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COMPACTNESS IN SPACES OF UNIFORM MEASURES

(Preliminary Communication)

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The theory of uniform measures was developed by Berzanskij [1], LeCam [4] and Frolík [2],[3]. For topics on free uniform measures, see [5].

In the paper with the title announced above I offer a generalization of the classical theorem on compactness in the space \mathcal{L}^1 . Viz. I prove that every weakly compact subset in $\mathcal{M}_u(X)$ is compact.

Moreover, the following results are in force (as proved in the paper):

Theorem 1. Let us be given a uniform space X and a set $M \subset \mathcal{M}_u(X)$. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (a) M is relatively U.E.B.-compact (in $\mathcal{M}_u(X)$);
- (b) M is relatively weakly compact;

- (c) M is relatively weakly countably compact;
- (d) M is relatively U.E.B.-countably compact;
- (e) if S is any U.E.B.-set endowed with the simple topology then M is equicontinuous on S .

Theorem 2. Let us be given a uniform space X and a set $M \subset \mathcal{M}_U(X)$. Then M is relatively sequentially compact (in the U.E.B.-topology) if and only if it is relatively weakly sequentially compact.

Theorem 3. For any uniform space X , the space $\mathcal{M}_U(X)$ is weakly sequentially complete.

Further, to introduce vector-valued uniform measures, a vector-valued analogue of Grothendieck's completion theorem is proved. Theorems analogous to those above hold for vector-valued uniform measures.

All these results are also proved for free uniform measures.

Theorems 1 - 3 are shown to contain (mostly well-known) results on \mathcal{C} -additive and separable measures on topological spaces, \mathcal{C} -additive set functions on \mathcal{C} -algebras and cylindrical measures on locally convex spaces.

Part of announced results is contained in the collection of mimeographed notes of Zdeněk Frolík Seminar Abstract Analysis (Prague 1974/75).

The paper is submitted to *Fundamenta Mathematicae*.

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