Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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Vol. 16, No. 2 December 1966

PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS
Vol. 16, No. 2, 1966

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We call a Banach algebra A, whose norm is a Hilbert space norm, a *two-sided H^*-algebra* if for each $x \in A$ there are elements x^l, x^r in A such that $(xy, z) = (y, x^l z)$ and $(yx, z) = (y, zx^r)$ for all $y, z \in A$. A two-sided H^*-algebra is called *discrete* is each right ideal R such that $\{x^r \mid x \in R\} = \{x^l \mid x \in R\}$ contains an idempotent e such that $e^r = e^l = e$. The purpose of this paper is to obtain a structural characterization of those two-sided H^*-algebras M which consist of complex matrices $x = (x_{ij} \mid i, j \in J)$ (J is any index set) for which

$$\sum_{i,j} t_i \mid x_{ij} \mid^2 t_j$$

converges. Here t_i is real and $1 \leqq t_i \leqq a$ for all $i \in J$ and some real a. The inner product in M is

$$(x, y) = \sum_{i,j} t_i x_{ij} \bar{y}_{ij} t_j$$

and

$$x^r_{ij} = (t_i/t_j)\bar{x}_{ji}\,, \qquad x^l_{ij} = (t_j/t_i)\bar{x}_{ji}\,.$$

Then every algebra M is discrete simple and proper ($Mx = 0$ implies $x = 0$). Conversely every discrete simple and proper two-sided H^*-algebra is isomorphic to some algebra M. An incidental result is that the radical of a two-sided H^*-algebra is the right (left) annihilator of the algebra.

In this paper we will refer to such an algebra M above as a *canonical* algebra. We studied two-sided H^*-algebras (and more general algebras) in two previous papers [4, 5]. When $x^r = x^l$ for all x in A we have the H^*-algebras of Ambrose [1] and if we omit x^l we have the right H^*-algebra of Smiley [6]. Incidentally, in [4, Theorem 2] we proved that a proper right H^*-algebra is a two-sided H^*-algebra. So most of the theory of this paper applies to a right H^*-Algebra.

Our proof of the main result (Theorem 4) uses the technique of Ambrose [1] and the lemmas about existence of minimal two-sided projections (Theorem 3 and Lemma 6).

The author is very grateful to the referee for his suggestions for the improvement of the paper.

2. A general theorem.

The following theorem may be of an independent interest (compare with § 2 in [1]).

THEOREM 1. *The radical $\mathfrak{R}$ of each two-sided H^*-algebra A*

Received July 2, 1964.

coincides with both the right and left annihilator of the algebra.

Proof. $Ax = 0$ gives $(xy, z) = (x, zy^r) = (z^l x, y^r) = 0$ for all $y, z \in A$ so that $xA = 0$. Thus $r(A)$, the right annihilator or A, and $l(A)$ coincide. Now consider $B = r(A)^p$ which is easily seen to be a two-sided H^*-algebra which is proper in the sense that $r(B) = l(B) = 0$. The proof of Theorem 3.1 of [1] shows that each nonzero ideal of B contains a nonzero idempotent (see also [3], page 101). This means that $B \cap \mathfrak{R} = (0)$ since radical cannot contain idempotents [2, page 309]; thus $\mathfrak{R} = r(A) = l(A)$.

COROLLARY. *The following conditions are equivalent in any two-sided H^*-algebra (each one of these conditions can be used to define a proper algebra):*

(i) $r(A) = 0$
(ii) $l(A) = 0$
(iii) x^r *is unique for each* $x \in A$
(iv) x^l *is unique for each* $x \in A$
(v) A *is semi-simple.*

Proof. Equivalence of (i) and (iii) ((ii) and (iv)) can be established as in the proof of Theorem 2.1 of [1].

3. Invariant ideals. Unless otherwise stated A will denote a simple proper two-sided complex H^*-algebra. Note that both involutions ($x \longrightarrow x^r$ and $x \longrightarrow x^l$) in A are continuous (This follows from the closed graph theorem).

LEMMA 1. *If $x, y \in A$ then $(x, y) = (y^l, x^r) = (y^r, x^l)$.*

Proof. The set I of linear combinations of products of members of A is dense in A (because I is a two-sided ideal). If $x = uv$ for some $u, v \in A$ then $(x, y) = (uv, y) = (u, yv^r) = (y^l u, v^r) = (y^l, v^r u^r) = (y^l, x^r)$. Hence $(x, y) = (y^l, x^r)$ (and similarly $(x, y) = (y^r, x^l)$) holds if $x \in I$. The lemma now follows from the continuity of the involutions.

COROLLARY. *If S is any subset of A, then $S^{rp} = S^{pl}$ and $S^{lp} = S^{pr}$ (as in [4] S^p denoted the set of elements of A orthogonal to S and S^r (S^l) denotes the image of S under the involution $x \longrightarrow x^r$ ($x \longrightarrow x^l$)).*

LEMMA 2. *If B is a closed right (left) ideal of A, then $l(B) = B^{rp} = B^{pl}$ ($r(B) = B^{lp} = B^{pr}$).*

Proof. From $(B^{rp}B, A) = (B^{rp}, AB^r) = A^lB^{rp}, B^r) = (B^{rp}, B^r) = 0$ we conclude that $B^{rp}B = 0$. Thus $B^{rp} \subset l(B)$. If $xB = 0$, then $0 = (xB, A) = (x, AB^r) = (A^lx, B^r) = (Ax, B^r)$, $Ax \subset B^{rp}$ and $x \in B^{rp}$ by Lemma 1 of [6]. This simple means that $l(B) \subset B^{rp}$.

DEFINITION. An ideal I in A is said to be *invariant* if $I^r = I^l$.

LEMMA 3. *A closed (right, left) ideal I in A is invariant if and only if I^p is invariant.*

Proof. Direct verification: $I^{pl} = I^{rp} = I^{lp} = I^{pr}$.

COROLLARY. *A closed right (left) ideal R (L) is invariant if and only if $l(R^p) = l(R)^p$ ($r(L^p) = r(L)^p$).*

DEFINITION. An idempotent in A which is both left and right self-adjoint will be called a *two-sided projection.*

LEMMA 4. *If $e \in A$ is a left projection and eA is invariant, then e is a two-sided projection.*

Proof. From $Ae = Ae^r$ we have $ee^r = e$ which shows that $e^r = e$ also.

THEOREM 2. *A proper two-sided H^*-algebra A is an H^*-algebra if and only if each closed right (left) ideal of A is invariant.*

Proof. In view of the first structure theorem (Theorem 1 in [4] we may assume (without loss of generality) that A is simple. Now the condition of the theorem implies that each left projection is a right projection (Lemma 4) an vice-versa. From this it is not difficult to show that both involutions coincide. This could be done either by proving the second structure theorem (Theorem 4.3 of [1]) or by showing that the set S of all linear combinations of products of projections is dense in A (using the arguments in proofs of Lemma 8 in [4] and Theorem 1 in [5] one can show that S is a two-sided ideal).

4. Finite-dimensional algebras.

LEMMA 5. *For each right projection f in A there exist a left projection $e \in A$ such that $(e, f - e) = 0$ and $ef = e$, $fe = f$. If f is minimal then e is minimal also. A similar statement holds for a left projection.*

Proof. Consider the closed right ideal $R = \{x - fx \mid x \in A\} = r(f)$ and write $f = e + u$ with $e \in R^p$, $u \in R$. Then by Lemma 2 in [4] e is a left projection such that $R^p = eA$ and $R = r(e) = \{x \in A \mid ex = 0\}$. Also $(e, f - e) = (e, u) = 0$, $ef = e(e + u) = e$ and $fe = f(f - u) = f$. If f is minimal then minimality of e follows from the fact that $Af = Ae$.

REMARK. The algebra A in Lemma 5 does not have to be finite-dimensional.

THEOREM 3. *Every finite-dimensional proper two-sided H^*-algebra A contains a minimal two-sided projection.*

Proof. We may assume that A is simple. By Lemma 5 there exists a sequence $\{f_1, f_2, \cdots, f_n, \cdots\}$ of minimal right projections and a sequence $\{e_1, e_2, \cdots, e_n, \cdots\}$ of minimal left projections such that $\|f_n\|^2 = \|e_n\|^2 + \|f_n - e_n\|^2$, $\|e_n\|^2 = \|f_{n+1}\|^2 + \|e_n - f_{n+1}\|^2$ (and $e_n f_n = e_n$, $f_n e_n = f_n$, $e_n f_{n+1} = f_{n+1}$, $f_{n+1} e_n = e_n$) Also $\|f_n\| \leqq \|f_1\| \geqq \|e_n\|$ for each n. By the Bolzano-Weierstrass theorem there exists a subsequence $\{g_k\}$ of $\{f_n\}$ (for simplicity we write g_k instead of f_{n_k}) and some $g \in A$ such that $g = \lim g_k$. Then g is right self-adjoint and idempotent. From

$$\begin{aligned}\|f_1\|^2 = \|f_1 - e_1\|^2 + \|e_1 - f_2\|^2 + \|f_2 - e_2\|^2 + \cdots \\ + \|f_n - e_n\|^2 + \|e_n - f_{n+1}\|^2 + \|f_{n+1}\|^2\end{aligned}$$

and $\|f_{n+1}\| \geqq \|f_{n+p}\| \geqq \|g\|$ it follows that $\|f_n - e_n\| \to 0$. Therefore $g = \lim_k e_{n_k}$ also and so g is left self-adjoint.

It remains to show that g is minimal. If $x \in A$ then for each k there exists a complex number λ_k such that $g_k x g_k = \lambda_k g_k$ ([4], page 52 and [1], page 380). Then $\lambda_k g_k$ tends to gxg. From $|\lambda_k| \leqq |\lambda_k| \cdot \|g_k\| = \|g_k x g_k\| \leqq \|g_k\|^2 \|x\| \leqq \|g_1\|^2 \|x\|$ it follows that λ_k has a subsequence converging to some complex number λ. Then $gxg = \lambda g$ and so gAg is isomorphic to the complex number field, from which we may conclude that g is minimal.

Later (corollary to Theorem 4) we will see that each finite-dimensional proper simple two-sided H^*-algebra is isomorphic to a canonical algebra M. In fact each such an algebra is discrete in the sense of the next definition.

5. Discrete algebras.

DEFINITION. A two-sided H^*-algebra A is said to be *discrete* if each invariant ideal in A contains an invariant ideal of the form eA where e is a left projection.

Because of Lemma 4 this definition is equivalent to the corresponding definition in the introduction.

LEMMA 6. *Each invariant closed right ideal R in a discrete two-sided H^*-algebra A contains a minimal two-sided projection.*

Proof. By Lemma 4 R contains a two-sided projection e. The set eAe is a finite-dimensional proper two-sided H^*-algebra included in R. The lemma now follows from Theorem 3.

COROLLARY. *Each discrete proper two-sided H^*-algebra A contains a (maximal) family $\{g_i\}$ of mutually orthogonal minimal two-sided projections such that $A = \sum_i g_iA = \sum_i Ag_i = \sum_{i,j} g_iAg_j$.*

THEOREM 4. *Each simple discrete proper two-sided H^*-algebra A is isomorphic to a canonical algebra.*

Proof. Consider the family $\{g_i\}$ of the last corollary and select $g_{ij} \in g_iAg_j$ such that $g^l_{ij} = g_{ji}$, $g_{ij}g_{jk} = g_{ik}$ and $g_{ii} = g_i$ for each i, j, k (as in [1], page 381). Then the g_{ij}'s are mutually orthogonal. We set $t_i = \|g_i\|$; then $1 \leqq t_i$ for each i and also $\|g_{ji}\|^2 = (g_{ji}, g_{ji}) = \|g_i\|^2 = t_i^2$ for each j (and a fixed i). Also one can show that $g^r_{ij} = t_i^{-2}t_j^2 g_{ji}$ (note that $(g_{ij}, g_{ij}) = (g_{ij}g^r_{ij}, g_{ii}) = (g^r_{ij}, g_{ji})$ and that g^r_{ij} is a scalar multiple of g_{ji}). Let $e_{ij} = t_i^{1/2}t_j^{-1/2}g_{ij}$, then $(e_{ij}, e_{ij}) = t_it_j$, $e^l_{ij} = (t_i/t_j)e_{ji}$ and $e^r_{ij} = (t_j/t_i)e_{ji}$. The theorem now is easy to complete (see for example the proof of Theorem 4.3 in [1]). Boundedness of the set $\{t_i\}$ follows from continuity of the right involutions: take a fixed k and consider $x_i = g^r_{ik}$, then $\|x_i\| = t_i^{-2}t_k^2\|g_{ki}\| = t_i^{-1}t_k^2$ and $\|x^r_i\| = t_k$.

COROLLARY. *Each finite-dimensional proper simple two-sided H^*-algebra is isomorphic to a canonical algebra M for some finite set J.*

6. Remark on the algebra M.

To complete the paper we show that the canonical algebra M in the introduction is discrete. For each k let e_k be the matrix $x_{ij} = \delta^k_i\delta^k_j$ (δ^k_i, δ^k_j are Kronecker deltas). Then $\{e_k\}$ is a maximal family of mutually orthogonal minimal two-sided projections in M. Let R be an invariant closed right ideal in M. Let e in $\{e_k\}$ be such that $eR \neq 0$. Let $R_1 = (eM)^p = r(e)$; then $R_2 = R \cap (R \cap R_1)^p$ is an invariant closed nonzero right ideal (note that $R_2 = 0$ would imply $R \subset R_1 = r(e)$ since R_2 is the orthogonal complement of $R \cap R_1$ relatively to R).

Suppose that R_2 is not minimal. Let e_1, e_2 be two orthogonal left projections in R_2. Let $x = \lambda e_1 + \mu e_2$ (λ, μ are scalars) be such that $(x, e) = 0$. If $xe = 0$ then $ex^l = 0$ and so $R_1 \cap R_2 \neq 0$ (note that $x^l = \bar{\lambda} e_1 + \bar{\mu} e_2$ belongs to R_2). If $xe \neq 0$ then xeM contains a left projection e_3 ([4], Lemma 5), $e_3 = xey$ for some $y \in M$. Then $(e_3, e) = (xey, e) = (x, ey^r e) = 0$ (since $ey^r e$ is a scalar multiple of e) from which it follows that $e_3 e = 0$ $((e_3 e, e_3 e) = (e_3, e) = 0)$. But then $ee_3 = 0$ since e_3 and e are both left self-adjoint. So we see that also in this case there exists a nonzero element z in $R_2 \cap R_1$. But this implies $z \in R \cap R_1$ and $z \in (R \cap R_1)^p$, which is impossible.

Thus R_2 is minimal and so it is of the form $R_2 = gM$ for some (minimal) left projection g.

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The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is published monthly. Effective with Volume 16 the price per volume (3 numbers) is \$8.00; single issues, \$3.00. Special price for current issues to individual faculty members of supporting institutions and to individual members of the American Mathematical Society: \$4.00 per volume; single issues \$1.50. Back numbers are available.

Subscriptions, orders for back numbers, and changes of address should be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, 103 Highland Boulevard, Berkeley 8, California.

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), No. 6, 2-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

PUBLISHED BY PACIFIC JOURNAL OF MATHEMATICS, A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION

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Pacific Journal of Mathematics
Vol. 16, No. 2 December, 1966