

WEAK DENSENESS OF NONATOMIC MEASURES ON PERFECT, LOCALLY COMPACT SPACES

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Our primary result is that the space of all compact zero-set-regular, nonatomic, countably additive Baire measures is dense, with respect to the weak topology, in the space of all finitely additive, zero-set regular Baire measures if the underlying topological space is locally compact, Hausdorff, and perfect. Moreover, a corresponding result holds for Borel measures. These results yield, as easy corollaries, the existence of nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, compact-regular Baire and Borel measures on a locally compact, Hausdorff space which contains a nonempty perfect subset. Two converses conclude the paper.

We use the methods and results of Knowles [5] and Varadarajan [10] to prove our primary result (Theorem 3.1). This result extends an earlier result in which the underlying space was assumed compact, Hausdorff, and perfect (see [5, Th. 1 (i) and Remark (i), p. 65] and [2, p. 214]).

2. Preliminaries. Let X be a Hausdorff topological space. If Y is a subspace of X , we use $\mathfrak{F}(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{B}(Y)$ to denote the algebra and σ -algebra, respectively, generated by the zero-sets of Y ; we let $\mathfrak{F}^*(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{B}^*(Y)$ denote the algebra and σ -algebra, respectively, generated by the closed subsets of Y . $\mathfrak{B}(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{B}^*(Y)$ are called the *Baire* and *Borel* subsets of Y , respectively. For brevity, we let $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}(X)$, $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}(X)$, $\mathfrak{F}^* = \mathfrak{F}^*(X)$, and $\mathfrak{B}^* = \mathfrak{B}^*(X)$. A *measure* on an algebra \mathfrak{A} is a nonnegative, finite, finitely additive set function on \mathfrak{A} . A *signed measure* on \mathfrak{A} is the difference of two measures on \mathfrak{A} . Measures on $\mathfrak{B}(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{B}^*(Y)$ will be called *Baire* and *Borel* measures on Y , respectively. We use $\mathfrak{C}(Y)$, $\mathfrak{C}_c(Y)$, $\mathfrak{C}_0(Y)$ and $\mathfrak{Z}(Y)$ to denote the classes of closed sets, compact sets, compact zero-sets and zero-sets of Y , respectively. For brevity, we let $\mathfrak{C} = \mathfrak{C}(X)$, $\mathfrak{C}_c = \mathfrak{C}_c(X)$, $\mathfrak{C}_0 = \mathfrak{C}_0(X)$ and $\mathfrak{Z} = \mathfrak{Z}(X)$.

If \mathfrak{A} is an algebra of sets and $\mathfrak{D} \subset \mathfrak{A}$, a measure m on \mathfrak{A} shall be called *\mathfrak{D} -regular* in case

$$m(A) = \sup \{m(D); A \supset D \in \mathfrak{D}\} \text{ for every } A \in \mathfrak{A}.$$

Characteristically, \mathfrak{D} will play the role of \mathfrak{C} , \mathfrak{C}_c , \mathfrak{C}_0 , or \mathfrak{Z} .

Let m be a measure on an algebra \mathfrak{A} . A set $E \in \mathfrak{A}$ is an *atom* for m in case (i) $m(E) > 0$ and (ii) for every $F \subset E$ for which $F \in \mathfrak{A}$ either $m(F) = 0$ or $m(E - F) = 0$. m is called *nonatomic* in

case it has no atoms. We shall need the following special case of [4, Th. 2.4].

LEMMA 2.1. *Let μ, ν be countably additive measures on a σ -algebra \mathcal{S} and suppose $\nu \leq \mu$. If μ is nonatomic, then so is ν .*

Incidentally, one cannot replace “ σ -algebra” by “algebra” in the preceding result.

Finally, if \mathfrak{A} is an algebra and $\mathfrak{D} \subset \mathfrak{A}$, we let

$$\mathfrak{M}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D}) = \{m; m \text{ is a } \mathfrak{D}\text{-regular measure on } \mathfrak{A}\}$$

$$\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D}) = \{m_1 - m_2; m_1, m_2 \in \mathfrak{M}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})\}$$

$\mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D}) = \{m; m \text{ is a } \mathfrak{D}\text{-regular, countably additive, nonatomic measure on } \mathfrak{A}\}$

$$\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D}) = \{m_1 - m_2; m_1, m_2 \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})\}.$$

We note that $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ and $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ are linear spaces whenever \mathfrak{D} is closed under finite unions, which will be the case in all of our considerations. In order to relate our notation with that of Varadarajan [10], we remark that our $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{B})$ is precisely Varadarajan’s $\mathfrak{M}(X)$ [10, p. 164] and that $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{C}_0) \subset \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{C}_0) \subset \mathfrak{M}_t(X)$ [10, Th. 29, p. 179] where $\mathfrak{M}_t(X)$ denotes the space of tight signed measures [10, p. 174].

We shall consider $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ primarily when $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ is one of the pairs $(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{B}), (\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{B}), (\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{D}),$ or $(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{D})$. In each of these cases we put the weak topology (called the weak*-topology by some authors) on $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$. This is the topology with basic neighborhoods of the form

$$N(m_0; A, \varepsilon) = \{m \in \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D}); \left| \int f dm - \int f dm_0 \right| < \varepsilon \text{ for every } f \in A\}$$

where $m_0 \in \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D}), \varepsilon > 0,$ and A is a finite subset of $C^*(X),$ the set of all bounded, continuous functions on $X.$ $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ will be completely regular in each of these cases and will be Hausdorff if $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ is $(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{B})$ or $(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{B});$ $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{D})$ and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{D})$ are Hausdorff if X is normal (see Taylor [9, pp. 151-153] and the proof of [10, Th. 1, p. 181]). It may be relevant to Theorem 3.1 to point out that the linear subspaces $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{C})$ and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{C})$ of $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{D})$ and $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{D}),$ respectively, are Hausdorff in the weak topology if X is completely regular, hence also if X is locally compact, Hausdorff. Finally, we note that a net $\{m_\alpha\} \subset \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ converges to $m \in \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ in the weak topology if, and only if,

$$\int f dm_\alpha \rightarrow \int f dm \text{ for every } f \in C^*(X).$$

If m is a signed measure on an algebra $\mathfrak{A},$ we use m^+ and m^- to denote its positive and negative variations, respectively. If $m =$

$m_1 - m_2$ where m_1, m_2 are measures on \mathfrak{A} , then $m^+ \leq m_1$ and $m^- \leq m_2$. Thus clearly we have $m \in \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ if, and only if, $m^+, m^- \in \mathfrak{M}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$. Moreover, we have

THEOREM 2.2. *Let $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ be any one of the pairs $(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{C}_0), (\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}_0), (\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{C}),$ or $(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{C})$. Then $m \in \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ if and only if, $m^+, m^- \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$.*

The following two lemmas, which will also have further application later, will be helpful in the proof of Theorem 2.2.

LEMMA 2.3. *Suppose m is a countably additive measure on an algebra \mathfrak{A} and let μ be the unique extension of m to a countably additive measure on the σ -algebra generated by \mathfrak{A} . If μ is nonatomic, then so is m .*

The proof is fairly routine and will be left to the reader.

The converse of the preceding lemma is not true in general, but is true with the added assumptions that are inherent in our setting. This fact is contained in the following lemma.

LEMMA 2.4. *Let X be a topological space and let m be a measure on $\mathfrak{F} = \mathfrak{F}(X)$ [resp., $\mathfrak{F}^* = \mathfrak{F}^*(X)$] which is countably additive. Let μ denote the unique extension of m to a countably additive measure on $\mathfrak{B} = \mathfrak{B}(X)$ [resp., $\mathfrak{B}^* = \mathfrak{B}^*(X)$].*

(i) *m is \mathfrak{C}_0 -regular [resp., \mathfrak{C} -regular], if and only if, μ is.*

(ii) *Suppose m is \mathfrak{B} -regular [resp., \mathfrak{B} -regular]. Then m is nonatomic if, and only if, μ is.*

REMARK. With respect to (ii), it should be noted that every countably additive measure on \mathfrak{F} (or on \mathfrak{B}) is necessarily \mathfrak{B} -regular [10, Th. 18, p. 171].

Proof. (i) The one implication is clear. Suppose m is \mathfrak{C}_0 -regular [resp., \mathfrak{C} -regular]. Then μ is \mathfrak{B} -regular [resp., \mathfrak{B} -regular] by a standard proof ([10, Th. 18, p. 171]). Let $E \in \mathfrak{B}$ [resp., \mathfrak{B}^*] and $\varepsilon > 0$. There is a set $F \in \mathfrak{B}$ [resp., \mathfrak{B}] such that $F \subset E$ and $\mu(E - F) < \varepsilon/2$. There exists $C \in \mathfrak{C}_0$ [resp., \mathfrak{C}] such that $\mu(X - C) = m(X - C) < \varepsilon/2$. Let $H = F \cap C$. Then $H \in \mathfrak{C}_0$ [resp., \mathfrak{C}], $H \subset E$, and $\mu(E - H) < \varepsilon$.

(ii) The one implication follows from Lemma 2.3. To prove the other implication, we note once again that μ is \mathfrak{B} -regular [resp., \mathfrak{B} -regular]. Hence if μ has an atom, it must have an atom $Z \in \mathfrak{B}$

[resp., \mathfrak{S}]. But then Z would also be an atom for m which is a contradiction.

Proof of Theorem 2.2. The only nontrivial part of the proof is showing that $m \in \mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ implies that m^+, m^- are nonatomic. This follows directly from Lemma 2.1 in case $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ is $(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$ or $(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{C})$. Suppose $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ is $(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$ [resp., $(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{C})$]. Let $m = m_1 - m_2$ where $m_1, m_2 \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$. Then $m^+ \leq m_1$ and $m^- \leq m_2$ so that m^+, m^- are \mathfrak{Z} -regular [resp., \mathfrak{S} -regular]. Let μ_1, μ_2 denote the unique extensions of m_1, m_2 , respectively, to countably additive measures on \mathfrak{B} [resp., \mathfrak{B}^*]. Then μ_1, μ_2 are nonatomic by Lemma 2.4 (ii). Now m^+, m^- are countably additive. Let ν_1, ν_2 denote the unique extensions of m^+, m^- , respectively, to countably additive measures on \mathfrak{B} [resp., \mathfrak{B}^*]. Then $\nu_1 \leq \mu_1$ and $\nu_2 \leq \mu_2$ because $m^+ \leq m_1$ and $m^- \leq m_2$. Thus ν_1, ν_2 are nonatomic by Lemma 2.1. Consequently, m^+, m^- are nonatomic by Lemma 2.4 (ii).

3. Main result. Let X be a topological space. We say that a nonempty subset Y of X is *perfect* in case Y contains no isolated points (with respect to the induced topology on Y).

THEOREM 3.1. *Let X be a perfect, locally compact, Hausdorff space.*

- (i) $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$ is dense in $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{B})$ with the weak topology.
- (ii) $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$ is dense in $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{B})$ with the weak topology.
- (iii) $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{C})$ is dense in $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{S})$ with the weak topology.
- (iv) $\mathfrak{N}(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{C})$ is dense in $\mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{S})$ with the weak topology.

REMARK. In the setting of Varadarajan [10], (i) says that the set of all differences of \mathfrak{C}_0 -regular, countably additive, nonatomic measures on \mathfrak{F} is dense in $\mathfrak{M}(X)$.

The proof of the preceding theorem will require the following three lemmas.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let X be a topological space.*

- (i) *If X is perfect, then every open subset of X is perfect.*
- (ii) *If Y is a perfect subset of X , then the closure (in X) of Y is perfect.*

The proof is easy and will be omitted.

If \mathfrak{A} is an algebra of subsets of X and $x \in X$, we shall use p_x to denote the measure on \mathfrak{A} defined by

$$p_x(E) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x \in E \\ 0 & \text{if } x \notin E \end{cases} \text{ for every } E \in \mathfrak{A}.$$

LEMMA 3.3. *Let X be a topological space. If $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ is any one of $(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{B})$, $(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{B})$, $(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{G})$, or $(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{G})$, then the set of measures on \mathfrak{A} of the form $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k p_{x_k}$, where $a_k \geq 0$ and $x_k \in X$, $k = 1, \dots, n$, is dense in $\mathfrak{M}^+(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ with the weak topology.*

The proof of [10, Th. 10, p. 187] can obviously be adapted to each of these cases.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let X be a locally compact, Hausdorff space.*

(i) *If $\nu \in \mathfrak{M}^+(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{C})$, then $\nu/\mathfrak{B} \in \mathfrak{M}^+(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$ where ν/\mathfrak{B} denotes the restriction of ν to \mathfrak{B} .*

(ii) *Suppose μ is a Baire measure in the sense of Halmos [3, p. 223] and ν denotes the unique extension of μ to a regular Borel measure in the sense of Halmos [3, 54.D]. If μ is nonatomic, then so is ν .*

Proof. (i) Let $\mu = \nu/\mathfrak{B}$. Since ν is \mathfrak{C} -regular, there exist $K_i \in \mathfrak{C}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, such that $\nu(X - \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} K_i) = 0$. Hence by [3, 50.D] there are sets $C_i \in \mathfrak{C}_0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots$, such that, defining $B = \bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} C_i$, we have

$$(1) \quad \mu(E) = \mu(E \cap B) \text{ for every } E \in \mathfrak{B}.$$

Let \mathfrak{B}_0 denote the class of Baire sets in the sense of Halmos [3, p. 220].

Since every compact G_s is a zero-set, we have

$$(2) \quad \mathfrak{B}_0 \subset \mathfrak{B}.$$

Moreover,

$$(3) \quad \{E \cap B; E \in \mathfrak{B}\} \subset \mathfrak{B}_0$$

because of [1, Exercise 57.13 (i)] and the fact that every zero-set is a G_s . Since every Baire measure in the sense of Halmos is \mathfrak{C}_0 -regular [3, 52.G], it follows easily from (1), (2), and (3) that μ is \mathfrak{C}_0 -regular.

Suppose now that μ has an atom $E \in \mathfrak{B}$. Since ν is nonatomic there is a set $F \in \mathfrak{B}^*$ such that $F \subset E$ and $0 < \nu(F) < \nu(E)$. Now there are sets $C \in \mathfrak{C}$, U open such that $C \subset F \subset U$ and $0 < \nu(C) \leq \nu(F) \leq \nu(U) < \nu(E)$ because of \mathfrak{C} -regularity. We pick a set $C_0 \in \mathfrak{C}_0$ such that $C \subset C_0 \subset U$ and define $H = E \cap C_0$. Then $H \in \mathfrak{B}$ and $H \subset E$. Moreover, $C \subset H \subset U$ so that $0 < \mu(H) < \mu(E)$ which is a contradiction.

(ii) Suppose ν has an atom $E \in \mathfrak{B}^*$. By the regularity of ν there is a set $C \in \mathfrak{C}$ such that $C \subset E$ and $\nu(E) = \nu(C)$. As in [1, 59.1] we can find a set $C_0 \in \mathfrak{C}_0$ such that $C \subset C_0$ and $\nu(C) = \nu(C_0)$. Now μ is nonatomic so there exists $F \in \mathfrak{B}$ such that $F \subset C_0$ and $0 < \mu(F) < \mu(C_0)$. Since $C \cup F \subset C_0$ and $\nu(C) = \nu(C_0)$, we have $\nu(F - C) = 0$. Consequently, if we let $H = F \cap C$, we have $H \in \mathfrak{B}^*$, $H \subset E$, and $0 < \nu(F) = \nu(H) < \nu(E)$ which is a contradiction.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. The proof follows closely those of Parthasarathy, Rao, and Varadhan [6, Th. 6.1] and Knowles [5, Th. 1(i)] and, in addition, makes strong use of the latter result. Let $(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$ be any one of the pairs $(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{B}), (\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{B}), (\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{G})$ or $(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{G})$ and let $m \in \mathfrak{M}(\mathfrak{A}, \mathfrak{D})$. We shall exhibit, for each case (but all at once), a net $\{m_\alpha\}$ from the appropriate \mathfrak{N} space such that $m_\alpha \rightarrow m$ in the weak topology. Clearly we can assume $m \geq 0$ and, moreover, that m is of the form $\sum_{k=1}^n a_k p_{x_k}$ where $a_k \geq 0$ and $x_k \in X$, $k = 1, \dots, n$ (Lemma 3.3). In any of the cases we can extend m to be of this form on \mathfrak{B}^* .

Now since X is locally compact, Hausdorff and perfect, it follows easily from Lemma 3.2 that the perfect, compact neighborhoods in X are basic. Denote by \mathfrak{G} the family of n -vectors $\gamma = (U_\gamma(x_1), \dots, U_\gamma(x_n))$ where $U_\gamma(x_k)$ is a perfect, compact neighborhood of the point x_k and $U_\gamma(x_k) \cap U_\gamma(x_j) = \phi$, $j \neq k$. We direct \mathfrak{G} by saying that $\gamma > \delta$ if, and only if, $U_\gamma(x_k) \subset U_\delta(x_k)$ for every $k = 1, \dots, n$. We fix $\gamma \in \mathfrak{G}$. Since each $U_\gamma(x_k)$, $k = 1, \dots, n$, is a perfect, compact Hausdorff space, there is by [7, p. 214] or [5, Th. 1 (i)] a nonatomic, $\mathfrak{C}(U_\gamma(x_k))$ -regular, countably additive Borel measure ν_k on $U_\gamma(x_k)$ such that $\nu_k(U_\gamma(x_k)) = 1$, $k = 1, \dots, n$. Define

$\eta_k(E) = a_k \nu_k(E \cap U_\gamma(x_k))$ for every $E \in \mathfrak{B}^* = \mathfrak{B}^*(X)$, $k = 1, \dots, n$, and let

$$m_\gamma = \sum_{k=1}^n \eta_k.$$

It is not hard to see that m_γ is a nonatomic, \mathfrak{C} -regular, countably additive Borel measure on X (i.e., $m_\gamma \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{B}^*, \mathfrak{C})$). (Note that for any closed $K \subset X$, $\{E \cap K; E \in \mathfrak{B}^* = \mathfrak{B}^*(X)\} = \mathfrak{B}^*(K)$, hence $\mathfrak{B}^*(K) \subset \mathfrak{B}^*(X)$.) Finally, one can readily see, by elementary continuity considerations, that $m_\gamma \rightarrow m$ in the weak topology. Clearly this convergence also holds for the restrictions of m_γ and m to \mathfrak{F}^* , \mathfrak{B} , and \mathfrak{F} , respectively. But it follows from Lemmas 2.4 and 3.4 (i) that $m_\gamma/\mathfrak{F}^* \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{F}^*, \mathfrak{C})$, $m_\gamma/\mathfrak{B} \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{B}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$, and $m_\gamma/\mathfrak{F} \in \mathfrak{N}^+(\mathfrak{F}, \mathfrak{C}_0)$ for every γ . The proof is complete.

COROLLARY 3.5. *Let X be a locally compact, Hausdorff topological space which contains a nonempty perfect subset. Then there is a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, \mathfrak{C} -regular measure on \mathfrak{F}^**

[resp., \mathfrak{B}^*] and there is a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive \mathfrak{C} -regular measure on \mathfrak{F} [resp., \mathfrak{B}].

Proof. Let W denote a nonempty perfect subset of X . Then \bar{W} (the closure of W in X) is a locally compact, Hausdorff, perfect topological space in the induced topology (Lemma 3.2 (ii)) so there is a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, $\mathfrak{C}(\bar{W})$ -regular measure ν on $\mathfrak{B}^*(\bar{W})$ by Theorem 3.1. Hence, defining

$$m(E) = \nu(E \cap \bar{W}) \text{ for every } E \in \mathfrak{B}^* = \mathfrak{B}^*(X),$$

we find, as before, that m is a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, \mathfrak{C} -regular measure on \mathfrak{B}^* . The restrictions of m to \mathfrak{F}^* , \mathfrak{B} , and \mathfrak{F} , respectively, provide the other desired measures because of Lemmas 2.4 and 3.4 (i).

For the sake of completeness, we conclude the section by listing two converses of Corollary 3.5. They extend a result of Rudin [8, Th. 5] and, indeed, follow quite easily from it.

THEOREM 3.6. *Let X be a Hausdorff topological space which contains no perfect subsets. Then there is no nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive \mathfrak{C} -regular measure on \mathfrak{B}^* [resp., \mathfrak{F}^*].*

Proof. Suppose there is such a measure m . By \mathfrak{C} -regularity there is a compact set $K \subset X$ such that $m(K) > 0$. Defining

$$\nu(E) = m(E) \text{ for every } E \in \mathfrak{B}^*(K) \text{ [resp., } \mathfrak{F}^*(K)\text{]},$$

one readily sees that ν is a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive $\mathfrak{C}(K)$ -regular measure on $\mathfrak{B}^*(K)$ [resp., $\mathfrak{F}^*(K)$]. By Lemma 2.4, we can assume ν is defined on $\mathfrak{B}^*(K)$. Hence by a theorem of Rudin ([8, Th. 5]; [5, Th. 1 (ii)]), there is a perfect subset of K , hence of X , which is a contradiction.

REMARK. The preceding theorem remains true if we simply require our measures to be finite on compact sets; the proof goes through unscathed. This same remark applies to the next theorem.

Since any continuous function on a compact subset K of a completely regular topological space X can be extended to a continuous function on X [2, p. 43], we have $\mathfrak{Z}(K) = \{E \cap K; E \ni \mathfrak{Z} = \mathfrak{Z}(X)\}$ and, consequently, similar results for $\mathfrak{F}(K)$ and $\mathfrak{B}(K)$. This fact is used in the proof of the following theorem.

THEOREM 3.7. *Let X be a completely regular, Hausdorff topologi-*

cal space which contains no perfect subsets. Then there is no nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, \mathfrak{C}_0 -regular measure on \mathfrak{B} [resp., \mathfrak{F}].

Proof. Suppose there is such a measure m . There is a compact zero-set $K \subset X$ such that $m(K) > 0$. Defining

$$\nu(E) = m(E) \text{ for every } E \in \mathfrak{B}(K) \text{ [resp., } \mathfrak{F}(K)\text{] ,}$$

we see that ν is a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, $\mathfrak{C}_0(K)$ -regular measure on $\mathfrak{B}(K)$ [resp., $\mathfrak{F}(K)$]. By Lemma 2.4 we can assume that ν is defined on $\mathfrak{B}(K)$. Since K is compact, Hausdorff, it is clear that ν is a Baire measure on K in the sense of Halmos [3, p. 223]. By Lemma 3.4 (ii), ν extends to a nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive, \mathfrak{C} -regular measure on \mathfrak{B}^* . This contradicts Theorem 3.6.

4. Concluding remarks. Clearly the hypotheses on X in Theorem 3.1 and in Corollary 3.5 cannot be weakened significantly. For if X is the rationals (with the relativized usual topology of the reals), then X is a perfect, separable metric space. But obviously there is no nonzero, nonatomic, countably additive measure on \mathfrak{F} , \mathfrak{B} , \mathfrak{F}^* , or \mathfrak{B}^* .

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