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## ----- ЗАМЕТКИ ------

## ON A QUESTION ON BANACH–STONE THEOREM

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We present a very simple and elementary proof of the main theorem of [l]. This also gives an answer to a conjecture in [1].

In this paper we use the standard terminology and notations of the Riesz spaces theory (see [2]). The Banach lattice of the continuous functions from a compact Hausdorff space into a Banach lattice E is denoted by C(K, E). If  $E = \mathbb{R}$  then we write C(K) instead of C(K, E). 1 stands for the unit function in C(K).

One version of the Banach–Stone theorem states that:

**Theorem 1.** Let X and Y be compact Hausdorff spaces. Then C(X) and C(Y) are Riesz isomorphic if and only if X and Y are homeomorphic.

An elementary proof of this theorem can be found in [2]. This theorem is generalized in [1] as follows.

**Theorem 2.** Let X and Y be compact Hausdorff spaces and E be a Banach lattice. If  $\pi : C(X, E) \to C(Y)$  is a Riesz isomorphism such that  $\pi(f)$  has no zeros whenever f has no zero, then X and Y are homeomorphic and E is Riesz isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}$ .

A quite difficult and long proof of the previous theorem is given without using Theorem 1 in [2] and it is conjectured that Theorem 2 follows from Theorem 1. In this paper we give an answer to this conjecture with an elementary proof as follows.

 $\triangleleft$  PROOF OF THEOREM 2. Clearly E is nonzero. Let  $\in Y$  be fixed and  $\pi_y : E \to \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $\pi_y() = \pi(1 \otimes e)(y)$ , where  $1 \otimes e(x) = e$ . It is obvious that  $\pi_y$  is one-to-one and Riesz homomorphism. So, E is Riesz isomorphic onto a nonzero Riesz subspace of  $\mathbb{R}$ , As E is nonzero and dimension of  $\mathbb{R}$  is one, E is Riesz isomorphic to  $\mathbb{R}$ . This complete the proof and answers to the conjecture in [1].  $\triangleright$ 

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