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Theorem 2. *Let γ be an infinite regular cardinal. Then there does not exist a free complete (γ, ∞) -distributive vector lattice on γ complete generators.*

Proof. Suppose that X_0 is a complete (γ, ∞) -distributive vector lattice with a set A_0 of free complete generators, $\text{card } A_0 = \gamma$. Let m be a cardinal, $m > \text{card } X_0$. Let $B_m^0 = B$ be as in Thm. C'. Now we use a similar method as in the proof of Thm. 1. Let X be as in Thm. B. We may put $B = B(e)$. Choose two distinct elements $a_0, a_1 \in A_0$ and denote $A_1 = A_0 \setminus \{a_0, a_1\}$. Then there exists a mapping f_1 of A_1 onto A and let f be a mapping of A_0 into X such that $f(a_0) = 0, f(a_1) = e$ and $f(a) = f_1(a)$ for each $a \in A_0$.

Let Y be the closed vector sublattice of X generated by the set $A \cup \{0, e\}$. Then Y is a complete vector lattice that is completely generated by the set $A \cup \{e\}$ and e is a weak unit of Y . Let Y_0 be the set of all $y \in Y$ satisfying $-n(y)e \leq y \leq n(y)e$ for a positive integer $n(y)$. The set Y_0 is a complete vector lattice and it is a convex vector sublattice of Y ; the element e is a strong unit of Y_0 .

Let M be the Stone space of the Boolean algebra B . According to Thm. D, $C(M)$ is (γ, ∞) -distributive and hence by the Lemma the vector lattice $B(M)$ is (γ, ∞) -distributive. From Thm. E it follows that Y_0 is isomorphic with $B(M)$ and therefore Y_0 is (γ, ∞) -distributive. Since e is a weak unit of Y and since e belongs to Y_0 , according to the Lemma we obtain that Y is (γ, ∞) -distributive. Thus there is a complete homomorphism ψ of X_0 onto Y . By the same reasoning as in the proof of Thm. 1 we get that $B(e) \subset Y$. Therefore $m \leq \text{card } Y \leq \text{card } X_0$, which is a contradiction.

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