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The completion by cuts of an orthocomplemented modular lattice

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In this note we give an example of an orthocomplemented modular lattice whose completion by cuts is not orthomodular. This solves negatively Problem 36, p. 131, in G. Birkhoff: Lattice theory (3rd edition).

Let V be an infinite dimensional prehilbert space over the complex field C. Assume that V is incomplete with respect to the inner product (','). Let L(V) be the lattice of subsets of V closed under the closure operation $S \rightarrow S^{\perp \perp}$ where

 $S^{\perp} = \{f : f \in V, (f,g) = 0, \forall g \in S\}$.

It is easy to see that the elements of L(V) are linear subspaces of V, and it follows from the lemma on p. 425 of [1] that all finite dimensional subspaces of V belong to L(V). It is straightforward to show that the map $\stackrel{\bot}{:} L(V) \rightarrow L(V)$ is an orthocomplementation in L(V) ([2], p. 123).

Now let $L_1(V)$ be the sublattice of L(V) consisting of all finite dimensional subspaces of V and their orthocomplements. Then $L_1(V)$ is an orthocomplemented modular lattice, and it is also join-dense in L(V). It follows from a theorem of M. Donald MacLaren that the completion by cuts of $L_1(V)$ is isomorphic to the complete lattice L(V) ([3], Th. 2.5). As V was assumed to be incomplete, L(V) is not orthomodular by the main theorem in [1].

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We must now show the existence of such an incomplete prehilbert space V. The space of all continuous, absolutely square integrable functions on the closed interval [0,1] is such a space with the usual L_2 inner product. So the lattice $L_1(V)$ of finite and cofinite dimensional subspaces of V is the promised example.

References

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