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Letter to the Editor

by

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Theorem 1.5 of [BGPP], which the authors themselves call the main theorem of their note, follows immediately from [DL, Corollary 2.5] whose proof seems more direct. Also, Theorem 1.3 of [BGPP] follows immediately from [DL, Corollary 2.5], but, in fact, it is already a straightforward consequence of [JK, Theorem 3].

For the reader's convenience we reproduce below [DL, Corollary 2.5] and explain the underlying notation and terminology.

The space $cca(\Sigma, \lambda, X)$ contains a closed infinite-dimensional subspace $\mathcal{M}$ such that every nonzero $\nu \in \mathcal{M}$ is λ-everywhere of infinite variation.

Here X denotes an infinite-dimensional Banach space and λ denotes a nonatomic probability measure on a σ-algebra Σ of subsets of some set. Moreover, $cca(\Sigma, \lambda, X)$ stands for the Banach space of λ-continuous measures on Σ with values in X whose range is relatively compact, equipped with the uniform norm. We say that $\nu \in cca(\Sigma, \lambda, X)$ is *λ-everywhere of infinite variation* if $|\nu|(A) = \infty$ whenever $A \in \Sigma$ and $\lambda(A) > 0$.

References

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