

THE TYPE OF CERTAIN BOREL SETS IN SEVERAL BANACH SPACES†

BY

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1. **Introduction.** Several writers have lately interested themselves in Borel sets in abstract spaces; especially in linear Borel sets in Banach spaces. In particular Mazur and Sternbach‡ have shown that a linear§ $F_{\sigma\delta}$ need not be an F_σ . To prove this they resorted to a somewhat elaborate construction of sets having the desired properties instead of selecting a familiar subset of a space already much studied; and whether their examples are $G_{\delta\sigma}$'s was not then determined. Shortly thereafter, however, Banach and Mazur|| gave two theorems concerning the Borel character of the convergence set (necessarily linear) of a sequence of linear operations, by aid of which they established that in every infinitely many-dimensional Banach space¶ there exists a linear $F_{\sigma\delta}$ which is not a $G_{\delta\sigma}$; and these theorems serve to fix completely the classification of some of the earlier examples.

Still more recently Oxtoby†† has examined, in the Lebesgue spaces‡‡ $L_p([0, 1])$, ($p \geq 1$), the set C of points corresponding to continuous functions and the set R corresponding to (properly) Riemann integrable functions. He showed that each of these sets is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$ of first category; but he left unanswered, for example, the question of whether they are F_σ 's.

Following Oxtoby we consider here several familiar subsets of well known function spaces, and complete the determination of their Borel type. The sets

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‡ Mazur and Sternbach, *Über die Borelschen Typen von linearen Mengen*, *Studia Mathematica*, vol. 4 (1933), pp. 48–53.

§ Following Hausdorff we shall call a closed [open] set an F [a G]; the sum [product] of countably many closed [open] sets an F_σ [a G_δ]; the product [sum] of countably many F_σ 's [G_δ 's] an $F_{\sigma\delta}$ [a $G_{\delta\sigma}$]; and so on. E is a set of order α (≥ 0) in the F -classification [G -classification] if it is an F [a G] with α subscripts. Since every F [G] is a G_δ [a F_σ], any set of order α is *ambiguous* of order $\alpha+1$; that is, of order $\alpha+1$ in both classifications. A set of order α in both classifications, but of order $\alpha-1$ in neither, may be called *properly ambiguous* of order α .

By definition, a set E contained in a space S is of *first category* in S if it is the sum of countably many sets each non-dense in S ; otherwise it is of *second category* in S .

|| Banach and Mazur, *Eine Bemerkung über die Konvergenzmengen von Folgen linearer Operationen*, *Studia Mathematica*, vol. 4 (1933), pp. 90–94.

¶ In a finitely many-dimensional Banach space a linear set is always closed.

†† Oxtoby, *The category and Borel class of certain subsets of L_p* , *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*, vol. 43 (1937), pp. 245–248.

‡‡ The notation $[a, b]$ will always designate the *closed* interval $a \leq t \leq b$.

C and $R \subset L_p$ will be shown to be unambiguous of order 2; the same will be proved for the set $R^* \subset L_p$ corresponding to functions each of which is properly or improperly Riemann integrable† over $[0, 1]$, and for the set AC of absolutely continuous functions in the space C of continuous functions. The chief technical tool employed is Lemma 1, a characterization of G_δ sets in any metric space (complete or not) which seems easy to apply in many particular instances. One of the above mentioned theorems of Banach and Mazur can also be used. Because of the lack of established technique for dealing with questions of the sort considered here we feel that quite as much interest (if not more) may attach to our methods as to our results. Therefore we offer no apology for developing our argument in such form that some of the results are proved more than once; the course of reasoning we shall follow seems the more clearly to illustrate the methods employed and the more accurately to indicate their range and ease of application.

It may be of interest that in L_p the set CBV corresponding to continuous functions of bounded variation is properly ambiguous of order 2.

We conclude this paper with a few remarks concerning other similar questions, including an illustrative application of our methods to a non-Banach space.

2. Preliminary theorems. Oxtoby has communicated to us the following theorem, of which he was in possession at the time his paper cited above was written; the simple proof given here, however, he obtained somewhat later.

THEOREM 1 (Oxtoby). R^* is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$ of first category in each space L_p , ($p \geq 1$).

Proof. If x, x' are arbitrary points of L_p and $x(t), x'(t)$ any functions representative of these points, we have‡ $|x_N(t) - x'_N(t)| \leq |x(t) - x'(t)|$ for all t in $[0, 1]$ and all $N > 0$; hence $T_N(x) = x_N$ is a continuous transformation of L_p into a part of itself. Setting $R_N = T_N^{-1}(R)$, we may write $R^* = \prod_{N=1}^{\infty} R_N$. Each R_N , being the antecedent of an $F_{\sigma\delta}$ under T_N , is itself§ an $F_{\sigma\delta}$; whence R^* is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$. That R^* is of first category follows at once|| since it is a proper linear Borel subset of L_p .

THEOREM 2. AC is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$ of first category in the space C .

† We shall regard a function $x(t) \in L_1$ unbounded on $[0, 1]$ as *improperly* Riemann integrable if and only if for each $N > 0$ the truncated function $x_N(t)$ defined as $-N, x(t),$ or N according as $x(t) < -N, -N \leq x(t) \leq N,$ or $N < x(t)$ is R-integrable and $\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x_N(t) dt$ exists. With this definition, R^* is the set of points in L_p corresponding to functions which are Lebesgue integrable and continuous almost everywhere.

‡ Here $x_N(t)$ stands for the truncated function $x(t)$ as defined in footnote † of this issue.

§ See, for example, Kuratowski, *Topologie* I, Warsaw, 1933, p. 179.

|| See Banach, *Théorie des Opérations Linéaires*, Warsaw, 1932, p. 36, Theorem 1.

Proof. Let E_{mn} , ($m, n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$), represent the set of all continuous functions $x(t)$ such that for any set of nonoverlapping subintervals $t_r < t < t'_r$ of $[0, 1]$ with $\sum_r (t'_r - t_r) < 1/m$ the condition $\sum_r |x(t'_r) - x(t_r)| \leq 1/n$ is satisfied. For any fixed set of such subintervals, the condition imposed defines a closed set of points $x \in C$, and the product of any number of closed sets is closed; hence each E_{mn} is closed. But we clearly have $AC = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} E_{mn}$. That AC is of first category follows from Banach's theorem (loc. cit.).

3. Concerning the F_σ property. In this section we shall show that the sets mentioned in §1 are not F_σ 's in the spaces in question. We give first the following proof that *the set C is not an F_σ in L_p* .

It suffices to exhibit a set $S \subset C$ such that under *every* decomposition $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n$ at least one subset S_n has a limit point in $L_p - C$. Let CS designate the class of continuous singular functions,† $DBVN$ the class of discontinuous functions of bounded variation having no external saltus.‡ According to recent results of Adams and Morse,§ if we introduce in the space BV of functions of bounded variation the metric||

$$(x, y) = \int_0^1 |x(t) - y(t)| dt + |T_0^1(x) - T_0^1(y)|,$$

CS is a set of second category in $CS + DBVN$. Since $DBVN$ is dense in the sum set, CS is not an F_σ therein; that is to say, under every decomposition $CS = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} H_n$ at least one set H_n has a limit point in $DBVN$. Now convergence in the metric of BV implies convergence in the metric of L_1 , as well as uniform boundedness of the sequence of functions involved. Hence it follows that if S is the set of points in L_p corresponding to continuous singular functions and $S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} S_n$ is any decomposition whatever, at least one subset S_n will have (in the metric of L_p for all $p \geq 1$) a limit point in the set of points of L_p corresponding to $DBVN$. But a discontinuous function of bounded variation having no external saltus is not equivalent (in the metric of L_p) to a continuous function; consequently the subset S_n in question has a limit point in $L_p - C$.

It may be observed that this reasoning shows that *any set E such that $CS \subset E \subset C \subset L_p$ is not F_σ in L_p* . Moreover a precisely similar argument, in

† A singular function is a function of bounded variation whose derivative vanishes almost everywhere; see, for example, Saks, *Théorie de l'Intégrale*, Warsaw, 1933, pp. 11 ff.

‡ A function $x(t)$ of bounded variation is said to have no external saltus if for every t_1 , ($0 \leq t_1 \leq 1$), we have $\liminf_{t \rightarrow t_1} x(t) \leq x(t_1) \leq \limsup_{t \rightarrow t_1} x(t)$.

§ Adams and Morse, *On the space (BV)* , these Transactions, vol. 42 (1937), pp. 194-205; see especially the concluding paragraph of §3.

|| Throughout this paper the distance between two points x, y in a metric space will be denoted by (x, y) . Here $T_0^1(z)$ stands for the total variation of $z(t)$ on the interval $0 \leq t \leq 1$.

which the space BV is metrized with the distance function†

$$(x, y) = \int_0^1 |x(t) - y(t)| dt + |L_0^1(x) - L_0^1(y)|$$

and CS is replaced by AC , can be employed to establish that *any set E such that $AC \subset E \subset C \subset L_p$ is no F_σ in L_p .*

This type of proof, however, seems to be inapplicable to the other questions with which we are concerned. A method of attack with a much wider range of applicability is provided by the following lemma, which characterizes, by a property of the set itself, any G_δ in a metric space.

LEMMA† 1. *Let E be a subset of a metric space S . A necessary and sufficient condition that E be a G_δ in S is the existence of a sequence of positive functions $\Delta_n(x)$, ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$), defined on E and having the property that no sequence $\{x_n\} \subset E$ with $(x_n, x_{n+1}) < \Delta_n(x_n)$ for all n converges to a point of $S-E$.*

Proof. We consider first the necessity, and prove that if E is a G_δ , there exists a sequence of functions $\Delta_n(x)$ with the property asserted; in fact, each function $\Delta_n(x)$ exhibited will in addition satisfy a Lipschitz condition of order 1 on E . Let $E = \bigcap_{i=1}^{\infty} O_i$, where O_i is open and $O_{i+1} \subset O_i$ for each i ; let $\rho(x, \bar{O}_i)$, ($x \in E; i=1, 2, 3, \dots$), stand for the distance from x to the set $\bar{O}_i = S - O_i$; and set $\Delta_n(x) = 2^{-2^n} \rho(x, \bar{O}_n)$. If $\{x_n\} \subset E$ satisfies the condition $(x_n, x_{n+1}) < \Delta_n(x_n)$ for each n , we have for all s

$$\Delta_{s+1}(x_{s+1}) \leq 2^{-2^{s+1}} [(x_{s+1}, x_s) + \rho(x_s, \bar{O}_{s+1})] < 2^{-2^s} \rho(x_s, \bar{O}_s) = \Delta_s(x_s)/2.$$

Hence for k fixed and $n > k$ we infer

$$\rho(x_n, \bar{O}_k) \geq \rho(x_k, \bar{O}_k) - \sum_{s=k}^{n-1} (x_s, x_{s+1}) > \rho(x_k, \bar{O}_k) - 2\Delta_k(x_k) \geq \rho(x_k, \bar{O}_k)/2.$$

Therefore x_n cannot converge to a point of \bar{O}_k for any k ; hence it can converge to no point of $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \bar{O}_k = S - E$.

For the sufficiency, we note first that if there exists a sequence of functions $\Delta_n(x)$ with the property specified, there certainly will exist one which has the additional properties $\Delta_{n+1}(x) \leq \Delta_n(x) < 1/n$ for all $x \in E$, all n . Assuming then the existence of a sequence $\Delta_n(x)$ with all these properties, we may set $E_n = \sum_{x \in E} K(x, \Delta_n(x))$, where $K(x, \Delta_n(x))$ stands for the open sphere of S with center $x \in E$ and radius $\Delta_n(x)$. Then each E_n is clearly open and $E \subset \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$. We shall show $E \supset \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$; whence $E = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$ is a G_δ . Let

† Here $L_0^1(x)$ designates the (Peano) length of $x(t)$ on the interval $0 \leq t \leq 1$. The set AC is of second category in $AC + DBVN$; see Adams and Morse, loc. cit., the last paragraph of p. 204.

‡ This lemma, as well as its proof, is due entirely to Dr. Clarkson.—C.R.A.

$z \in \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$; then $z \in E_1$ and there exists $x_1 \in E$ such that $(z, x_1) < \Delta_1(x_1)$. Moreover, for every n there exists a point $x'_n \in E$ with $(z, x'_n) < \Delta_n(x'_n) < 1/n$; the sequence $\{x'_n\}$ tends to z , and for n sufficiently large we have $(x_1, x'_n) < \Delta_1(x_1)$. Let x'_n (with n sufficiently large, and greater than or equal to 2) be taken as x_2 ; then we have $(z, x_2) = (z, x'_n) < \Delta_n(x'_n) = \Delta_n(x_2) \leq \Delta_2(x_2)$. Next choose from $\{x'_n\}$ an element such that $(x_2, x'_n) < \Delta_2(x_2)$ with $n \geq 3$ and call it x_3 . Continuing indefinitely this process of selection we obtain $\{x_n\}$, a subsequence of $\{x'_n\}$, with $(x_n, x_{n+1}) < \Delta_n(x_n)$ for every n and $x_n \rightarrow z$. The property of $\Delta_n(x)$ stated in the lemma being assumed, we have $z \in E$.

THEOREM 3. *The sets C , R , and R^* in each space L_p , ($p \geq 1$), and the set AC in the space C , are no F_σ 's.*

Proof. We begin with a second proof that C is not an F_σ in L_p , using Lemma 1 to show that $L_p - C$ is not a G_δ . The basic idea of that lemma is that a sequence of points in a G_δ which converges *rapidly enough* cannot tend to a limit outside the G_δ , the rapidity of the convergence being prescribed by the condition $(x_n, x_{n+1}) < \Delta_n(x_n)$. The following argument shows that, given *any sequence whatsoever* of positive functions $\Delta_n(x)$ defined on $L_p - C$, there always exists a sequence $\{x_n\} \subset L_p - C$, converging to a point in C , with $\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| < \Delta_n(x_n)$ for every n .

Let p be fixed, let $\{t_n\}$ be any sequence satisfying the conditions $1/2 = t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_n < \dots$, $t_n \rightarrow t_0 \leq 1$, and define $x_1(t)$ as the characteristic function of the interval $[0, t_1]$. In general, $x_n(t)$ having been defined, let $x_{n+1}(t) = x_n(t)$ for t not in the interval $[t_n, t_{n+1}]$; in that interval let $x_{n+1}(t)$ be linear, with $x_{n+1}(t_i) = 2^{1-i}$, ($i = n, n+1$). That each $x_n \in L_p - C$ and that $x_n \rightarrow x \in C$ is apparent. Moreover, it is clear that t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n having been fixed, we have $\lim_{t_{n+1} \rightarrow t_n} \|x_n - x_{n+1}\| = 0$, so that by a proper selection of the sequence $\{t_n\}$ the condition $\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| < \Delta_n(x_n)$ may be satisfied for every n . This completes the proof for $C \subset L_p$. Actually $x \in AC$, so we have also proved that AC is no F_σ in L_p .

By a precisely similar argument we may dispose of R and R^* together, showing that for any sequence of positive functions $\Delta_n(x)$ defined on $L_p - R^*$ there exists a sequence $\{x_n\} \subset L_p - R^*$, with $x_n \rightarrow x \in R$ and $\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| < \Delta_n(x_n)$ for each n . Let $y(t)$ be a function in the class $\dagger L_p$, with $|y(t)| < 1$ for all t , which in no interval $[2^{-n-1}, 2^{-n}]$ is equivalent to a function in class R^* . We define $x_1(t) = 0$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1/2$, $x_1(t) = y(t)$ otherwise; and in general, $x_n(t)$ having been defined, set $x_{n+1}(t) = 0$ for $0 \leq t < 2^{-n-1}$, $x_{n+1}(t) = k_{n+1}y(t)$ for $2^{-n-1} \leq t < 2^{-n}$, define $x_{n+1}(t)$ as a continuous function in absolute value always less than 1 approximating $x_n(t)$ in the norm of L_p for $2^{-n} \leq t < 2^{-n+1}$, and set

\dagger We employ the term *class* L_p when an element is to be thought of as a single function.

$x_{n+1}(t) = x_n(t)$ for $2^{-n+1} \leq t \leq 1$, where $\{k_n\}$ is a sequence of numbers with $0 < k_n < 1$ for each n . This time it is clear that every $x_n \in L_p - R^*$; and $x_n \rightarrow x \in R$, since $x(t)$ is bounded and continuous almost everywhere. At each step of the process of definition the condition $\|x_n - x_{n+1}\| < \Delta_n(x_n)$ will be satisfied if we merely choose the constant k_{n+1} sufficiently small and the continuous function in question to approximate $x_n(t)$ closely enough in the norm of L_p .

That AC is no F_σ in space C may be established by a proof that so closely follows the line of the above argument that we leave its details to the reader, remarking only that the construction may conveniently be based on functions of the Cantor ternary type.

4. Concerning the $G_{\delta\sigma}$ property. Our main object here is to establish the following theorem.

THEOREM 4. *The sets C , R , and R^* in each space L_p , ($p \geq 1$), and the set AC in the space C , are no $G_{\delta\sigma}$'s.*

For AC in space C a proof may be constructed by aid of this lemma:

LEMMA 2. *Let E be a subset of the space† AC which is dense in some sphere of AC ; then E contains a sequence which converges with arbitrary rapidity (in the sense specified by Lemma 1) in the metric of C to a point in $C - AC$.*

Proof of the lemma. On account of the homogeneity of AC as a Banach space, it suffices to consider the case in which E is dense in K , the unit sphere about the zero element as center. Let $\Delta_n(x)$ be any sequence whatever of positive functions defined on E . Then $x_1(t)$ may be taken as any element of $E \cdot K$ satisfying the inequality $1/2 < T_0^1(x_1) < 1$. It is apparent that there exists a polygonal function $p_1(t) \in K$, its graph consisting of segments alternately horizontal and otherwise, such that the norm in C , $\|x_1 - p_1\|_C$, is less than $\Delta_1(x_1)/2$; $T_0^1(p_1)$ exceeds $1/2$; and the sum of the projections on the t -axis of the segments of the graph that are not horizontal, say $\sum_{r=1}^{m_1} (t_{2r}^{(1)} - t_{2r-1}^{(1)})$, is less than $1/2$. By virtue of the density of E in K , there exists a function $x_2(t) \in E \cdot K$ with $\|p_1 - x_2\|_C < \Delta_1(x_1)/2$ and

$$\sum_{r=1}^{m_1} |x_2(t_{2r}^{(1)}) - x_2(t_{2r-1}^{(1)})| = 1/2 + \delta_1, \quad \delta_1 > 0.$$

Next we choose a polygonal function $p_2(t) \in K$, its graph consisting of segments alternately horizontal and sloping, such that $\|x_2 - p_2\|_C$ is less than $\min [\Delta_2(x_2)/2, \delta_1/(8m_1)]$; $T_0^1(p_2)$ exceeds $1/2$; and the sum of the projections on the t -axis of the sloping segments of the graph, say $\sum_{r=1}^{m_2} (t_{2r}^{(2)} - t_{2r-1}^{(2)})$, is

† The space AC , here understood to be normed with $\|x\| = |x(0)| + T_0^1(x)$, is a Banach space.

less than $1/2^2$. Then we select a function $x_3(t) \in E \cdot K$ with $\|p_2 - x_3\|_C < \min [\Delta_2(x_2)/2, \delta_1/(8m_1)]$ and

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{m_2} |x_3(t_{2\nu}^{(2)}) - x_3(t_{2\nu-1}^{(2)})| = 1/2 + \delta_2, \quad \delta_2 > 0.$$

In the third stage of this procedure $p_3(t) \in K$ would be chosen to satisfy the inequalities

$$\|x_3 - p_3\|_C < \min [\Delta_3(x_3)/2, \delta_1/(16m_1), \delta_2/(8m_2)], \quad T_0^1(p_3) > 1/2,$$

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{m_3} (t_{2\nu}^{(3)} - t_{2\nu-1}^{(3)}) < 1/2^3;$$

and $x_4(t) \in E \cdot K$ to fulfill the conditions

$$\|p_3 - x_4\|_C < \min [\Delta_3(x_3)/2, \delta_1/(16m_1), \delta_2/(8m_2)],$$

$$\sum_{\nu=1}^{m_3} |x_4(t_{2\nu}^{(3)}) - x_4(t_{2\nu-1}^{(3)})| = 1/2 + \delta_3, \quad \delta_3 > 0.$$

And so we continue for subsequent stages, indefinitely. It is quite clear that $\{x_n\}$ is a Cauchy sequence in the metric of space C , and that if x is its limit, we have $\sum_{\nu=1}^{m_k} |x(t_{2\nu}^{(k)}) - x(t_{2\nu-1}^{(k)})| > 1/2$ for each integer $k \geq 1$; since $\sum_{\nu=1}^{m_k} (t_{2\nu}^{(k)} - t_{2\nu-1}^{(k)}) \rightarrow 0$ with $1/k$, we have $x \in C - AC$, and the proof of the lemma is complete.

Returning now to the proof of Theorem 4 for AC in space C , we observe that since the space AC is complete and consequently of second category in itself, under any decomposition whatsoever $AC = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$ at least one set E_n must be dense (in the metric of AC) in some sphere of AC . By Lemma 2 we conclude that this set E_n contains a sequence of the sort specified in the statement of that lemma. Hence, by Lemma 1, E_n is no G_δ in C ; and AC is no G_δ .

For C , R , and R^* in space L_p one may employ an entirely similar proof using the following lemma.

LEMMA 3. *Let E be a subset of the space C which is dense in some sphere of C ; then E contains a sequence which converges with arbitrary rapidity (in the sense specified by Lemma 1) in the metric of L_p , ($p \geq 1$), to a point in $L_p - R^*$.*

Proof of the lemma. On account of the homogeneity of C as a Banach space, it is sufficient to consider the case in which E is dense in K , the unit sphere about the zero element as center. Let $\Delta_n(x)$ be any sequence whatever of positive functions defined on E . A sequence of closed subintervals δ_j , ($j=1, 2, 3, \dots$), of $I=[0, 1]$ is to be chosen as follows: δ_1 is concentric with I ; δ_2 and δ_3 are concentric with the two intervals to the left and right, respectively, of δ_1 ; the next four δ_j are concentric, respectively, with the four

subintervals of I which constitute the point set $I - (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3)$; and so on, so that the point set $\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta_j$ is dense in I . For each j we allow δ'_j to stand for the closed middle third of δ_j .

At the outset the condition $m(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta_j) < 1$ will be imposed.

As a first step in the construction of the required sequence of functions $x_n(t)$, let δ_1 be chosen arbitrarily and $x_1(t) \in E \cdot K$ so that

$$x_1(t) > 3/4 \text{ for } t \in \delta'_1, \quad x_1(t) < 1/4 \text{ for } t \in I - \delta_1.$$

The density of E in K clearly insures the existence of such a function $x_1(t)$. Secondly, if δ_2 and δ_3 are small enough, there will exist a function $x_2(t) \in E \cdot K$ with

$$x_2(t) > 3/4 \text{ for } t \in \delta'_1 + \delta'_2 + \delta'_3, \quad x_2(t) < 1/4 \text{ for } t \in I - (\delta_1 + \delta_2 + \delta_3),$$

$$(x_1, x_2) < \Delta_1(x_1),$$

where $(x_1, x_2) = \|x_1 - x_2\|$ in L_p ; again this is insured by the density of E in K , and we assume $x_2(t)$ to be so chosen. Let this procedure be continued indefinitely; at each stage the existence of sufficiently small intervals δ_j , and of a suitable function $x_n(t)$ to satisfy the desired conditions (whose nature must now be apparent to the reader), should be clear from the steps already described in detail. The imposition of a further condition, such as, for example, $(x_n, x_{n+1}) < 2^{-n}$, will insure that $x_n(t)$ converge in L_p to some function $x(t)$.

For $t \in H = I - \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta_j$, each function $x_n(t)$ is less than $1/4$, and $m(H)$ is greater than 0; hence $x(t) \leq 1/4$ almost everywhere in H , and by aid of metric density we infer $\text{ess lim inf}_{t \rightarrow t_1} x(t) \leq 1/4$ for almost all $t_1 \in H$. On the other hand, for t in any interval δ'_j , all $x_n(t)$ with n sufficiently large are greater than $3/4$, whence $x(t) \geq 3/4$ for almost all $t \in \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta'_j$; since each point of H is a limit point of intervals δ'_j , this implies $\text{ess lim sup}_{t \rightarrow t_1} x(t) \geq 3/4$ everywhere in H . Thus there is a set of measure greater than zero at each point of which the essential saltus of $x(t)$ is greater than or equal to $1/2$, and $x \in L_p - R^*$.

We may now show that *any set E such that $C \subset E \subset R^* \subset L_p$ is no $G_{\delta\sigma}$ in L_p* . Since space C is of second category in itself, under any decomposition whatever $E = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$ at least one of the sets $C \cdot E_n$ contains a set of continuous functions which is dense (in the metric of C) in some sphere of C . The conclusion follows from Lemmas 3 and 1.

Oxtoby (loc. cit.) has proved that the set $S_u [S_l] \subset L_p$ of points corresponding to functions each of which is upper [lower] semicontinuous on $[0, 1]$ is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$, and has observed that $R = S_u \cdot S_l$. Since S_u and S_l are clearly of the same Borel type, the determination of their type is made precise by the following corollary.

COROLLARY. *The sets S_u and S_l in each space L_p , ($p \geq 1$), are no $G_{\delta\sigma}$'s.*

For AC in space C , and C in space L_p , alternative proofs† of Theorem 4 can easily be made by means of Theorem 3 and the following result already spoken of in §1.

LEMMA 4 (Banach and Mazur). *Let $U_n(x)$, ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$), be a sequence of operations each linear‡ on a Banach space S to a like space S' , and let E be the subset of S at each point x of which $U_n(x)$ converges in S' . If E is a $G_{\delta\sigma}$, it is an F_σ .*

A sequence of linear operations on space C to L_1 having AC for convergence set is provided by the following lemma (we choose $U_n(x) = p'_n(t)$).

LEMMA 5. *Let $x \in C$ and let $p_n(t)$ be the polygonal function inscribed in $x(t)$ with "corners" at $t=m/n$, ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$; $m=0, 1, \dots, n$). A necessary and sufficient condition that $x \in AC$ is that the sequence $p'_n(t)$ converge in the space L_1 .*

Proof of the lemma. For the necessity we have $x \in AC$ and $p_n(t)$ converging in length to $x(t)$; by a theorem of Adams and Lewy§ it follows that $T_0^1(p_n - x) \rightarrow 0$. But since $p_n \in AC$ for each n , we have

$$T_0^1(p_n - x) = \int_0^1 |p'_n(t) - x'(t)| dt.$$

For the sufficiency we may assume without real restriction that $x(0)=0$. Then, if $p'_n(t) \rightarrow y(t) \in L_1$, we may set $z(t) = \int_0^t y(s) ds$ and obtain for all t in $[0, 1]$

$$|p_n(t) - z(t)| = \left| \int_0^1 [p'_n(s) - y(s)] ds \right| \leq \int_0^1 |p'_n(s) - y(s)| ds \rightarrow 0.$$

Since also $|p_n(t) - x(t)| \rightarrow 0$ for all t , we infer $x(t) \equiv z(t)$.

For $C \subset L_p$ a similar proof can be constructed. Let us consider first the case of $p=1$, and for each $x \in L_1$, each integer $n \geq 1$, define

$$U_n(x) = y_n(\xi) = \begin{cases} n \int_{\xi}^{\xi+1/n} x(t) dt & \text{for } 0 \leq \xi \leq 1 - 1/n, \\ y_n(1 - 1/n) & \text{for } 1 - 1/n \leq \xi \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

† The applicability of these alternative proofs, however, is limited to Banach spaces. Moreover one such proof cannot yield the desired result for an *entire range* of sets in a space, as does, for example, the above proof based on Lemma 3.

‡ Linear in the sense of Banach; that is, additive and continuous.

§ Adams and Lewy, *On convergence in length*, Duke Mathematical Journal, vol. 1 (1935), pp. 19-26, Theorem 4.

Then every $U_n(x)$ is a linear operation on L_1 to space C . If $x \in C \subset L_1$, and ξ is any point in the interval $0 \leq \xi < 1$, there exists ξ' with $0 \leq \xi' - \xi \leq 1/n$ and $y_n(\xi) = x(\xi')$, so that the uniform continuity of a representative function $x(t)$ implies $y_n(t) \rightarrow x(t)$ uniformly on $[0, 1]$. On the other hand, if the sequence $y_n(\xi)$ converges in space C , let $y(\xi)$ be its limit; that $y(\xi) = x(\xi)$ for almost all ξ is well known, and we have $y \in C$. Hence $C \subset L_1$ is the convergence set of the sequence of linear operations $U_n(x)$. For the case of $p > 1$ the same reasoning is valid,† the linearity of each operation being a consequence of the inequality $\|U_n(x)\| \leq n^{1/p} \|x\|$.

Success has not attended our efforts to find a sequence of linear operations on L_p having for its convergence set either R or R^* .

We conclude this section by exhibiting a properly ambiguous set of order 2 in L_p ; namely, CBV . That is, we shall establish the following theorem.

THEOREM 5. *The set CBV in each space L_p , ($p \geq 1$), is simultaneously an $F_{\sigma\delta}$ and a $G_{\delta\sigma}$, without being either an F_σ or a G_δ .*

To prove this theorem we note first that $BV \subset L_p$ may easily be proved‡ as an F_σ by setting $BV = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} E_n$ where E_n is the set of points each of which has a representative function $x(t)$ with $T_0^1(x) \leq n$. That each E_n is closed in L_p is an immediate consequence of a well known theorem of Helly.§

Now it is easily seen that in L_p , $CBV = C \cdot BV$. Hence, in the light of Oxtoby's result (loc. cit.) that C is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$, CBV is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$; that it is no F_σ has been shown above in §3, and that it is no G_δ follows from the theorem of Mazur and Sternbach just cited.‡ It therefore remains only for us to prove that CBV is a $G_{\delta\sigma}$. This will be done by aid of the following lemma.

LEMMA 6. *Let $x(t)$, $x_0(t)$ be elements of the class CBV , and let $\|x - x_0\|_C$ and $\|x - x_0\|_{L_p}$ represent the norms in the spaces C and L_p , ($p \geq 1$), respectively; then the relation $\|x - x_0\|_{L_p} \rightarrow 0$ implies*

$$\liminf (T_0^1(x) - \|x - x_0\|_C) \geq T_0^1(x_0).$$

Proof of the lemma. It suffices to establish the conclusion for the case of a

† Another proof for $C \subset L_p$ can be based on the following simple lemma, which provides a sequence of linear operations ($U_n(x) = s_n(t)$) on L_p to space M (or L_∞) having C for convergence set. Let x be an arbitrary element of L_p , and let $s_n(t)$ be the step-function defined on each subinterval $m/n \leq t < (m+1)/n$, ($n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$; $m = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$), as the integral mean of $x(t)$ on that subinterval, $s_n(1) = s_n(1-0)$, so that $s_n(t)$ is an element of the class M (or L_∞) of essentially bounded measurable functions. Then a necessary and sufficient condition that $x \in C$ is that the sequence s_n converge in the space M (normed, as usual, with $\|s\| = \text{ess sup}_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |s(t)|$).

‡ Mazur and Sternbach (loc. cit.) have proved that a linear G_δ in a Banach space is closed; hence BV is no G_δ , and its Borel type is completely determined.

§ Helly, *Über lineare Funktionaloperationen*, Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie, class IIa, vol. 121 (1912), p. 283.

sequence $x_n(t)$, ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$), with $\|x_n - x_0\|_{L_p} \rightarrow 0$. This result will follow at once if we show that $x_n(t) \rightarrow x_0(t)$ on a set D of points t dense in $[0, 1]$ implies the conclusion.

Let ϵ be an arbitrary positive number and let $S: 0=t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \dots < t_k=1$ be a set of points with $t_i \in D$ for $i=1, 2, \dots, k-1$ and such that

$$T_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i}(x_0) < \epsilon \text{ for } i=1, 2, \dots, k; \quad \sum_{i=1}^k |x_0(t_i) - x_0(t_{i-1})| > T_0^1(x_0) - \epsilon.$$

Next let N be such that for all $n > N$ we have

$$(1) \quad |x_n(t_i) - x_0(t_i)| < \epsilon/(2k), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, k-1;$$

whence

$$\sum_{i=2}^{k-1} |x_n(t_i) - x_n(t_{i-1})| > \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} |x_0(t_i) - x_0(t_{i-1})| - \epsilon > T_0^1(x_0) - 4\epsilon.$$

We now fix n as any integer greater than N . Let t' be a point where

$$\max_{0 \leq t \leq 1} |x_n(t) - x_0(t)|$$

is assumed. Then t' is contained in one of the subintervals determined by S , say in $[t_{l-1}, t_l]$; and for at least one of the end points of this subinterval, say t_l , inequality (1) holds. Therefore we have

$$\begin{aligned} |x_n(t') - x_n(t_l)| &\geq |x_n(t') - x_0(t')| - |x_0(t') - x_0(t_l) + x_0(t_l) - x_n(t_l)| \\ &\geq \|x_n - x_0\|_C - 2\epsilon; \end{aligned}$$

whence

$$\begin{aligned} T_0^1(x_n) &\geq \left[\sum_{i=2}^{l-1} + \sum_{i=l+1}^{k-1} \right] |x_n(t_i) - x_n(t_{i-1})| + |x_n(t') - x_n(t_l)| \\ &\geq \left[\sum_{i=2}^{l-1} + \sum_{i=l+1}^{k-1} \right] |x_0(t_i) - x_0(t_{i-1})| - \epsilon + \|x_n - x_0\|_C - 2\epsilon \\ &\geq \sum_{i=2}^{k-1} |x_0(t_i) - x_0(t_{i-1})| + \|x_n - x_0\|_C - 4\epsilon \\ &\geq T_0^1(x_0) + \|x_n - x_0\|_C - 7\epsilon, \end{aligned}$$

and the proof of the lemma is complete.

Returning now to the proof of Theorem 5, we set $CBV = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} E_k$ where E_k is the set of points in $CBV \subset L_p$ each of which has a representative function $x(t)$ with $T_0^1(x) \leq k$. It suffices to show that each E_k is a G_δ in L_p . Having fixed k , we define the function $\Delta_n(x)$ specified in Lemma 1 as follows: for

each $x \in E_k$, each integer $n \geq 1$, let $\Delta_n(x) = r > 0$ where r is such that for $y \in E_k \cdot K(x, r)$ we have

$$\|x - y\|_C \leq T_0^1(y) - T_0^1(x) + 1/2^n,$$

whence

$$(2) \quad T_0^1(y) - T_0^1(x) \geq -1/2^n,$$

this r existing in consequence of Lemma 6. If x_n , ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$), is any sequence contained in E_k , with $\|x_{n+1} - x_n\|_{L_p} < \Delta_n(x_n)$, there is a sequence of representative functions $x_n(t)$ for which we have

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \|x_{n+1} - x_n\|_C \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [T_0^1(x_{n+1}) - T_0^1(x_n)] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 1/2^n.$$

The first series on the right is easily proved convergent, since its partial sum $T_0^1(x_m) - T_0^1(x_1)$ is "almost non-decreasing" by virtue of inequality (2) and is bounded from above by $2k$. Hence $x_n(t)$ converges uniformly, say to $x(t) \in C$; $T_0^1(x) \leq k$ by Lemma 6; the corresponding element $x \in L_p$ to which x_n converges in L_p is in E_k ; and E_k is a G_δ in L_p by Lemma 1.

5. Other questions. The above sections afford methods and illustrate techniques by means of which certain questions concerning the Borel character of many sets in various metric spaces can be settled. Without prolonging our discussion unduly we may list here, with slight indications of proof, the answers to a few questions which the reader might very naturally raise in view of the sets and spaces already considered.

- I. *AC in the spaces M and L_p is an $F_{\sigma\delta}$, no $G_{\delta\sigma}$.*
- II. *CBV in the spaces C and M is an F_σ , no G_δ .*
- III. *BV in the space M is an F_σ , no G_δ .*
- IV. *C in the space M is an F , no G .*
- V. *R in the space M is an F , no G .*

In each case the set is of first category in the space in question, according to the theorem of Banach cited earlier. In cases I-III the set is no G_δ by virtue of the theorem of Mazur and Sternbach cited in §4. For determining the F -classification of AC in L_p the following observations may be helpful.

(i) *Let $x_n(t)$, ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$), be continuous on $[0, 1]$ and $x_n(t) \rightarrow x(t)$ in the norm of L_p . If for arbitrary $\epsilon > 0$ there exists $\delta > 0$ such that for every n we have*

$$|x_n(t') - x_n(t'')| < \epsilon \quad \text{for} \quad |t' - t''| < \delta,$$

then this condition is satisfied also by $x(t)$.

(ii) *For fixed m, n , ($m, n=1, 2, 3, \dots$), the functions $x(t)$, continuous on*

$[0, 1]$ and such that for any set of nonoverlapping intervals $t_n < t' < t'_n$ with $\sum_n (t'_n - t_n) < 1/m$ the condition $\sum_n |x(t'_n) - x(t_n)| \leq 1/n$ is satisfied, constitute a closed set in the space C normed with the norm of L_p .

In connection with the proof that R is closed in space M it may be advantageous to note this fact:

(iii) If $x(t)$ is an element of class M with the property that $\text{ess } \lim_{t \rightarrow t_1} x(t)$ exists for almost all $t_1 \in [0, 1]$, there exists a function $y(t)$ in class R which equals $x(t)$ almost everywhere.

A considerable number of the listed results can be derived at once from others by means of the following simple observation concerning relativization:

(iv) If S is a metric space, $A \subset B \subset S$, and A a Borel set of a certain type relative to S , then A is a Borel set of the same type relative to the space B metrized with any metric in which convergence implies convergence in the metric of S .

In conclusion, we should like to emphasize that the range of applicability of the methods mainly employed above is by no means restricted to Banach spaces. By way of illustration, let us consider the set AC in the space BV metrized with the distance function mentioned in the second paragraph of §3, which is not a Banach space. Adams and Morse (loc. cit., p. 201) have observed that AC is no G_δ relative to $CBV \subset BV$; that it is no G_δ in BV follows at once; that it is no G_δ in BV may be shown easily as follows, although Lemma 4 (Banach and Mazur) is obviously not applicable. From Lemma 6 one may infer that the limit function $x(t)$ determined in the proof of Lemma 2 satisfies the condition $T_0^{-1}(x) \leq \liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} T_0^{-1}(x_n)$; in the course of that proof one may clearly impose an additional condition on the rapidity of convergence of $\|x_n - x_{n+1}\|_C$ to zero to insure $T_0^{-1}(x) > T_0^{-1}(x_k) - 1/2^k$ for every k ; then x_n tends to $x \notin CBV - AC$ in the metric of BV . The reasoning contained in the first paragraph following the proof of Lemma 2 may now be duplicated to show that AC is no G_δ in BV . That AC is an F_σ in BV is an immediate consequence of I and observation (iv). Since CBV is already known to be a G_δ in BV , it follows at once that AC is an F_σ but no G_δ relative to $CBV \subset BV$.

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