in $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$ -topology.
- (ii) The mapping $x^* \rightarrow x^* \circ m$ of X^* into $M(T)$ is weak*-weak* continuous. Moreover, $u^*x^* = x^* \circ m$, $x^* \in X^*$.
- (iii) $x^*uf = \int_T fd(x^* \circ m)$ for each $f \in C_o(T)$ and $x^* \in X^*$.
- (iv) The range of m is τ_e -bounded in X^{**} .
- (v) $m(E) = u^{**}(\chi_E)$ for $E \in \mathcal{B}(T)$.

DEFINITION 2. Let $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ be a continuous linear map. Then the vector measure m as given in Proposition 4 is called the *representing measure* of u .

DEFINITION 3. A σ -additive vector measure $m : \mathcal{B}_o(T) \rightarrow X$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}(T) \rightarrow X$, $\mathcal{B}_c(T) \rightarrow X$) is called an X -valued *Baire* (resp. *Borel*, σ -*Borel*) *measure* on T .

DEFINITION 4. Let \mathcal{S} be a σ -ring of sets in T with $\mathcal{S} \supset \mathcal{K}$ or \mathcal{K}_o . Let $m : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow X$ be a vector measure. Then m is said to be \mathcal{S} -*regular* (resp. \mathcal{S} -*outer regular*, \mathcal{S} -*inner regular*) in $E \in \mathcal{S}$ if, given a seminorm $p \in \Gamma$ and an $\epsilon > 0$, there exist a compact set $K \in \mathcal{S}$ and an open set $U \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K \subset E \subset U$ (resp. an open set $U \in \mathcal{S}$ with $E \subset U$, a compact set $K \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K \subset E$) such that $\|m(B)\|_p < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{S}$ with $B \subset U \setminus K$ (resp. $\|m(B)\|_p < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{S}$ with $B \subset U \setminus E$, $\|m(B)\|_p < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{S}$ with $B \subset E \setminus K$). Even though T does not belong to \mathcal{S} one can define \mathcal{S} -inner regularity of m in T as follows. Given $p \in \Gamma$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists a compact $K \in \mathcal{S}$ such that $\|m(B)\|_p < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{S}$ with $B \subset T \setminus K$. The vector measure m is said to be \mathcal{S} -*regular* (resp. \mathcal{S} -*outer regular*, \mathcal{S} -*inner regular*) if it is so in each $E \in \mathcal{S}$. When $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{B}(T)$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_o(T)$, $\mathcal{B}_c(T)$), we use the terminology *Borel* (resp. *Baire*, σ -*Borel*) *regularity* or *outer regularity* or *inner regularity*.

Remark 1. In the above definition one can replace Γ by any other family of τ -continuous seminorms on X which induces the topology τ .

The following proposition is well known and plays a key role in the next section. It was first proved in [4,9] for Banach spaces and extended to group-valued measures in [15]. For a simple and direct proof, see [5].

PROPOSITION 5. *Let m be an X -valued Baire measure on T and let X be a quasicomplete lcHs. Then m is Baire regular. Moreover, there exists a unique X -valued Borel (resp. σ -Borel) regular σ -additive extension \hat{m} (resp. \hat{m}_c) of m on $\mathcal{B}(T)$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_c(T)$). Moreover, $\hat{m}|_{\mathcal{B}_c(T)} = \hat{m}_c$.*

3. CHARACTERIZATIONS OF WEAKLY COMPACT OPERATORS ON $C_o(T)$

In the following definition we weaken the second part of Definition 4 of [7].

DEFINITION 5. Let X be an lcHs. The first Baire class of X^{**} is the subspace of X^{**} formed by the $\sigma(X^{**}, X^*)$ -limits of $\sigma(X, X^*)$ -Cauchy sequences of elements in X . Let H be the first Baire class of X^{**} . Then we say that X has Dieudonné property if for each quasicomplete lcHs Y , each continuous linear map $u : X \rightarrow Y$ with $u^{**}(H) \subset Y$ satisfies $u^{**}(X^{**}) \subset Y$.

LEMMA 1. Let $m : \mathcal{B}(T) \rightarrow X^{**}$ be a vector measure and let $m_c = m|_{\mathcal{B}_c(T)}$ and $m_o = m|_{\mathcal{B}_o(T)}$. If m (resp. m_c, m_o) is Borel (resp. σ -Borel, Baire) inner regular (in τ_e) in $\mathcal{B}(T)$ (resp. $\mathcal{B}_c(T), \mathcal{B}_o(T)$) then m (resp. m_c, m_o) is σ -additive in τ_e .

Proof. Let A be an equicontinuous subset of X^* and let $\epsilon > 0$. Let $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{B}(T)$ and $\gamma = m$ (resp. $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{B}_c(T)$ and $\gamma = m_c$; $\mathcal{S} = \mathcal{B}_o(T)$ and $\gamma = m_o$). Let $(E_n)_1^\infty$ be a non increasing sequence in \mathcal{S} with $\bigcap_1^\infty E_n = \emptyset$. By hypothesis, for each n , there exists a compact $K_n \in \mathcal{S}$ with $K_n \subset E_n$ such that $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ \gamma)(B)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2^n}$ for all $B \in \mathcal{S}$ with $B \subset E_n \setminus K_n$. Then it follows that $\sup_{x^* \in A} \text{var}(x^* \circ \gamma, \mathcal{S})(E_n \setminus K_n) < \frac{4\epsilon}{2^n}$ for all n . Now adapting the proof of (d) \Rightarrow (e) of Lemma 13 on pp.158-159 of [2], one can show that there exists n_o such that $\sup_{x^* \in A} \text{var}(x^* \circ \gamma, \mathcal{S})(E_n) < 4\epsilon$ for all $n \geq n_o$. Consequently, $\|\gamma(E_n)\|_{p_A} < 4\epsilon$ for $n \geq n_o$ and hence γ is σ -additive in τ_e .

THEOREM 1. $C_o(T)$ has Dieudonné property. More precisely, let $u : C_o(T) \rightarrow X$ be a continuous linear map, where X is a quasicomplete lcHs. Let m be the representing measure of u , and let $m_c = m|_{\mathcal{B}_c(T)}$ and $m_o = m|_{\mathcal{B}_o(T)}$. Then the following assertions are equivalent.

- (1) u is weakly compact.
- (2) The range of m is contained in X .
- (3) The range of m_c is contained in X .
- (4) The range of m_o is contained in X .
- (5) $m(U) \in X$ for all open sets U in T .
- (6) $m(F) \in X$ for all closed sets F in T .
- (7) $m(U) \in X$ for all σ -Borel open sets U in T .
- (8) $m(U) \in X$ for all open Baire sets U in T .
- (9) $m(U) \in X$ for all open sets U in T which are σ -compact.
- (10) $m(F) \in X$ for all closed sets F in T which are G_δ .
- (11) $m(U) \in X$ for all open sets U in T which are F_σ .
- (12) For a non decreasing sequence $(f_n)_1^\infty \subset C_o(T)$, with $0 \leq f_n \leq 1$, (uf_n) converges weakly in X .

- (13) m is σ -additive in the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (14) m_c is σ -additive in the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (15) m_o is σ -additive in the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (16) m is strongly additive in the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (17) m_c is strongly additive in the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (18) m_o is strongly additive in the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (19) m is exhaustive in the family of all open sets in T with respect to the topology τ_e of X^{**} in the sense that for each disjoint sequence $(U_n)_1^\infty$ of open sets in T , $\lim_n m(U_n) = 0$.
- (20) m_c is exhaustive in the family of all σ -Borel open sets in T with respect to the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (21) m_o is exhaustive in the family of all open Baire sets in T with respect to the topology τ_e of X^{**} .
- (22) m is Borel regular in τ_e of X^{**} .
- (23) m is Borel inner regular in τ_e of X^{**} .
- (24) m is Borel outer regular (in τ_e) in each compact set K in T and Borel inner regular (in τ_e) in the set T .
- (25) m_c is σ -Borel regular in τ_e of X^{**} .
- (26) m_c is σ -Borel inner regular in τ_e of X^{**} .
- (27) m_c is σ -Borel outer regular (in τ_e) in each compact set K in T and σ -Borel inner regular (in τ_e) in the set T .
- (28) m_o is Baire regular in τ_e of X^{**} .
- (29) m_o is Baire inner regular in τ_e of X^{**} .
- (30) All bounded Borel measurable scalar functions f on T are m -integrable and $\int_T f dm \in X$.
- (31) All bounded $\mathcal{B}_c(T)$ -measurable scalar functions f on T are m -integrable and $\int_T f dm_c \in X$.
- (32) All bounded $\mathcal{B}_o(T)$ -measurable scalar functions f on T are m -integrable and $\int_T f dm_o \in X$.
- (33) All bounded scalar functions f belonging to the first Baire class in T are m_o -integrable and $\int_T f dm_o \in X$.
- (34) $u^{**} f \in X$ for all bounded scalar functions f belonging to the first Baire class in T .

Proof.

In the following we shall prove only those implications which are not obvious.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) by Corollary 9.3.2 of Edwards [6], by Proposition 4(v) and by the fact that $\chi_E \in C_o^{**}(T)$ for all $E \in \mathcal{B}(T)$.

(8) \Rightarrow (1) In fact, on the contrary, by Corollary 9.3.2 of Edwards [6] there would exist an equicontinuous set A in X^* such that $u^*(A)$ is not relatively weakly compact in $M(T)$. As $u^*(A)$ is bounded in $M(T)$ by Proposition 2, by (3) of Theorem 4.22.1 of [6] there would exist a disjoint sequence $(U_n)_1^\infty$ of open sets in T and an $\epsilon > 0$ such that $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(U_n)| > \epsilon$ for all n . Consequently, there would exist $x_n^* \in A$ such that $|(x_n^* \circ m)(U_n)| > \epsilon$ for all n .

Since $x_n^* \circ m \in M(T)$ by Proposition 4(i), $x_n^* \circ m$ is Borel regular in U_n and therefore there exists a compact $K_n \subset U_n$ such that $|(x_n^* \circ m)(K_n)| > \epsilon$ for all n . Let $D(K_n) = \{U : U \text{ open, } K_n \subset U \subset U_n\}$ and let $U \geq V$ for $U, V \in D(K_n)$ if $U \subset V$. Then, as $x_n^* \circ m$ is outer Borel-regular in K_n , we have $\lim_{U \rightarrow K_n, U \in D(K_n)} (x_n^* \circ m)(U) = (x_n^* \circ m)(K_n)$. Thus there exists an open set $W_n \in D(K_n)$ such that $|(x_n^* \circ m)(V)| > \epsilon$ for all $V \in D(K_n)$ with $V \subset W_n$. As $K_n \subset W_n$, by Theorem 50.D of Halmos [8] there exists an open Baire set V_n such that $K_n \subset V_n \subset W_n$ so that $|(x_n^* \circ m)(V_n)| > \epsilon$. Thus we have found open Baire sets $(V_n)_1^\infty$ in T such that $K_n \subset V_n \subset U_n$ for all n and such that $|(x_n^* \circ m)(V_n)| > \epsilon$ for all n . Let $V = \bigcup_1^\infty V_n$. Then V is an open Baire set and by hypothesis (8) we have $m(V) \in X$ and $m(V_n) \in X$ for all n . Now by (i) of Proposition 4 and by the Orlicz-Pettis theorem for lch's (see [10]) we conclude that $m(V) = \sum_1^\infty m(V_n)$, the series converging unconditionally in the topology τ of X . As $\tau = \tau_e|_X$, it follows particularly that $p_A(m(V_n)) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. But, on the other hand, $p_A(m(V_n)) = \sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(V_n)| \geq |(x_n^* \circ m)(V_n)| > \epsilon$ for all n . This contradiction proves that u is weakly compact and hence (1) holds.

(10) \Rightarrow (11) Let U be open and F_σ in T . Then $T \setminus U$ is closed and G_δ . Then by (10) we have $m(U) = m(T) - m(T \setminus U) \in X$. Hence (11) holds.

(9) \Rightarrow (8) by § 14 of Dinculeanu [3].

(2) \Rightarrow (12) Let (f_n) be as in (12). Then $\lim_n f_n(t) = f(t)$ exists in $[0,1]$ for each $t \in T$ and f is Borel measurable. Then by (2), by Proposition 4(i) and by the Orlicz-Pettis theorem for lch's, m has range in X and is σ -additive in $\mathcal{B}(T)$. Then by Proposition 3(ii) we have $\lim_n \int_T f_n dm = \int_T f dm \in X$. Consequently, by Propositions 3(i) and 4(iii)

$$\lim_n x^* u f_n = \lim_n \int_T f_n d(x^* \circ m) = x^* (\lim_n \int_T f_n dm) = x^* (\int_T f dm)$$

for all $x^* \in X^*$. Thus (12) holds.

(12) \Rightarrow (8) Let U be an open Baire set in T . Then by § 14 of Dinculeanu [3] there exists a sequence $(K_n) \subset \mathcal{K}_o$ such that $K_n \nearrow U$. By Urysohn's lemma we can choose a non decreasing sequence g_n of non negative continuous functions with compact support such that $g_n \nearrow \chi_U$.

Then by hypothesis there exists a vector $x_o \in X$ such that $\lim_n x^* u g_n = x^* x_o$ for all $x^* \in X^*$. Therefore, by Proposition 4(iii) and by the Lebesgue dominated convergence theorem we have $x^* x_o = \lim_n \int_T g_n d(x^* \circ m) = x^* m(U)$ for all $x^* \in X^*$. As $m(U) \in X^{**}$, it follows that $m(U) = x_o \in X$. Hence (8) holds.

(2) \Rightarrow (13) by Proposition 4(i), by the Orlicz-Pettis theorem for lchS and by the fact that $\tau_\epsilon|_X = \tau$.

(21) \Rightarrow (1) In fact, on the contrary, following the argument in the proof of (8) \Rightarrow (1), we have an $\epsilon > 0$, an equicontinuous subset A of X^* , a disjoint sequence $(V_n)_1^\infty$ of open Baire sets in T and a sequence $(x_n^*)_1^\infty$ in A such that $|(x_n^* \circ m)(V_n)| > \epsilon$. This contradicts the hypothesis that $\lim_n \|m(V_n)\|_{p_A} = 0$. Hence (1) holds.

(2) \Rightarrow (22)(resp. (25), (28)) By (2), Proposition 4(i) and the Orlicz-Pettis theorem for lchS, m is σ -additive on $\mathcal{B}(T)$ in the topology τ of X . Then m_o is σ -additive on $\mathcal{B}_o(T)$ and has range in X . Therefore, by the first part of Proposition 5, m_o is regular and hence (28) holds. Moreover, by the second part of Proposition 5, there exists a unique X -valued σ -additive (in τ) regular Borel extension \hat{m} of m_o on $\mathcal{B}(T)$ and $\hat{m}_c = \hat{m}|_{\mathcal{B}_c(T)}$ is σ -Borel regular. Then by Proposition 4(iii) and by the fact that each $f \in C_o(T)$ is bounded and Baire measurable (see Theorem 51.B of [8]), we have

$$x^* u f = \int_T f d(x^* \circ m) = \int_T f d(x^* \circ m_o) = \int_T f d(x^* \circ \hat{m})$$

for each $x^* \in X^*$ and $f \in C_o(T)$. Since $x^* \circ m$ and $x^* \circ \hat{m}$ are in $M(T)$ and represent the continuous linear functional $x^* u$ on $C_o(T)$, we conclude that $x^* \circ m = x^* \circ \hat{m}$ for all $x^* \in X^*$. Since m has range in X^{**} and \hat{m} in X , it follows that $m = \hat{m}$ and hence (22) (resp. (25)) holds.

(22) \Rightarrow (27) Given $K \in \mathcal{K}$, $A \in \mathcal{E}$ and $\epsilon > 0$, by hypothesis there exists an open set U with $U \supset K$ such that $\|m(B)\|_{p_A} < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ with $B \subset U \setminus K$. By Theorem 50.D of Halmos [8], we can choose an open Baire set V in T such that $K \subset V \subset U$ so that $\|m(B)\|_{p_A} < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ with $B \subset V \setminus K$ and hence, particularly, $\|m_c(B)\|_{p_A} < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{B}_c(T)$ with $B \subset V \setminus K$. Thus m_c is σ -Borel outer regular in K . Clearly, m_c is σ -Borel inner regular in T as by hypothesis (22) m is Borel inner regular in T . Thus (27) holds.

By Lemma 1, we have (23) \Rightarrow (13), (26) \Rightarrow (14) and (29) \Rightarrow (15).

(24) \Rightarrow (1) Let $K \in \mathcal{K}$ and let A be an equicontinuous set in X^* . Given $\epsilon > 0$, by hypothesis there exists an open set U in T such that $K \subset U$ and $\|m(B)\|_{p_A} < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ with $B \subset U \setminus K$. Since $u^* x^* = x^* \circ m$, we have $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(U \setminus K)| \leq 4\epsilon$. Thus condition (4)(a) of Theorem 4.22.1 of Edwards [6] is satisfied by $u^*(A)$. Again by hypothesis, there exists $C \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $\|m(B)\|_{p_A} < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ with $B \subset T \setminus C$ so that $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(T \setminus C)| \leq 4\epsilon$. Hence condition (4)(b) of the said theorem is also satisfied by u^*A . Since u^*A is bounded in $M(T)$ by Proposition 2, we conclude by Theorem 4.22.1 of [6] that u^*A is relatively weakly compact in $M(T)$ and hence, by Corollary 9.3.2 of Edwards [6], u is weakly compact.

(27) \Rightarrow (i) Let $K \in \mathcal{K}$. Proceeding as in the proof of (24) implies (1), there exists a σ -Borel open set U containing K such that $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m_c)(B)| < \epsilon$, for all $B \in \mathcal{B}_c(T)$ with $B \subset U \setminus K$. Then, we have $\sup_{x^* \in A} \text{var}(x^* \circ m_c, \mathcal{B}_c(T))(U \setminus K) < 4\epsilon$. Therefore, by Proposition 1, $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(U \setminus K)| < 4\epsilon$ where $|(x^* \circ m)| = \text{var}(x^* \circ m, \mathcal{B}(T))$. Thus, condition 4(a) of Theorem 4.22.1 of Edwards [6] is satisfied by u^*A . Again by hypothesis, there exists a compact C such that $\|m_c(B)\|_{p_A} < \epsilon$ for all $B \in \mathcal{B}_c(T)$ with $B \subset T \setminus C$. Thus, for each compact $K \subset T \setminus C$, $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(K)| < \epsilon$. Then by the Borel regularity of $x^* \circ m$ it follows that $\sup_{x^* \in A} |(x^* \circ m)(T \setminus C)| \leq 4\epsilon$. Thus u^*A also satisfies condition 4(b) of Theorem 4.22.1 of Edwards [6]. Since u^*A is bounded in $M(T)$ by Proposition 2, by Theorem 4.22.1 of [6] u^*A is relatively weakly compact in $M(T)$. Hence, by Corollary 9.3.2 of [6], (1) holds.

Obviously, (2) implies (31) since m is $\tau_e (= \tau)$ -bounded by Proposition 4(iv). (32) \Rightarrow (8) as the hypothesis implies that $m(U) \in X$ for every open Baire set U in T . As shown in the proof of (12) \Rightarrow (8), χ_U belongs to the first Baire class for each open Baire set U in T and hence (33) \Rightarrow (8) (resp. (34) \Rightarrow (8) as $u^{**}(\chi_U) = m(U)$). By Corollary 9.3.2 of Edwards [6], (1) implies that the range of u^{**} is contained in X and hence (1) \Rightarrow (34).

In the light of Corollary 9.3.2 of Edwards [6], the equivalence of (1) and (34) implies that $C_o(T)$ has Dieudonné property.

This completes the proof of the theorem.

Remark 2. Corollary 9.3.2 of Edwards [6] is essentially due to Lemma 1 of [7], and Theorem 4.22.1 of [6] is the same as Theorem 2 of [7].

Remark 3. The techniques used in the above proof are not strong enough to prove the equivalences of the statements (i), (xxi), (xxv), (xxix) and (xxx) given in [13].

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