

Zeitschrift: L'Enseignement Mathématique
Herausgeber: Commission Internationale de l'Enseignement Mathématique
Band: 31 (1985)
Heft: 1-2: L'ENSEIGNEMENT MATHÉMATIQUE

Artikel: ON A CLASS OF ORTHOMODULAR QUADRATIC SPACES
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Kapitel: III. Keller's Example
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5169/seals-54565>

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be proved *not* to contain orthomodular specimen; we refer to [9]. Here we mention but one result ([9, p. 20]); it has been crucial on the road to Keller's discovery. The idea of its proof is used again in the proof of Theorem 17 below.

THEOREM 13 (Gross-Keller). *Let k be a non archimedean ordered field and equipped with its order topology; let \langle , \rangle be a definite symmetric form on the k -vector space \mathfrak{E} . Equip \mathfrak{E} with the norm topology*

$$(\|x\| := \langle x, x \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \in k^{\frac{1}{2}}).$$

Assume that \mathfrak{E} contains at least one orthogonal family $(e_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}$ that is bounded, i.e. for suitable $\alpha, \beta \in k$

$$(6) \quad 0 < \alpha \leq \langle e_i, e_i \rangle \leq \beta \quad (i \in \mathbf{N})$$

Then $L_{\perp \perp}(\mathfrak{E}) \subsetneq L_c(\mathfrak{E})$.

III. KELLER'S EXAMPLE

The authors of [9] lamented about the "irksome" condition (6) which, indeed, need not be satisfied (*loc. cit.*, p. 89). Keller finally noticed that (6) pointed at the very crux of the matter. He considered the transcendental extension $k_0 = \mathbf{Q}(X_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}$ with the unique ordering that has $X_0 > q$ for all $q \in \mathbf{Q}$ and $X_i^n < X_{i+1}$ for all i and all n ; then he let k be the completion of k_0 by means of Cauchy sequences. \mathfrak{E} is the linear k -space of all $(y_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \in k^{\mathbf{N}}$ such that $\sum_{\mathbf{N}} y_i^2 X_i$ exists (addition and scalar multiplication component wise) and $\langle (y_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}}, (z_i)_{i \in \mathbf{N}} \rangle := \sum_{\mathbf{N}} y_i z_i X_i$. Original and ingenious arguments given in [18] establish orthomodularity of \mathfrak{E} . (This also follows from our Theorem 36 below.)

Gross noticed that Keller's construction works for valued fields ([6, 7, 20]). An example is also contained in [14, p. 237]).

Keller's choice of a field over which one can build orthomodular spaces has been good: as our results show his space exhibits the typical properties of an orthomodular space with an admissible topology (cf. Remark 29 below).