

# EXTENSION OF A THEOREM OF BOCHNER ON EXPRESSING FUNCTIONALS AS RIEMANN INTEGRALS

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**Introduction.** S. Bochner<sup>1</sup> has shown that an additive homogeneous functional defined over a sufficiently large class  $C$  of functions can be realized as a Riemann integral with respect to a finitely additive measure  $V$  in the space  $X$  over which the functions are defined. His proof makes use of the fact that the constant function belongs to  $C$ , as a result,  $V(X)$  is finite. It is the purpose of this note to show that a similar theorem holds even when  $V(X)$  turns out to be infinite. A modification of Bochner's proof would suffice for this stronger theorem. We have chosen rather to treat it as a problem of extending the domain of definition of the given functional.

Throughout we have used the symbol  $\rightarrow$  to be read as "implies." The equality  $\equiv$  is used to denote an equality which holds by definition.

**Notations.** We consider a space  $X$  of points  $x$ , and real-valued point functions  $f, g, \dots$  over  $X$ . Given  $f, g$ , and real numbers  $a, b$ , we shall write

$$|f|, af + bg, fg, f \wedge g, f \vee g, f^+, f^-,$$

respectively, for those functions whose values for each  $x$  are given by

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x)|, & \quad af(x) + bg(x), & \quad f(x)g(x), & \quad \inf [f(x), g(x)], \\ \sup [f(x), g(x)], & \quad \sup [f(x), 0], & \quad \sup [-f(x), 0]. \end{aligned}$$

We shall write  $a$  for the constant function  $f(x) = a$ , and write  $f \geq g$  if for each  $x$ ,  $f(x) \geq g(x)$ . The function which coincides with  $f$  on a set  $A$  and is equal to 0 in  $X - A$  will be denoted by  $f_A$ . In particular we write  $1_A$  for the characteristic function of the set  $A$ . The symbol  $\emptyset$  will denote the empty set.

It is clear that  $f = f^+ - f^-$ , and that

$$(f_A)^+ = (f^+)_A, \quad (f_A)^- = (f^-)_A.$$

## 1. $R$ -measure.

1.1. By an  $R$ -measure in  $X$  we shall mean a set function  $V(E)$  defined for sets  $E$  of a family  $\mathbf{A}$  with the following properties:

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<sup>1</sup> S. Bochner, *Additive set functions on groups*, Ann. of Math. vol. 40 (1939) pp. 769-799. The theorem in question occurs in paragraph 4.