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## A BARRELLED SPACE WITHOUT A BASIS

## N. J. KALTON

ABSTRACT. An example is given of a separable, barrelled, nuclear, bornological Ptak space which has no Schauder basis.

A sequence  $\{x_n\}$  in a locally convex space E is a basis if each x in E can be expressed uniquely in the form  $x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i x_i$ ; Singer [5] has given an example of a separable locally convex space which does not possess a basis. In this note I shall give another example which has the additional properties of being barrelled, bornological, nuclear and a Ptak space; this also partially answers a question raised in [2].

It seems desirable to introduce another form of separability in locally convex spaces: E will be called  $\omega$ -separable if it possesses a subspace G of countable dimension and such that every member of E is the limit of a sequence in G. Thus if E has a basis, E is  $\omega$ -separable, and if E is  $\omega$ -separable then E is separable. Let  $\aleph$  denote the cardinal of the continuum and let card(X) denote the cardinal of any set X. If E is  $\omega$ -separable then card(E) is less than the cardinal of the set of all sequences in G; as card(G) =  $\aleph$ , card(E) =  $\aleph$ .

Let *K* be the field of real numbers or of complex numbers.

THEOREM.  $K^{\aleph}$  is barrelled, bornological, nuclear and a Ptak space; it is separable but not  $\omega$ -separable, and so does not possess a basis.

PROOF.  $K^{\aleph}$  has a weak topology and is complete; hence  $K^{\aleph}$  is a Ptak space (see [4, p. 162]). By the Mackey-Ulam theorem ([3, §28.8]) it is bornological as  $\aleph$  is not strongly inaccessible; a complete bornological space is barrelled. The product of nuclear spaces is nuclear [4, p. 102] and so  $K^{\aleph}$  is nuclear. Finally,  $K^{\aleph}$  is separable by Theorem 7.2, p. 175 of [1] but card( $K^{\aleph}$ ) =  $2^{\aleph} > \aleph$ , and so  $K^{\aleph}$  cannot be  $\omega$ -separable.

The question which naturally arises is: does every  $\omega$ -separable locally convex space possess a basis? Singer's example, the weak\*-dual of the Banach space *m* of all bounded sequences, is not  $\omega$ -separable;<sup>1</sup> this follows from the results of [5] or from the fact that *m*\* contains a copy of the Stone-Čech compactification of the integers, and so has cardinality 2<sup>N</sup>.

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