

## QUASI-MEASURES ON COMPLETELY REGULAR SPACES

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**ABSTRACT.** Let  $X$  be a completely regular space. We give definitions of a Baire quasi-measure on  $X$  and a quasi-state on  $C_b(X)$ , the space of bounded, real-valued continuous functions on  $X$ . A representation theorem is developed for quasi-states on  $C_b(X)$  in terms of Baire quasi-measures on  $X$ . We also define various notions of smoothness for quasi-measures and quasi-states, and then we furnish examples which demonstrate the different types of smoothness. Finally, by considering the space  $X$  to be embedded in its Stone-Čech compactification  $\beta X$ , the smoothness of a Baire quasi-measure  $\mu$  on  $X$  is characterized by the behavior of  $\bar{\mu}$ , the corresponding Baire quasi-measure on  $\beta X$ .

**1. Introduction.** The theory of quasi-measures evolved from the study of certain nonlinear functionals (quasi-states) on commutative  $C^*$ -algebras. The goal here is to extend to completely regular spaces the theory of quasi-measures on compact Hausdorff spaces initiated by J. Aarnes [1]. For definitions and results regarding quasi-measures on compact Hausdorff spaces the reader is encouraged to consult [1, 2]. Our standard guide to work in topological measure theory is the survey paper by Wheeler [11].

One of the main goals of this paper is to develop a representation for quasi-states on  $C_b(X)$  in terms of Baire quasi-measures on  $X$ . This is accomplished by generalizing results of Aarnes in [1] to completely regular spaces. We then state definitions of various types of smoothness for quasi-measures and quasi-states. Then, following work done by Varadarajan [10] for ordinary Baire measures, we demonstrate the connection between the smoothness of a Baire quasi-measure and the smoothness of its corresponding quasi-state.

Finally, using the techniques of Knowles [6], we characterize the smoothness of a Baire quasi-measure  $\mu$  on  $X$  by the behavior of  $\bar{\mu}$ , the unique Baire quasi-measure on  $\beta X$  corresponding to  $\mu$ . In Section 2

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