

225. On the Essential Set of Function Algebras

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Let A be a function algebra on a compact Hausdorff space X , that is, A is a closed subalgebra of $C(X)$ which separates the points of X and contains the constants. In the following we shall present several results relating to the essential set of A , some of which are regarded as generalizations of the results published in several literatures [4], [7], and [8]. Complete proofs of these theorems and other details will be published elsewhere.

Throughout this paper M will indicate the maximal ideal space of A . The Šilov boundary of A will be denoted by $\hat{\partial}A$. For a subset F in X , we shall denote by $A|F$ the restricted algebra of A to F . If $A|F$ is closed in $C(F)$, $A|F$ is regarded as a function algebra on F . A closed subset F in X is called an interpolation set for A if $A|F = C(F)$, and is called a closed restriction set if $A|F$ is closed in $C(F)$. Let G be an open set in X . G is called a w -interpolation set for A if any compact subset in G is an interpolation set for A .

Theorem 1. *Let A be a function algebra on X and let $A \neq C(X)$. If G is any w -interpolation set for A , then $G \cap \hat{\partial}_{A|E} = \phi$, where E is the essential set of A in X .*

Corollary. *Let A be a function algebra on X and suppose $E = \hat{\partial}_{A|E}$. Then the set $X \sim E$ is the largest w -interpolation set for A .*

The hypothesis of the corollary is necessary. Let X be the set consisting of the unit circle and the origin 0 in the unit disc and let A be the restriction of A_0 to X , where A_0 denotes the function algebra of all continuous functions on the closed unit disc which are analytic on the open unit disc. Then $E = X$. But we here see that $G = \{0\}$ is a w -interpolation set and $G \not\supseteq X \sim E = \phi$.

Bishop [3] and Glicksberg [6] have proved that A is characterized by the disjoint closed partitions of its maximal antisymmetric sets and Tomiyama [11] has shown that among these sets the set P of all maximal antisymmetric sets in X consisting of one point is free from the representing space X and plays a special rôle in determining the struc-

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