## 96. Relations between Measure and Topology in some Boolean Space.

By Yoshimiti MIBU.

Mathematical Institute, Nagoya Imperial University. (Comm. by T. TAKAGI, M.I.A., July 12, 1944.)

Let  $\mathcal{Q}$  be a bicompact Hausdorff space the closure of whose open set is open. We assume that the class  $\mathfrak{E}$  of all the closed-open sets constitutes the base of  $\mathcal{Q}$ .  $\mathfrak{E}$  is a finitely additive class which contains  $\mathcal{Q}$  and the empty set  $\mathfrak{D}$ . Let there be defined on  $\mathfrak{E}$  a Jordan measure m(E) with the following two conditions:

- 1  $m(\mathcal{Q})=1$ , m(E)=0 if and only if  $E=\mathfrak{O}$ .
- 2  $\lim_{n \to \infty} m(E_n) = m\left( (\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n)^{\alpha} \right)$  for any ascending sequence  $\{E_n\}$  of sets  $\in (\mathbb{S}^{1})$ .

The purpose of the present note is to discuss the relations between measure and topology in  $\mathcal{Q}$ . Our main result is resumed in the theorems 10, 11 and 13 below.

Theorem 1. We have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(E_n) \ge m\left((\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n)^{\alpha}\right)$$

for every sequence  $\{E_n\}$  of sets  $\in \mathfrak{C}$ , and the equality holds good if and only if  $E_n$  are mutually disjoint. In particular, we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} m(E_n) = m(\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n)$$

if  $\bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathfrak{E}$ . Thus the Jordan measure m(E) is countably additive on C.

Definition 1. (of outer measure  $m^*$ ). For any set  $A \subseteq \Omega$ ,  $m^*(A)$  denotes the infimum of m(E) where  $E \in \mathfrak{C}$ ,  $E \supseteq A$ 

Theorem 2.

- (i)  $m^*(A) \leq m^*(B)$  if  $A \leq B$
- (ii)  $m^*(A) = m(A)$  if  $A \in \mathfrak{G}$
- (iii)  $m^*(A+B) \le m^*(A) + m^*(B)$

(iv) 
$$m^*(A) = m^*(A^a)$$

Definition 2. (of inner measure  $m_*$ ). For any set  $A \subseteq \mathcal{Q}$ ,  $m_*(A)$  denotes the supremum of m(E) where  $E \in \mathfrak{C}$ ,  $E \subseteq A$ .

Theorem 3.

<sup>1)</sup>  $A^{a}$ ,  $A^{c}$  and  $A^{i}$  respectively denote the closure, the complement and the interior of A.