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## Correction to “Topological balls”

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## CORRECTION TO "TOPOLOGICAL BALLS"

By Michael BARR and Heinrich KLEISLI

### Résumé

Cette note corrige une erreur dans notre article [Barr & Kleisli, 1999] dans ces Cahiers.

### Abstract

This note is to correct an error in [Barr & Kleisli, 1999] in these Cahiers.

We have discovered an error in the paper [Barr & Kleisli, 1999]. Proposition 3.12 should have read as follows, since that is what was actually proved:

*Every seminorm on the ball  $\tau B$  has the form  $\sup_{\varphi \in C} |\varphi b|$  for a weakly compact subball  $C \subseteq B'$ .*

It follows that the proofs of Corollary 3.14 and Corollary 3.15 are incorrect; both should be omitted. Corollary 3.15 was used to prove the first assertion of Proposition 5.3:

*If  $B$  is a  $\zeta$ -ball, then the associated Mackey ball is also a  $\zeta$ -ball.*

However that assertion can be seen to be true without using Corollary 3.15 as follows.

Proof. Let  $B$  be a  $\zeta$ -ball,  $C_0$  a dense subball of a compact ball  $C$  and  $\rho_0 : C_0 \rightarrow \tau B$  a continuous morphism. Since  $B$  is a  $\zeta$ -ball, there is a continuous morphism  $\rho : C \rightarrow B$  for which the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} C_0 & \longrightarrow & C \\ \rho_0 \downarrow & & \downarrow \rho \\ \tau B & \longrightarrow & B \end{array}$$

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commutes. We have to show that  $f$  considered as a morphism  $C \rightarrow \tau B$  is continuous. By hypothesis, for every weakly compact subball  $K \subseteq (\tau B)'$  there is a continuous seminorm  $\varphi$  on  $C_0$  and a positive constant  $c$  such that  $\sup_{y \in K} |y(\rho_0 x)| \leq c\varphi x$  for all  $x \in C_0$ . Let  $\psi$  be the unique continuous seminorm on  $C$  that extends the seminorm  $\varphi$  on  $C_0$ . Since  $C_0$  is dense in  $C$ , for every  $x \in C$  there is a Cauchy net  $(x_\alpha)$  in  $C_0$  that converges to  $x$ . Hence  $\psi x = \lim \varphi x_\alpha$  and, since  $f$  is weakly continuous, we have  $|y(fx)| = \lim |y(\rho_0 x_\alpha)|$  for all  $y \in B'$ . In other words, for every  $\epsilon > 0$ , there are indices  $\alpha_0$  and  $\alpha(y)$  such that  $|\varphi x_\alpha - \psi x| < \epsilon$  for all  $\alpha > \alpha_0$  and  $|y(fx)| - |y(f_0 x_\alpha)| < \epsilon$  for all  $\alpha > \alpha(y)$ . Hence

$$|y(fx)| < |y(f_0 x_\alpha)| + \epsilon \leq c\varphi(x_\alpha) + \epsilon \leq c\psi x + 2\epsilon$$

for all  $\alpha \geq \max(\alpha_0, \alpha(y))$ . Therefore,  $|y(fx)| < c\psi x$  for all  $y \in K$  and  $x \in C$ , so that  $\sup_{y \in K} |y(fx)| \leq c\psi x$ . This means that  $f : C \rightarrow \tau B$  is continuous.  $\square$

We observe that the results of Section 5 concerning the  $*$ -autonomous category  $\mathcal{R}$  are not affected by the omission of Corollary 3.15. On the other hand, the example in Section 6 of a Mackey ball that is not  $\zeta$ -complete is lost. Hence the question of the existence of such a ball is still open.

## Reference

M. Barr and Heinrich Kleisli (1999), Topological balls. Cahiers de Topologie et Géométrie Différentielle Catégorique, **40**, 3–20.