

Accepted Manuscript

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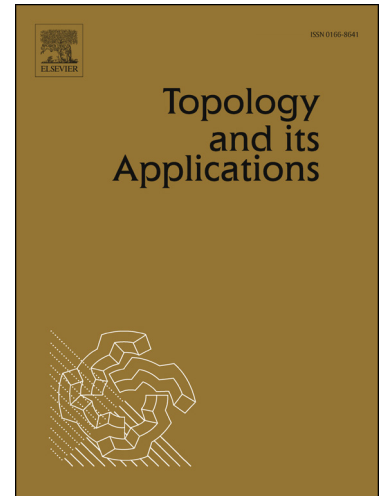
PII: S0166-8641(17)30370-X
DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.topol.2017.07.016>
Reference: TOPOL 6187

To appear in: *Topology and its Applications*

Received date: 23 March 2017
Revised date: 23 July 2017
Accepted date: 26 July 2017

Please cite this article in press as: J.C. Ferrando et al., Metrizable-like locally convex topologies on $C(X)$, *Topol. Appl.* (2017), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.topol.2017.07.016>

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Metrizability-like locally convex topologies on $C(X)$

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Abstract

The classic Arens theorem states that the space $C(X)$ of real-valued continuous functions on a Tychonoff space X is metrizable in the compact-open topology τ_k if and only if X is hemicompact. Less demanding but still applicable problem asks whether τ_k has an $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$ -decreasing base at zero $(U_\alpha)_{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}}$, called in the literature a \mathfrak{G} -base. We characterize those spaces X for which $C(X)$ admits a locally convex topology \mathcal{T} between the pointwise topology τ_p and the bounded-open topology τ_b such that $(C(X), \mathcal{T})$ is either metrizable or is an (LM) -space or even has a \mathfrak{G} -base.

Keywords: metrizable, (LM) -topology, \mathfrak{G} -base, K -analytic, Hewitt realcompactification, functionally bounded set

2010 MSC: 54C35, 46A03

1. Introduction

For a Tychonoff space X we denote by $C_p(X)$, $C_k(X)$ and $C_b(X)$ the space $C(X)$ of all real-valued continuous functions on X endowed with the pointwise topology τ_p , the compact-open topology τ_k and the bounded-open topology τ_b , respectively. By τ_w we mean the weak topology of the locally convex space $C_k(X)$.

The interplay among the topological properties of a Tychonoff space X and the locally convex or topological properties of the space $C(X)$ equipped with a locally convex topology \mathcal{T} has been widely studied, mainly for the cases when \mathcal{T} is τ_p or τ_k . For example, classical Nachbin–Shirota theorems provide necessary and sufficient conditions, in terms of X , for the space $C_k(X)$ to be barrelled or bornological, see [14, Theorems 11.7.5 and 13.6.1]. The corresponding characterizations for $C_p(X)$ are due to Buchwalter and Schmets, see [3].

The question about metrizability of $(C(X), \mathcal{T})$ seems also to be attracting and important. The classic Arens theorem states that $C_k(X)$ is a metrizable (metrizable and complete) locally convex space if and

^{*}The first and third named authors are partially supported by Grant PROMETEO/2013/058 of the Conserjería de Educación, Cultura y Deportes of Generalidad Valenciana.

^{**}The third author is also supported by GAČR Project 16-34860L and RVO: 67985840.

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