

On vector sublattices generated by finite sets

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Abstract. For a subset S of an (Archimedean) vector lattice E , we let $\text{vlt } S$ denote the vector sublattice of E generated by S , that is, the smallest vector sublattice of E containing S . There are known some explicit descriptions of $\text{vlt } S$. However they reflect in no way any special structure that the set S may have. Inspired by the result of Brown, Huijsmans and de Pagter that if $x, y \in E_+$, then $\text{vlt}(\{x, y\}) = \text{lin}(\text{lin}\{x, y\})^+$, where “lin” states for the “linear span”, we show a kind of “distributivity law” for the operator vlt : $\text{vlt}(X \cup Y \cup Z) = \text{vlt}(X \cup Y) + \text{vlt}(X \cup Z)$ if Y and Z are orthogonal (we discuss also some consequences of this law). The talk is devoted to the question how “big” can be the sublattice $\text{vlt } S$ (for finite S), where “big” is meant in the sense of algebraic dimension, or in a topological sense. We give a characterization of those sets S in general function vector lattices E for which $\text{vlt } S$ is of a given finite dimension. Moreover, in general case of a vector lattice E , we describe a form of elements $x, y \in E_+$ for which $\dim \text{vlt}(\{x, y\}) = n$. We also introduce the class of finitely discrete elements $e \in E_+$, i.e, such that $\dim \text{vlt}(\{x, e\}) < \infty$ for every $x \in E_+$. On the other hand we show that if E is a uniformly complete vector lattice, then every principal ideal in E of infinite dimension contains pairs of positive elements that generate vector sublattices of dimensions \aleph_0 as well as continuum. The last part of the talk concerns the question of the existence and minimality of a finite set S in a Banach lattice E with $\text{vlt } S$ dense in E .