

# CONDITIONS FOR EQUALITY OF THE MACKEY AND STRICT TOPOLOGIES

BY F. DENNIS SENTILLES

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**1. Introduction.** In 1958 R. C. Buck [2] made a study of the  $\beta$  or strict topology (introduced in [1] and named for its resemblance to a topology of Beurling) on the space  $C(S)$  of bounded continuous functions on a locally compact space  $S$  under which the dual of  $C(S)_\beta$  is the space  $M(S)$  of bounded regular Borel measures on  $S$ . In 1966, J. B. Conway [4], [5] showed that when  $S$  is  $\sigma$ -compact (or even paracompact) the strict topology is the Mackey topology on  $C(S)_\beta$ —the finest locally convex topology on  $C(S)$  for which the dual is  $M(S)$ . However, when  $S$  is the space of ordinals  $[1, \Omega)$  less than the first uncountable ordinal  $\Omega$ , Conway showed that  $\beta$  is not the Mackey topology on  $C(S)_\beta$ .

In [10] Wang studied the strict topology generalized to Banach algebras. More recently, the author and D. C. Taylor [8] studied the strict topology defined by a Banach algebra  $B$  with approximate identity on a left Banach  $B$ -module  $X$  by way of the seminorms  $x \rightarrow \|Tx\|$ , one for each  $T \in B$  such that  $B$  separates points of  $X$ . No necessary or sufficient conditions were obtained for which this general strict topology  $\beta$  is the Mackey topology on  $X_\beta$ . In this paper, sufficient conditions are given in order that  $\beta$  be the Mackey topology on  $X_\beta$ , with our aim being to obtain conditions which in some sense differentiate between the case where  $S$  is  $\sigma$ -compact, as opposed to  $S = [1, \Omega)$ , but in the general setting of [8]. A crucial step in the argument is provided by some results which generalize that of Dorroh [6] and show that the continuity of linear maps on  $X_\beta$  is often determined by their continuity on norm bounded sets in  $X$ .

**2. Some observations.** It is a known result that if a space  $E$  has its Mackey topology  $\tau = \tau(E, E')$ , then every continuous map on  $E$  into a locally convex space  $F$  with its weak topology is continuous on  $E$  into  $F$  with its given topology. Actually one can prove

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