

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

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REPRESENTATION THEORY FOR OPERATOR
ALGEBRAS

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We investigate the relationship between the facial structure of the unit ball of an operator algebra \mathcal{A} and its algebraic structure, including the hereditary subalgebras and the socle of \mathcal{A} . Many questions about the facial structure of \mathcal{A} are studied with the aid of representation theory. For that purpose we establish the existence of reduced atomic type representations for certain nonselfadjoint operator algebras. Our results are applicable to C^* -algebras, strongly maximal TAF algebras, free semigroup algebras and various semicrossed products.

The study of geometric problems in operator algebra theory goes back to the beginnings of the subject. The theory of Gelfand–Naimark and Segal identified the extreme points of the state space of a C^* -algebra as functionals (pure states) that produce irreducible representations under the GNS machinery. Kadison’s characterization of the isometric linear maps between C^* -algebras [29] depended heavily on the identification of the extreme points for the unit ball. Crucial information about the algebraic structure of a C^* -algebra is encoded in the geometry of its unit ball. The ideal structure of the algebra coincides with the M-structure [4] and the density of the invertibles is reflected in the richness of the convex hull of the unitary operators [45].

A subset \mathcal{F} of a convex set \mathcal{K} is said to be a *face* of \mathcal{K} if it is convex and has the property that, if an interior point of a line segment in \mathcal{K} belongs to \mathcal{F} , the entire line segment belongs to \mathcal{F} . The extreme points of a convex set, together with the empty set, form the *trivial faces* of \mathcal{K} . A face \mathcal{F} is said to be *finite-dimensional* if the (real) linear space generated by \mathcal{F} is finite-dimensional. If \mathcal{K} is contained in a normed linear space, then \mathcal{F} is said to be *compact* if its norm closure is a norm compact set. A comprehensive study of the facial structure for the unit ball of a C^* -algebra was conducted by Akemann and Pedersen [2], following related work by Edwards and Rutimann [22, 23]. Beyond selfadjoint operator algebras, there has not been a systematic work addressing the nontrivial faces of the unit ball.

In this paper we begin a study of the nontrivial compact faces of the unit ball of an arbitrary operator algebra. (All operator algebras are assumed to be norm closed and contain the identity operator.) The existence of such

faces has a significant impact on the structure of the algebra. In Theorem 1.6 we show that if the unit ball of an operator algebra \mathcal{A} has a nontrivial compact face \mathcal{F} , then $S(\mathcal{F})$, and therefore \mathcal{A} , contains a nonscalar operator A whose spectrum has at most one limit point. (Here $S(\mathcal{F})$ denotes the unique real subspace of \mathcal{A} that is a translate of the affine hull of \mathcal{F} .) For a finite-dimensional face \mathcal{F} we can offer a more definitive result. Theorem 1.8 shows that $S(\mathcal{F})$ is a (real) finite-dimensional hereditary subalgebra of \mathcal{A} consisting of multiples of elements with finite geometric rank. Moreover, if \mathcal{A} happens to be semisimple then $S(\mathcal{F})$ is contained in the socle of \mathcal{A} ; this makes an important connection between the facial structure of the unit ball and the general theory of Banach Algebras. As a consequence, if the unit ball of a semisimple operator algebra \mathcal{A} contains a nontrivial finite-dimensional face then \mathcal{A} contains a minimal idempotent (Corollary 1.10). We also relate the existence of nontrivial compact faces with the concept of geometric compactness, which was first introduced by Anoussis and the author in [5, 6]. Theorem 1.3 shows that the existence of nontrivial compact faces implies the existence of geometrically compact elements. Actually, we observe that just the presence of nonzero geometrically compact elements suffices for the existence of nonscalars with discrete spectrum.

The general results of the first section are complemented with several applications. In the second section of the paper we investigate the facial structure of various operator algebras with the aid of representation theory. Motivated by our earlier work in [5], we introduce the class of operator semisimple algebras; these are algebras that can be isometrically represented as a strongly dense subalgebra of the diagonal algebra $\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_a)$. We prove that for an operator semisimple algebra \mathcal{A} the existence of nontrivial compact faces, the existence of nonzero geometrically compact elements and the existence of atoms are all equivalent conditions. Moreover, we relate the concept of geometric compactness to the representation theory of \mathcal{A} . In Theorem 2.4 we show that an element $A \in \mathcal{A}_1$ is geometrically compact if and only if there exists an isometric representation φ of \mathcal{A} such that $\varphi(A)$ is a compact operator. This generalizes our earlier selfadjoint work [5] to the nonselfadjoint setting.

The rest of the second section is occupied with identifying various classes of operator semisimple algebras. Clearly, any operator algebra containing the compacts acts irreducibly on the Hilbert space and hence is operator semisimple. By an old result of Gardner, all C^* -algebras are also operator semisimple. Therefore, the unit ball of a unital C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} has nontrivial compact faces if and only if it has finite-dimensional faces if and only if \mathcal{A} has an atom. This result was implicit in [5].

It turns out that the concept of operator semisimplicity is also applicable to TAF algebras, a class of nonselfadjoint algebras that has received a great deal of attention in recent years; cf. Power's monograph [44]. Here

we use the representation theory of Davidson and the author [13]. In [13] we characterized the operator primitive TAF algebras as the semisimple ones whose enveloping C^* -algebra is primitive. Here we add to this result and in Theorem 2.6 we show that all semisimple TAF algebras are operator semisimple. As an immediate corollary of our theory, the unit balls of the familiar standard, alternation and $A(\mathbb{Q}, \nu)$ algebras do not contain any nontrivial compact faces.

The list of operator semisimple algebras also includes various function algebras. Indeed, in Theorem 2.9 we show that if the unitary functions in a uniform algebra \mathcal{A} separate points, \mathcal{A} is operator semisimple. In particular, H^∞ and the disc algebra $A(\mathbb{D})$ are operator semisimple. The methods of the second section are also applicable to semicrossed products of the form $C(\mathbb{T}) \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$, where α is an irrational rotation of the circle \mathbb{T} . Indeed, in [14] it is shown that such algebras are operator primitive. Therefore, the unit ball of such an algebra does not contain any nontrivial compact faces.

In the third section, we study the presence of compact faces in the unit ball of a free semigroup algebra. In [15, Theorem 4.5] it is shown that every operator in the open unit ball of a free semigroup algebra \mathcal{A} is a mean of isometries from \mathcal{A} . This generalizes a classical result of Marshall and shows that there is an abundance of extreme points in the unit ball of these algebras. Theorem 3.1 shows now that, once again, the unit ball of a free semigroup algebra \mathcal{A} contains nontrivial compact faces if and only if \mathcal{A} has atoms. In particular, the unit ball of the “noncommutative Toeplitz algebra” \mathcal{L}_n has no nontrivial compact faces, a result that seems to be new even for H^∞ . We note that the representation techniques of the second section are not applicable here since a free semigroup algebra may not be semisimple. Instead we use the spectral properties of \mathcal{L}_n together with the structure theorem of Davidson, Katsoulis and Pitts [15]. Similar spectral considerations also show that the unit ball of $A(\mathbb{D}) \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $H^\infty \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ do not contain any nontrivial finite-dimensional faces. These algebras were studied in [27, 28].

The last section of the paper contains several remarks and observations, including a generalization of Kadison’s characterization for the extreme points of the unit ball of a C^* -algebra.

1. Structure for the faces of the unit ball

If $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ is a convex subset of a complex normed space \mathcal{X} , then $[\mathcal{K}]_{\mathbb{R}}$ denotes the real subspace of \mathcal{X} generated by \mathcal{K} :

$$[\mathcal{K}]_{\mathbb{R}} \equiv \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i x_i \mid \lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}, x_i \in \mathcal{K}, 1 \leq i \leq n, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}.$$

(The complex subspace generated by \mathcal{K} will be denoted as $[\mathcal{K}]$.) For any $x \in \mathcal{K}$, the subspace $[x - \mathcal{K}]_{\mathbb{R}}$ does not depend on the choice of $x \in \mathcal{K}$ and is denoted as $S(\mathcal{K})$. The translation of $S(\mathcal{K})$ by any element of \mathcal{K} equals the affine hull of \mathcal{K} .

If x and y belong to \mathcal{K} , the line segment joining x and y is denoted by $[x, y]$. Thus

$$[x, y] = \{\lambda x + (1 - \lambda)y \mid \lambda \in [0, 1]\}.$$

If x and y are in \mathcal{K} and $x \neq y$, then an element $v \in [x, y]$ is said to be an internal point of $[x, y]$ if $v \neq x$ and $v \neq y$. Given $v \in \mathcal{K}$, we write $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}, v)$ for the union of all line segments in \mathcal{K} that contain v as an internal point, provided that v is not an extreme point of \mathcal{K} . Otherwise, $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}, v) = \{v\}$. If \mathcal{K} is the unit ball of \mathcal{X} , then $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}, v)$ is simply denoted as $\mathcal{F}(v)$. It is an important fact in elementary convexity theory that for each $v \in \mathcal{K}$, the set $\mathcal{F}(\mathcal{K}, v)$ is a face of \mathcal{K} that is minimal with the property of containing v . (The proof of this is an entertaining exercise in plane geometry; or see [1, Theorem 1.2] for a detailed proof.)

If \mathcal{S} is a nonempty subset of the unit ball of \mathcal{X} , then the *contractive perturbations* of \mathcal{S} are defined as

$$\text{cp}(\mathcal{S}) = \{x \in \mathcal{X} \mid \|x \pm s\| \leq 1 \text{ for all } s \in \mathcal{S}\}.$$

It is clear that $\mathcal{S}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{S}_2$ implies $\text{cp}(\mathcal{S}_1) \supseteq \text{cp}(\mathcal{S}_2)$. Also, an element of the unit ball of \mathcal{X} is an extreme point if and only if $\text{cp}(\{x\}) = \{0\}$.

The following result relates contractive perturbations with the facial structure of the unit ball:

Lemma 1.1. *Let \mathcal{F} be a face of the unit ball of a normed space \mathcal{X} . If $x \in \mathcal{F}$, then,*

$$\text{cp}(\{x\}) \subseteq \tfrac{1}{2}(\mathcal{F} - \mathcal{F}).$$

Proof. Let $m \in \text{cp}(\{x\})$. Then $x = \frac{1}{2}((x + m) + (x - m))$, and therefore $x \pm m \in \mathcal{F}$. Hence $m = \frac{1}{2}(x + m - (x - m))$ belongs to $\frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{F} - \mathcal{F})$ and this proves the lemma. \square

We now compute $S(\mathcal{F}(x))$ in terms of contractive perturbations for x .

Lemma 1.2. *Let \mathcal{X} be a normed space and let $x \in \mathcal{X}_1$. Then*

$$[x - \mathcal{F}(x)]_{\mathbb{R}} = [\text{cp}(\{x\})]_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Proof. Assume $x + m \in \mathcal{F}(x)$. There exists $\lambda > 0$ such that $x \pm \lambda m \in \mathcal{F}(x)$, so $\lambda m \in \text{cp}(\{x\})$. Conversely, if $m \in \text{cp}(\{x\})$, then $[x - m, x + m] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_1$ and so by the definition of $\mathcal{F}(x)$ we have that $x \pm m \in \mathcal{F}(x)$. \square

One may define contractive perturbations of higher-order by using the recursive formula $\text{cp}^{(n+1)}(\mathcal{S}) = \text{cp}(\text{cp}^{(n)}(\mathcal{S}))$, $n \in \mathbb{N}$. These higher-order contractive perturbations satisfy the Galois duality $\text{cp}^{(n+2)}(\mathcal{S}) = \text{cp}^{(n)}(\mathcal{S})$,

$n \in \mathbb{N}$. The second contractive perturbations were introduced by Anoussis and the author in [5, 6]. In [5] we defined a contraction x in a normed space \mathcal{X} to be *geometrically compact* if $\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{x\})$ is norm compact. If $\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{x\})$ happens to span a finite-dimensional subspace of \mathcal{X} , then x is said to have finite geometric rank. In [5, Theorem 2.2] we proved that a nonzero element A of a C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} is geometrically compact (resp. has finite geometric rank) if and only if there exists a faithful representation φ of \mathcal{A} such that $\varphi(A)$ is a compact operator (resp. $\varphi(A)$ is a finite rank operator).

Theorem 1.3. *Let \mathcal{X} be a normed space and assume that the unit ball of \mathcal{X} has a nontrivial compact face \mathcal{F} . Then $S(\mathcal{F})$ contains a nonzero geometrically compact element.*

Proof. Let x_1, x_2 be distinct elements of \mathcal{F} and let $x = \frac{1}{2}(x_1 + x_2)$. Since x is not an extreme point, $\text{cp}(\{x\})$ contains a nonzero element, say m . Then $\{m\} \subseteq \text{cp}(\{x\})$ and so

$$\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{m\}) \subseteq \text{cp}^{(3)}(\{x\}) = \text{cp}(\{x\}).$$

By Lemma 1.1, $\text{cp}^{(2)}(m)$ is contained in $\frac{1}{2}(\mathcal{F} - \mathcal{F})$, which is a norm compact set; thus m is geometrically compact. Hence $\text{cp}(\{x\})$ contains nonzero geometrically compact elements and by Lemma 1.2 the same is true for $[x - \mathcal{F}(x)]_{\mathbb{R}} \subseteq [x - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}}$. \square

It is instructive to observe that some geometrically compact elements may be located outside translates of affine hulls for compact faces. Actually, there exists a Banach space \mathcal{X} containing elements with finite geometric rank but its unit ball has no compact faces. Indeed, by [5, Theorem 2.2], c_0 contains an abundance of elements with finite geometric rank. However, given any element x in the unit ball of c_0 , it is easy to see that $\mathcal{F}(x)$ does not have a compact closure and so the unit ball of c_0 has no compact faces.

The following mild generalization of [5, Proposition 1.2] is necessary for deriving Theorem 1.8. Compare with [34, Theorem 3] and [46, Theorem 2], where the calculations below originate.

Proposition 1.4. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra, let $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_1$ and assume that $S_1, S_2 \in \mathcal{S}$. If $X \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies $\|X\| \leq 1/2$, then $S_1 X S_2 \in \text{cp}^{(2)}(\mathcal{S})$.*

Proof. Let $B \in \text{cp}(\mathcal{S})$. Since $\|S_i \pm B\| \leq 1$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} S_i^* S_i + B^* B - S_i^* B - B^* S_i &\leq I, \\ S_i^* S_i + B^* B + S_i^* B + B^* S_i &\leq I, \end{aligned}$$

so $S_i^* S_i \leq I - B^* B$. Douglas' majorization theorem implies the existence of a contraction Q_i such that $S_i = Q_i(I - B^* B)^{1/2}$. A similar argument shows

that $S_i = (I - BB^*)^{1/2}P_i$ for some contraction P_i . Hence,

$$(1) \quad \begin{aligned} S_1 X S_2 &= (I - BB^*)^{1/2} P_1 X Q_2 (I - B^* B)^{1/2}, \\ &= (I - |B^*|)^{1/2} Y (I - |B|)^{1/2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $Y = (I + |B^*|)^{1/2} P_1 X Q_2 (I + |B|)^{1/2}$; thus $\|Y\| \leq 1$. The Heinz–Kato inequality [32] now asserts that for any vectors $e, f \in \mathcal{H}$ we have

$$(2) \quad |\langle Be, f \rangle| \leq \| |B|^{1/2} e \| \| |B^*|^{1/2} f \|.$$

Combining (1) and (2), we obtain $\|B \pm S_1 X S_2\| \leq 1$ and so $S_1 X S_2 \in \text{cp}^{(2)}(\mathcal{S})$, as desired. \square

Corollary 1.5. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra, $A \in \mathcal{A}_1$ and assume that $C_1, C_2 \in \text{cp}(\{A\})$. If $X \in \mathcal{A}$ satisfies $\|X\| \leq 1/2$, then $C_1 X C_2 \in \text{cp}(\{A\})$.*

Proof. Apply Proposition 1.4 with $\mathcal{S} = \text{cp}(\{A\})$. Then

$$C_1 X C_2 \in \text{cp}^{(3)}(\{A\}) = \text{cp}(\{A\}). \quad \square$$

If a is an element of a Banach algebra \mathfrak{A} , let $\sigma_{\mathfrak{A}}(a)$ denote the spectrum of a as an element of \mathfrak{A} . The *left multiplier* L_a is defined as $L_a b = ab$, $b \in \mathfrak{A}$. The collection $M_l(\mathfrak{A})$ of all left multipliers on \mathfrak{A} is isometrically isomorphic as an algebra to \mathfrak{A} . Therefore, the map $a \longrightarrow L_a$ is spectrum preserving, i.e., $\sigma_{\mathfrak{A}}(a) = \sigma_{M_l(\mathfrak{A})}(L_a)$.

Theorem 1.6. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra, let \mathcal{F} be a nontrivial face of its unit ball and let $S(\mathcal{F})$ be the unique real subspace of \mathcal{A} that is a translate of the affine hull of \mathcal{F} . Then the following three conditions are successively weaker:*

- (i) \mathcal{F} is a compact face.
- (ii) $S(\mathcal{F})$ contains a nonzero geometrically compact element.
- (iii) $S(\mathcal{F})$ contains a nonscalar operator A whose spectrum has at most one limit point.

If \mathcal{A} is commutative and semisimple, then condition (ii) also implies:

- (iii') \mathcal{A} contains a minimal idempotent, i.e., a nonzero idempotent Q such that $Q\mathcal{A}Q = \mathbb{C}Q$.

Proof. (i) \Rightarrow (ii): Theorem 1.3 shows that this is valid for any normed space.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii): Assume that $S(\mathcal{F})$ contains such an element A , so the norm closure of $\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{A\})$ is a nonzero compact set. Proposition 1.4 shows that

$$A\mathcal{A}_{1/2}A \subseteq \text{cp}^{(2)}(\{A\}),$$

so the norm closure of $A\mathcal{A}_1A$ is norm compact.

Consider the elementary operator L_{A^2} acting on the operator algebra \mathfrak{A} generated by the polynomials of A . Since the closure of $A\mathcal{A}_1A$ is norm compact, the norm closure of $A^2\mathfrak{A}_1$ is also compact, so the operator L_{A^2}

is a compact operator on \mathfrak{A} . According to the Riesz theory for compact operators, $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{A})}(L_{A^2})$ is a countable set with 0 as its only limit point (see Theorem VII.7.1 in [11]). Clearly the same is true for $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{A})}(L_A)$. Since $M_l(\mathfrak{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{A})$, Theorem VII.5.4 in [11] shows that $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}(\mathfrak{A})}(L_A)$ and $\sigma_{M_l(\mathfrak{A})}(L_A)$ differ only by holes, and so are equal. Hence, $\sigma_{M_l(\mathfrak{A})}(L_A)$ is countable with one limit point. Our remarks above show that the same is true for $\sigma_{\mathfrak{A}}(A)$. Another application of [11, Theorem VII.5.4] for the Banach algebras $\mathfrak{A} \subseteq \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$ shows that $\sigma_{\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})}(A)$ has at most one limit point, as desired.

(ii) \Rightarrow (iii)': Arguing as above, let $A \in \mathcal{A}$, so that the closure of AA_1A is norm compact and so, by commutativity, the norm closure of $A^2\mathcal{A}_1$ is a compact set. Therefore, the left multiplier L_{A^2} is a compact operator on \mathcal{A} . Since \mathcal{A} is semisimple, the left multiplier algebra $M_l(\mathcal{A})$ is also semisimple. Hence L_{A^2} is a nonquasinilpotent compact operator. Let λ be a nonzero eigenvalue of L_A and let $E(\lambda)$ be the corresponding Riesz idempotent (see VII.6.9 in [11]). Since $L_A \in M_l(\mathcal{A})$, we have $E(\lambda) \in M_l(\mathcal{A})$, so there exists an idempotent $Q \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $E(\lambda) = L_Q$. By [11, Corollary VII.7.8] the idempotent $E(\lambda) = L_Q$ has finite-dimensional range, i.e., $Q\mathcal{A}$ is finite-dimensional. By [38, Proposition 4.3.12], $Q\mathcal{A}$ is semisimple, so by the Wedderburn-Artin Theorem, $Q\mathcal{A}$ is isomorphic to a direct sum of full matrix algebras. The existence of the minimal idempotent in \mathcal{A} now follows. \square

Corollary 1.7. *The unit ball of H^∞ has no compact faces apart from singletons.*

A (real or complex) subalgebra \mathcal{B} of an operator algebra \mathcal{A} is said to be *hereditary* if $B_1, B_2 \in \mathcal{B}$ implies $B_1AB_2 \in \mathcal{B}$. For complex selfadjoint subalgebras of C^* -algebras this definition coincides with the familiar definition of a hereditary subalgebra, as it appears in [36, 40]. It is easy to see that if \mathcal{B} is a real hereditary subalgebra of \mathcal{A} , then $[B]$ is a complex hereditary subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

Theorem 1.8. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra, let \mathcal{F} be a finite-dimensional face of the unit ball of \mathcal{A} and let $S(\mathcal{F})$ be the unique real subspace of \mathcal{A} that is a translate of the affine hull of \mathcal{F} . Then $S(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite-dimensional hereditary subalgebra of \mathcal{A} consisting of multiples of elements with finite geometric rank. Moreover,*

$$(3) \quad \mathcal{F} = (A + S(\mathcal{F})) \cap \mathcal{A}_1$$

for any $A \in \mathcal{F}$.

Proof. If $A, B \in \mathcal{F}$, then $[A - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}} = [B - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}}$ and so

$$A + [A - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}} = B + (A - B) + [B - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}} = B + [B - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

Therefore it suffices to prove (3) for a specific $A \in \mathcal{F}$. Since \mathcal{F} is a finite-dimensional convex set, it has nonempty relative interior. Therefore, there exists $A \in \mathcal{F}$ and $\epsilon > 0$ such that $B \in \mathcal{F}$ implies

$$(4) \quad [A - \epsilon(B - A), B] \subseteq \mathcal{F}.$$

We claim that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(A)$. Indeed, $\mathcal{F}(A) \subseteq \mathcal{F}$. Conversely, let $B \in \mathcal{F}$. The definition of $\mathcal{F}(A)$ and (4) imply that

$$[A - \epsilon(B - A), B] \subseteq \mathcal{F}(A),$$

and so $B \in \mathcal{F}(A)$, which proves the claim.

Since $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(A)$, Lemma 1.2 shows that

$$S(\mathcal{F}) = [A - \mathcal{F}]_{\mathbb{R}} = [\text{cp}(A)]_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

By Corollary 1.5, $S(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite-dimensional hereditary subalgebra of \mathcal{A} .

Since $\text{cp}(\{A\})$ is convex and $\text{cp}(\{A\}) = -\text{cp}(\{A\})$, a moment's reflection shows that $[\text{cp}(\{A\})]_{\mathbb{R}}$ consists of multiples of $\text{cp}(\{A\})$. Hence $S(\mathcal{F})$ consists of multiples of elements in $\text{cp}(\{A\})$. However, if $X \in \text{cp}(\{A\})$, then

$$\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{X\}) \subseteq \text{cp}^{(3)}(\{A\}) = \text{cp}(\{A\}).$$

Therefore X has finite geometric rank and so $S(\mathcal{F})$ consists of multiples of elements with finite geometric rank.

It remains to verify (3). Let $B \in S(\mathcal{F})$ be such that $\|A + B\| = 1$. Then there exists $\lambda > 0$ such that $\lambda B \in \text{cp}(A)$, and so $\|A - \lambda B\| \leq 1$. Hence $[A - \lambda B, A + B] \subseteq \mathcal{A}_1$. Since A is contained in the interior of the line segment, we conclude that $A + B \in \mathcal{F}$, as desired. \square

Recall that the *socle* of a semisimple Banach algebra \mathcal{A} is defined as the sum of all minimal left ideals of \mathcal{A} . It coincides with the sum of all minimal right ideals [38, Proposition 8.2.8] and therefore it is a (not necessarily closed) two-sided ideal of \mathcal{A} . The study of the socle has been a central theme in the theory of Banach algebras. Our next result shows that the socle is also important for the geometry of the unit ball.

Corollary 1.9. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra and let \mathcal{F} be a finite-dimensional face of the unit ball of \mathcal{A} . If \mathcal{A} is semisimple then $S(\mathcal{F})$ is contained in the socle of \mathcal{A} .*

Proof. Let $A \in S(\mathcal{F})$. By Theorem 1.8, $S(\mathcal{F})$ is hereditary, so the operator $X \rightarrow AXA$, $X \in \mathcal{A}$, has finite-dimensional range. By [3, Theorem 7.2], A belongs to the socle of \mathcal{A} . \square

Corollary 1.10. *Let \mathcal{A} be a semisimple operator algebra. If the unit ball of \mathcal{A} has a nontrivial finite-dimensional face then \mathcal{A} contains a minimal idempotent.*

Proof. The socle of a semisimple Banach algebra \mathcal{A} is generated by the set of minimal idempotents of \mathcal{A} [38, Proposition 8.2.8]. \square

In particular, the unit ball of a simple operator algebra has no finite-dimensional faces apart from singletons.

2. Representation theorems for operator algebras

Recall that Theorem 1.8 asserts that if \mathcal{F} is a finite-dimensional face of the unit ball of an operator algebra then $S(\mathcal{F})$ consists of scalar multiples of elements with finite geometric rank. So far the elements with finite geometric rank have been characterized for two classes of operator algebras: nest algebras [6] and C^* -algebras [5]. Using representation theory, we now characterize the elements with finite geometric rank and the geometrically compact elements for a variety of nonselfadjoint algebras.

Our selfadjoint work in [5] suggests the following definition. (Also compare with [47].)

Definition 2.1. An operator algebra \mathcal{A} is said to be *operator semisimple* if there exists a family of Hilbert space representations (τ_a, \mathcal{H}_a) of \mathcal{A} , $a \in \mathbb{A}$, such that their direct sum $\tau = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \tau_a$ is an isometric isomorphism of \mathcal{A} that maps the $(1+\epsilon)$ -ball of \mathcal{A} onto a strongly dense subset of $\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_a)_1$, for some $\epsilon > 0$. The family (τ_a, \mathcal{H}_a) , $a \in \mathbb{A}$ is said to implement the operator semisimplicity.

By Lemma 2.1 in [25], each of the representations τ_a , $a \in \mathbb{A}$, is algebraically irreducible. Since $\tau = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \tau_a$ is faithful for \mathcal{A} we conclude that the intersection of all kernels of algebraically irreducible representations for \mathcal{A} equals zero, i.e., an operator semisimple algebra is indeed semisimple.

The next result provides additional information for the operator A appearing in Theorem 1.6 (iii).

Lemma 2.2. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator semisimple algebra and let (τ_a, \mathcal{H}_a) , $a \in \mathbb{A}$, be the family of representations of \mathcal{A} implementing the operator semisimplicity. If A is a geometrically compact element of \mathcal{A} then $\tau(A)$ is a compact operator.*

Proof. Proposition 1.4 shows that the norm closure of $A\mathcal{A}_{1/2}A$ is contained in $\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{A\})$, which is a norm compact set. Therefore, the norm closure of $\tau(A)\tau(\mathcal{A}_{1+\epsilon})\tau(A)$ is also compact. However, the weak closure of $\tau(\mathcal{A}_{1+\epsilon})$ contains $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})_1$ and so the norm closure of

$$\tau(A)\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})_1\tau(A)$$

is norm compact.

We now prove that $\tau_a(A)$ is a compact operator, for any $a \in \mathbb{A}$. Let $e \in \mathcal{H}_a$ be such that $\tau_a(A)^*e \neq 0$ and let $\{f_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ be an arbitrary sequence of unit vectors from \mathcal{H}_a . By what we saw the previous paragraph, the sequence $\{\tau_a(A)(e \otimes f_k)\tau_a(A)\}_{k=1}^\infty$ has a norm convergent subsequence. However,

$$\tau_a(A)(e \otimes f_k)\tau_a(A) = (\tau_a(A)^*e) \otimes (\tau_a(A)f_k),$$

so the sequence $\{\tau_a(A)f_k\}_{k=1}^\infty$ has a norm convergent subsequence. This proves that $\tau_a(A)$ is a compact operator.

It remains to show that $\tau(A)$ is a compact operator. Let \mathbb{B} be the collection of all finite subsets of \mathbb{A} . For each $b \in \mathbb{B}$, let T_b be the diagonal operator satisfying $T_b|_{\mathcal{H}_a} = \tau_a(A)$, for all $a \in b$, and $T_b|_{\mathcal{H}_a} = 0$ otherwise. The previous paragraph shows that T_b is a compact operator, for any $b \in \mathbb{B}$. It suffices to show that the net $\{T_b\}_{b \in \mathbb{B}}$ converges in norm to $\tau(A)$.

By way of contradiction assume that the net $\{T_b\}_{b \in \mathbb{B}}$ does not converge in norm to $\tau(A)$. This is easily seen to imply the existence of an $\epsilon > 0$ and a sequence $\{a_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \mathbb{A}$ such that $\|\tau_{a_n}(A)\| \geq \epsilon$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore there exist unit vectors $f_n \in \mathcal{H}_{a_n}$ such that $\|\tau_{a_n}(A)f_n\| \geq \epsilon$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. However, the sequence $\{f_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ converges weakly to zero and so an argument similar to that of the second paragraph of the proof shows that the sequence $\|\tau_{a_n}(A)f_n\|$ converges to zero, a contradiction. \square

Lemma 2.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator semisimple algebra, let (τ_a, \mathcal{H}_a) , $a \in \mathbb{A}$, be the family of representations of \mathcal{A} implementing the operator semisimplicity and let $\tau = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \tau_a$. Then the set of compact operators in $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ forms a C^* -algebra.*

Proof. Let $T = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} T_a$ be a compact operator in $\tau(\mathcal{A})$. Fix an $a_0 \in \mathbb{A}$ and let $\{A_i\}_{i \in I}$ be a bounded net in $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ converging strongly to the operator that equals $T_{a_0}^*$ on \mathcal{H}_{a_0} and 0 everywhere else. Then $\{A_i T\}_{i \in I}$ converges in norm to a positive compact operator supported on \mathcal{H}_{a_0} . An application of the Spectral Theorem shows now that $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ contains a finite rank projection P supported on \mathcal{H}_{a_0} .

We claim that $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ contains all rank one operators supported on \mathcal{H}_{a_0} . (This will imply that $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ contains all compact operators supported on \mathcal{H}_{a_0} and in particular $T_{a_0}^*$.) Indeed, fix a unit vector $g \in P(\mathcal{H})$ and let $e \otimes f$ be any rank one operator supported on \mathcal{H}_{a_0} . Since τ implements an operator semisimplicity, there exists a bounded net $\{B_i\}_{i \in I}$ in $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ converging strongly to $g \otimes f$. Hence, the net $\{B_i P\}_{i \in I}$ converges in norm to $(g \otimes f)P = g \otimes f$ and so $g \otimes f \in \tau(\mathcal{A})$. Similarly, there exists a bounded net $\{C_i\}_{i \in I}$ in $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ converging strongly to $e \otimes g$ and so $\{C_i^*\}_{i \in I}$ converges weakly to $g \otimes e$. By [11, Corollary IX.5.2], there exists a net $\{D_j\}_{j \in J} \subseteq \tau(\mathcal{A})$ consisting of convex combinations from $\{C_i\}_{i \in I}$ and such that $\{D_j^*\}_{j \in J}$ converges strongly to $g \otimes e$. Hence, the net $\{D_j^* P\}_{j \in J}$ converges in norm to $(g \otimes e)P = g \otimes e$ and so $g \otimes e \in (\tau(\mathcal{A}))^*$. Hence, $e \otimes g \in \tau(\mathcal{A})$ and so

$$e \otimes f = (g \otimes f)(e \otimes g) \in \tau(\mathcal{A}),$$

as desired.

Finally, an approximation argument similar to that of the last paragraphs of the proof of Lemma 2.1, combined with the above claim, shows that $T^* \in \tau(\mathcal{A})$. \square

The next result clarifies the nature of the geometrically compact elements in operator semisimple algebras and generalizes the main result in [5].

Theorem 2.4. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator semisimple algebra and let $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Then A is geometrically compact if and only if there exists an isometric representation φ of \mathcal{A} such that $\varphi(A)$ is a compact operator.*

Proof. If \mathcal{A} is geometrically compact then Lemma 2.2 shows that $\tau(A)$ is a compact operator.

Conversely, assume that there exists an isometric representation φ of \mathcal{A} such that $\varphi(A)$ is a compact operator. Then $\varphi(A)\varphi(\mathcal{A}_1)\varphi(A)$ is a compact set, so $\tau(A)\tau(\mathcal{A}_1)\tau(A)$ is a compact set contained in a C^* -algebra consisting of compact operators (Lemma 2.3). The rest of the proof now follows from our selfadjoint arguments in [5, Theorem 2.2]. \square

Corollary 2.5. *The geometrically compact elements of an operator semisimple algebra \mathcal{A} form a C^* -algebra.*

Proof. In light of Lemma 2.3 and Theorem 2.4, it suffices to show that τ^{-1} is a $*$ -homomorphism when restricted to the set of compact operators in $\tau(\mathcal{A})$. However, τ^{-1} is an isometry and therefore it preserves selfadjoint projections. By the spectral theorem it preserves all selfadjoint compact operators and the conclusion follows. \square

A minor modification of Lemma 2.2 shows that the socle of an operator semisimple algebra coincides with the set of all operators that can be isometrically represented as finite rank operators. Therefore Theorem 2.4 identifies the socle of such an algebra as the set of all elements with finite geometric rank.

We are now able to give a criterion for when the unit ball of an operator semisimple algebra contains nonzero geometrically compact elements.

Theorem 2.6. *If \mathcal{A} is an operator semisimple algebra, then the following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *The unit ball of \mathcal{A} has nontrivial compact faces.*
- (ii) *The unit ball of \mathcal{A} has nontrivial finite-dimensional faces.*
- (iii) *\mathcal{A} contains nonzero geometrically compact elements.*
- (iv) *\mathcal{A} contains a nonzero atom P , i.e., a nonzero selfadjoint projection $P \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\dim PAP < \infty$.*

Proof. (ii) \Rightarrow (i): trivial.

(i) \Rightarrow (iii): this follows from Theorem 1.3.

(iii) \Rightarrow (iv): let \mathcal{A} contain a nonzero geometrically compact element A . By Corollary 2.5 the geometrically compact elements form a C^* -subalgebra $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ consisting of compact operators. Hence \mathcal{J} contains an atom; since $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is an ideal, so does \mathcal{A} .

(iv) \Rightarrow (ii): we claim that

$$\mathcal{F}(I - P) = \{(I - P) + X \mid X = PXP \in \mathcal{A}_1\}$$

is a face. By a standard argument, it suffices to show that if $\mathcal{F}(I - P)$ contains the midpoint of a line segment in the unit ball of \mathcal{A} , then the endpoints of the line segment also lie in $\mathcal{F}(I - P)$. Take $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ with $A = (I - P) + X$ and $X = PXP$, and assume that $\|A \pm B\| \leq 1$. We need to show that $A \pm B \in \mathcal{F}(I - P)$.

Indeed, arguing as in the proof of Proposition 1.4, we produce bounded operators S and T such that

$$B = S(I - A^*A)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (I - AA^*)^{\frac{1}{2}}T.$$

However, $A^*A = (I - P) + PX^*XP$ and so

$$I - A^*A = P - PX^*XP = (I - A^*A)P.$$

Therefore, $(I - A^*A)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (I - A^*A)^{\frac{1}{2}}P$ and so

$$BP = S(I - A^*A)^{\frac{1}{2}}P = B.$$

A similar argument shows that $(I - AA^*)^{\frac{1}{2}} = P(I - AA^*)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and so $B = PB$. Hence $B = PBP$, as desired. \square

Every operator algebra that contains the compact operators acts irreducibly and is therefore operator semisimple. The existence of finite-dimensional faces is not an issue here since any such algebra contains atoms. A later result, Theorem 4.3, is relevant.

By the *reduced atomic representation* of a C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} we mean a representation $\tau = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \tau_a$, where $\{\tau_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{A}}$ is a maximal family of pairwise inequivalent irreducible representations of \mathcal{A} . It is an old result in C^* -algebra theory (see Proposition 13.10.13 in [30]) that the reduced atomic representation satisfies the properties of Definition 2.1. Therefore all C^* -algebras are operator semisimple and so Theorem 2.6 applies here. (This was implicit in our earlier work in [5].)

A norm closed subalgebra \mathcal{A} of an AF C^* -algebra is a (strongly maximal) TAF algebra if and only if it is the limit $\varinjlim (\mathcal{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ of a directed system

$$(5) \quad \mathcal{A}_1 \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \mathcal{A}_2 \xrightarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{A}_3 \xrightarrow{\varphi_3} \mathcal{A}_4 \xrightarrow{\varphi_4} \dots$$

where for each $i \geq 1$, the subalgebra \mathcal{A}_i satisfies:

- (i) \mathcal{A}_i is a direct sum of upper triangular matrix algebras.
- (ii) φ_i extends to a $*$ -monomorphism from $C^*(\mathcal{A}_i) \equiv \overline{\mathcal{A}_i + \mathcal{A}_i^*}$ to $C^*(\mathcal{A}_{i+1})$.
- (iii) The extension of φ_i maps matrix units to sums of matrix units.

We call (5) a *presentation* for the algebra; clearly it is not unique. TAF algebras have received much attention in recent years. A good reference for these and more general limit algebras is Power's monograph [44].

Two well-known examples of TAF algebras are the standard and refinement algebras. Define the *standard embedding* σ_k by

$$\sigma_k(A) = A \oplus A \oplus \cdots \oplus A \quad (k \text{ factors})$$

and the *refinement embedding* ρ_k by

$$\rho_k([a_{s,t}]) = [a_{s,t}I_k],$$

where I_k is the $k \times k$ identity matrix. If all the embeddings φ_i in the direct limit $\mathcal{A} = \varinjlim (\mathcal{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ are standard embeddings, \mathcal{A} is said to be a standard algebra. If all the φ_i are refinement embeddings, \mathcal{A} is said to be a refinement algebra. An *alternation* algebra is a TAF algebra $\mathcal{A} = \varinjlim (\mathcal{A}_i, \varphi_i)$, where the φ_i alternate between the standard and the refinement embeddings.

The embeddings φ_i are said to be mixing if for every matrix unit $e_{s,t}^{(i)}$ we have $\varphi_i(e_{s,t}^{(i)})\mathcal{A}_{i+1}\varphi_i(e_{s,t}^{(i)}) \neq 0$. The property of an embedding being mixing was introduced by Donsig in his study of semisimplicity [19] and was further exploited in [13]. It turns out that a TAF algebra \mathcal{A} is semisimple if it admits a presentation $\mathcal{A} = \varinjlim (\mathcal{A}_i, \varphi_i)$, where all the embeddings φ_i are mixing. All standard embeddings are mixing, so the standard and alternation algebras are semisimple.

Let $\mathfrak{A} = \varinjlim (\mathfrak{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ be an AF C^* -algebra and assume each \mathfrak{A}_i decomposes as a direct sum $\mathfrak{A}_i = \bigoplus_j \mathfrak{A}_{i,j}$ of finite-dimensional full matrix algebras $\mathfrak{A}_{i,j}$. A *path* Γ for $\mathfrak{A} = \varinjlim (\mathfrak{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ is a sequence $\{\mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ such that for each pair of nodes $((i, j_i), (i+1, j_{i+1}))$ there exists an arrow in the Bratteli diagram for $\mathfrak{A} = \varinjlim (\mathfrak{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ joining them.

For each path Γ consider a subsystem of the directed limit $\varinjlim (\mathfrak{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ consisting of all the summands of \mathfrak{A} that are never mapped into some $\mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i} \in \Gamma$. Evidently this system is hereditary and directed upwards; therefore it determines an ideal \mathcal{J}_Γ of \mathfrak{A} . The quotient $\mathfrak{A}/\mathcal{J}_\Gamma$ is the AF algebra corresponding to the remaining summands and the remaining embeddings. The summands that eventually get mapped into some $\mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i} \in \Gamma$ are denoted by $\text{summ}(\Gamma)$. Two paths $\Gamma = \{\mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ and $\Gamma' = \{\mathfrak{A}_{i,j'_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ are said to be *disjoint* if for all but finitely many $i \in \mathbb{N}$, the nodes (i, j_i) and (i, j'_i) are distinct.

Lemma 2.7. *Let $\Gamma = \{\mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ and $\Gamma' = \{\mathfrak{A}_{i,j'_i}\}_{i=1}^\infty$ be two disjoint paths for an AF C^* -algebra $\mathfrak{A} = \varinjlim (\mathfrak{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ and let $\omega = \varinjlim \omega_i$ and $\omega' = \varinjlim \omega'_i$ be pure states such that the ω_i and ω'_i are supported on \mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i} and \mathfrak{A}_{i,j'_i} respectively. Then the states ω and ω' induce inequivalent GNS representations.*

Proof. Assume that the states ω and ω' produce equivalent irreducible representations π and π' . Then by [30, Theorem 10.2.6], there exists a unitary $u \in \mathfrak{A}$ such that $\omega = \omega' \text{ad}_u$, where $\text{ad}_u(a) = uau^*$. Every unitary in an AF algebra is a limit of unitaries in its finite-dimensional subalgebras. Hence there is a unitary v in some \mathfrak{B}_i such that $\|\omega - \omega' \text{ad}_v\| < 1$. However the

disjointness of the paths Γ and Γ' shows that this cannot occur and the conclusion follows. \square

In [13] it was shown that the quotient \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} of a TAF algebra \mathcal{A} by a prime ideal \mathcal{J} is operator primitive, i.e., it admits an isometric representation on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} such that the 2-ball of \mathcal{A}/\mathcal{J} is weakly dense in the unit ball of $\mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H})$. In particular, a semisimple TAF subalgebra \mathcal{A} of a *primitive* C^* -algebra is operator primitive. We now generalize this to an arbitrary semisimple TAF algebra.

Theorem 2.8. *A semisimple TAF algebra $\mathcal{A} = \varinjlim (\mathcal{A}_i, \varphi_i)$ is operator semisimple.*

Proof. Before embarking on the proof we establish some terminology. If e_1 and e_2 are matrix units in \mathcal{A}_{i_1} and \mathcal{A}_{i_2} , $i_1 < i_2$, then we say that e_2 is a *subordinate* of e_1 if there exists a diagonal matrix unit $p \in \mathcal{A}_{i_2}$ such that $e_2 = pe_1$. If e_2 and f_2 are subordinates of e_1 and f_1 , then we say that e_2 *majorizes* f_2 if there exist matrix units $s, t \in \mathcal{A}_{i_2}$ such that $e_2 = sf_2t$.

For the proof, start with any direct summand $\mathfrak{A}_{1,j_1}^{(1)}$ of \mathfrak{A}_1 . Let $e_1^{(1)}$ be the characteristic vector of $\mathfrak{A}_{1,j_1}^{(1)}$, i.e., the vector at the top right corner of $\mathfrak{A}_{1,j_1}^{(1)}$. Since \mathcal{A} is semisimple there exist a link $f_2^{(1)}$ for $e_1^{(1)}$ in some later summand of \mathcal{A} . For notational convenience we assume that $f_2^{(1)}$ belongs to some summand $\mathfrak{A}_{2,j_2}^{(1)}$ of \mathfrak{A}_2 and $\varphi_{1,j_1}^{(1)}$ is the mixing embedding from $\mathfrak{A}_{1,j_1}^{(1)}$ into $\mathfrak{A}_{2,j_2}^{(1)}$ that maps $e_1^{(1)}$ onto two copies, say $e_{(1,1)}^{(1)}$ and $e_{(1,2)}^{(1)}$, linked by $f_2^{(1)}$. Now let $e_2^{(1)}$ be the characteristic matrix unit of $\mathfrak{A}_{2,j_2}^{(1)}$ and let $f_3^{(1)}$ be a link for $e_2^{(1)}$ in $\mathfrak{A}_{3,j_3}^{(1)}$ and $\varphi_{2,j_2}^{(1)}$ the corresponding linking mapping. This way we construct a path $\Gamma^{(1)}$ for $\varinjlim (\mathfrak{A}_i, \varphi_i)$. If $\text{summ}(\Gamma^{(1)})$ contains all the summands for all the finite-dimensional algebras \mathfrak{A}_i we stop. Otherwise we chose a direct summand of \mathfrak{A} not in $\text{summ}(\Gamma^{(1)})$ and we repeat the process described earlier. This way we define inductively a sequence $\{\Gamma^{(a)}\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ of paths such that all maps involved with the nodes of the path are mixing and the union

$$\bigcup_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \text{summ}(\Gamma^{(a)})$$

contains all direct summands of \mathfrak{A} .

Given any path $\Gamma^{(a)}$ defined above, we now construct a pure state ω_a as follows: start with any unit vector, i.e., normalized sum of diagonal matrix units, $\xi_1^{(a)}$ in the central projection determined by $\mathfrak{A}_{1,j_1}^{(a)}$. Let $\omega_1^{(a)}$ be the vector state on \mathfrak{A}_1 determined by $\xi_1^{(a)}$, i.e., $\omega_1^{(a)}(A) = \langle A\xi_1^{(a)}, \xi_1^{(a)} \rangle$. Notice that $\xi_1^{(a)}$, being a sum of diagonal matrix units, it is mapped by $\varphi_{1,j_1}^{(1)}$ onto several copies in \mathfrak{A}_2 . Two of them, say $\zeta_1^{(a)}$ and $\zeta_2^{(a)}$, are majorized by $e_{(1,1)}^{(a)}$

and $e_{(1,2)}^{(a)}$, respectively. Let

$$\xi_2^{(a)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}(\zeta_1^{(a)} + \zeta_2^{(a)})$$

and let $\omega_2^{(a)}$ be the vector state on \mathfrak{A}_2 determined by $\xi_2^{(a)}$. Consequently, find two copies $\zeta_1^{(a)}$ and $\zeta_2^{(a)}$ of the image of $\xi_2^{(a)}$ in \mathfrak{A}_3 subordinated by $e_{(2,1)}^{(a)}$ and $e_{(2,2)}^{(a)}$, etc. This way we construct inductively a sequence $\{\omega_a\}_{a \in \mathbb{N}}$ of vector states. Since the states ω_a are supported in single summands of \mathfrak{A} , they are pure states and hence their direct limit ω_a is also pure.

Let $(\tau_a, \mathcal{H}_a, g_a)$ be the GNS representation induced by ω_a , $a \in \mathbb{N}$, i.e., $\omega_a(A) = \langle \tau_a(A)g_a, g_a \rangle$, $A \in \mathfrak{A}$. By Lemma 2.7 the representations τ_a are mutually inequivalent. Therefore, Corollary 10.3.9 in [30] shows that the representation $\tau = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \tau_a$ maps \mathfrak{A} onto a weakly dense subalgebra of $\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_a)$. Since $\bigcup_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \text{summ}(\Gamma^{(a)})$ contains all the direct summands from \mathfrak{A} , an easy argument shows that τ is faithful and so isometric. Therefore, Kaplansky's Theorem shows that τ satisfy the requirements of Definition 2.1 for \mathfrak{A} . It only remains to show that τ satisfies the same requirements for \mathcal{A} .

For each $i \in \mathbb{N}$ we construct a contractive map $\Phi_i : \mathfrak{A}_i \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_{i+1}$ as follows: let u be a matrix unit in \mathfrak{A}_i . If u does not belong to any of the nodes $\mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i}^{(a)}$ associated with the paths $\Gamma^{(a)}$, we set $\Phi_i(u) = 0$. If $u \in \mathfrak{A}_{i,j_i}^{(a)}$ for some $a \in \mathbb{N}$, we consider the subordinates u_1 and u_2 of u majorized by $e_{(i,1)}^{(a)}$ and $e_{(i,2)}^{(a)}$ respectively. Define $\Phi_i(u)$ to be the matrix unit with initial projection the initial projection of u_2 and final projection that of u_1 . Since the matrix units $e_{(i,1)}^{(a)}$ and $e_{(i,2)}^{(a)}$ are linked in \mathcal{A}_{i+1} , we have that $\Phi_i(u) \in \mathcal{A}_{i+1}$. Moreover,

$$\omega_a(B(A - 2\Phi_i(A))C) = 0$$

for any $A, B, C \in \mathfrak{A}_i$. The weak density of the 2-ball of $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ in $\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_a)_1$ now follows from the above equation and the fact that the collection of all vectors of the form

$$\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \tau_a(A_a)g_a, \quad A_a \in \bigcup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathfrak{A}_i,$$

where all but finitely many A_a equal 0, is a dense subset of the space $\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{N}} \mathcal{H}_a$. \square

The techniques of the previous theorem are also applicable to inductive limits of *block* upper triangular matrices with mixing embeddings, thus showing that such algebras are operator semisimple.

A function $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is said to be *unitary* if $|f(x)| = 1$, for all $x \in \mathcal{X}$.

Theorem 2.9. *Let \mathcal{X} be a compact Hausdorff space and let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq C(\mathcal{X})$ be a norm closed algebra of continuous functions containing the constant functions. If the unitary functions in \mathcal{A} separate the points of \mathcal{X} , then \mathcal{A} is an operator semisimple algebra.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{x_i \mid i \in \mathbb{I}\}$ and for each $i \in \mathbb{I}$, consider the one-dimensional representation $(\mathcal{H}_i, \tau_i, z_i)$ such that $f(x_i) = \langle \tau_i(f)z_i, z_i \rangle$, $f \in \mathcal{A}$. Clearly, the representation $\tau = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \tau_i$ is the reduced atomic representation of $C(\mathcal{X})$. Hence, the strong closure of $\tau(C(\mathcal{X}))$ equals the algebra \mathcal{D} of all diagonal matrices on $\bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{I}} \mathcal{H}_i$, i.e., $\mathcal{D} = l^\infty(\mathbb{I})$. We are to show that the strong closure of $\tau(\mathcal{A})_1$ equals \mathcal{D}_1 .

Claim. Given $x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_n} \in \mathcal{X}$ and a unimodular number w , there exists F in the strong closure of $\tau(\mathcal{A})_1$ such that $\langle Fz_{i_1}, z_{i_1} \rangle = w$ and $\langle Fz_{i_k}, z_{i_k} \rangle = 1$, $k = 2, 3, \dots, n$.

In order to prove the claim we make use of Möbius maps; if $g \in \mathcal{A}$ has norm 1 and m is a Möbius transformation, then the composite function $m \circ g$ also belongs to \mathcal{A}_1 . For the proof, for each $2 \leq l \leq n$ we choose a unitary function g_l that separates x_{i_1} from x_{i_l} . We apply a Möbius map to each g_l to get g'_l such that $g'_l(x_{i_1}) = 1$ and either $g'_l(x_{i_k}) = 1$ or $e^{i\pi\alpha_{kl}}$ with $\alpha_{kl} \in [1/n, 2/n]$. If $g = \prod_l g'_l$ then $g(x_{i_1}) = 1$ and $g(x_{i_l}) = e^{i\pi\alpha_l}$, where $\alpha_l \in [1/n, 2 - 2/n]$. Now another application of a Möbius map produces a function $f_s \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $f_s(x_{i_1}) = w$ and $|f_s(x_{i_l}) - 1| \leq 1/s$, $l = 2, \dots, n$. Any weak limit of $\{\tau(f_s)\}_{s \in \mathbb{N}}$ proves the claim.

Since the strong closure of $\tau(\mathcal{A})_1$ is closed under multiplication, repeated use of the claim shows that given $x_{i_1}, x_{i_2}, \dots, x_{i_n} \in \mathcal{X}$ and a unimodular n -tuple (w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n) , there exists F in the strong closure of $\tau(\mathcal{A})_1$ such that $\langle Fz_{i_j}, z_{i_j} \rangle = w_j$. A convexity argument now shows the desired equality. \square

Corollary 2.10. *The Hardy space H^∞ and the disc algebra $A(\mathbb{D})$ are operator semisimple.*

Proof. Both satisfy the requirements of Theorem 2.9 [24, page 174]. \square

One of the pleasing features of the representations τ in the proofs of Theorems 2.8 and 2.9 is that they extend to a $*$ -representation of their enveloping C^* -algebra. (We coin the term C^* -semisimple for an operator semisimple algebra admitting such a representation.) Using the fact that the spatial norm on the tensor product of two C^* -algebras is minimal, one can easily conclude that the spatial tensor product of C^* -semisimple algebras is also C^* -semisimple. Hence tensor products between C^* -algebras, semisimple TAF algebras, Douglas algebras and irreducible algebras are operator semisimple thus providing additional examples of such algebras.

A subalgebra \mathcal{A} of a C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} is said to be *Dirichlet* if it satisfies $\overline{\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}^*} = \mathfrak{A}$. The prototypical example of a Dirichlet algebra is the disc algebra, as a subalgebra of the continuous functions on the circle. The term originates from the theory of functions. It has also been studied in the context of nonselfadjoint operator algebras by Arveson [9], Muhly and Solel [35] and others. All strongly maximal TAF algebras are easily seen to be Dirichlet.

Proposition 2.11. *Suppose that \mathcal{A} is a Dirichlet subalgebra of an infinite-dimensional simple C^* -algebra \mathfrak{A} . If \mathcal{A} is operator semisimple, the unit ball of \mathcal{A} does not have any nontrivial compact faces.*

Proof. Assume that the unit ball of \mathcal{A} has a nontrivial compact face. Then Theorem 2.6 shows that \mathcal{A} contains a nonzero atom P . Hence,

$$P\mathfrak{A}P = P(\overline{\mathcal{A} + \mathcal{A}^*})P \subseteq \overline{P\mathcal{A}P} + \overline{(P\mathcal{A}P)^*} = \mathbb{C}P$$

and so \mathfrak{A} contains a nonzero atom. But then, Theorem 2.6 contradicts the simplicity of \mathfrak{A} . \square

Combining Proposition 2.11 with Theorem 2.8 we obtain that the unit ball of the familiar standard, alternation and $A(\mathbb{Q}, \nu)$ algebras contain no nontrivial compact faces. (We do not know if the same is true for the unit ball of the refinement algebra.) Proposition 2.11 also applies to semicrossed products $C(\mathcal{X}) \times_{\alpha} \mathbb{Z}^+$ corresponding to minimal actions α on a compact metric space \mathcal{X} . In [14] it is shown that such semicrossed products are operator primitive. Since these are Dirichlet subalgebras of simple C^* -algebras their unit ball contains no nontrivial compact faces.

3. Spectral obstructions for the existence of compact faces

In this section we obtain noncommutative analogs of Corollary 1.7. A free semigroup algebra is the weakly closed algebra generated by n isometries with orthogonal ranges. The central example for these algebras is the “noncommutative Toeplitz algebra” \mathcal{L}_n generated by the left regular representation of the free semigroup on n letters. The study of \mathcal{L}_n was initiated by Popescu [41, 42, 43] in the context of dilation theory. A detailed analysis of \mathcal{L}_n is contained in the papers of Davidson and Pitts [16, 17], Kribbs [33] and Arias and Popescu [7, 8], which develop the analytic structure. Apart from being a good example, it turns out that \mathcal{L}_n is also a model for free semigroup algebras: the Structure Theorem in [15] shows that every free semigroup algebra has a 2×2 lower triangular form where the first column is a slice of a von Neumann algebra and the 22 entry is an algebra isomorphic to \mathcal{L}_n . Special classes of free semigroup algebras are important in the classification of certain representations of the Cuntz–Toeplitz algebra [16] and the construction of wavelets [10].

A continuous factor representation of the Cuntz algebra induces a nonatomic free semigroup algebra. Moreover, \mathcal{L}_n is also nonatomic. Our next result shows that the unit ball of such free semigroup algebras contains no nontrivial geometrically compact elements. Specifically:

Theorem 3.1. *If \mathcal{A} is a free semigroup algebra, the following statements are equivalent:*

- (i) *The unit ball of \mathcal{A} has nontrivial compact faces.*

- (ii) *The unit ball of \mathcal{A} has nontrivial finite-dimensional faces.*
- (iii) *\mathcal{A} contains nonzero geometrically compact elements.*
- (iv) *\mathcal{A} contains an atom.*

Proof. As in the proof of Theorem 2.6, we only need to verify that (iii) implies (iv). Let \mathcal{A} be a free semigroup algebra with no atoms. By Theorem 2.6 in [15], \mathcal{A} decomposes via a projection P in \mathcal{A} as $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{M}P + P^\perp \mathcal{A} P^\perp$, where \mathcal{M} is the von Neumann algebra generated by \mathcal{A} and $P^\perp \mathcal{A}|_{P^\perp \mathcal{H}}$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{L}_n . Let π be the isomorphism from $P^\perp \mathcal{A}|_{P^\perp \mathcal{H}}$ onto \mathcal{L}_n .

By way of contradiction assume that A is a nontrivial geometrically compact element of \mathcal{A} . Then Proposition 1.4 shows that

$$(6) \quad (AB(\mathcal{H})_{1/2}A) \cap \mathcal{A} \subseteq \text{cp}(\{B\});$$

and so the norm closure of $A\mathcal{A}_1A$ is norm compact.

We now claim that $P^\perp AP^\perp = 0$. Indeed, notice that

$$P^\perp AP^\perp (P^\perp \mathcal{A} P^\perp)_1 P^\perp AP^\perp \subseteq P^\perp (A\mathcal{A}_1A) P^\perp$$

is norm compact. Therefore, by applying π , we obtain a nonzero element $\hat{A} := \pi(P^\perp AP^\perp)$ of \mathcal{L}_n such that the closure of $\hat{A}(\mathcal{L}_n)_1 \hat{A}$ is norm compact. Then either $A = 0$ or, arguing as in the proof of Theorem 1.6, we conclude that the spectrum of \hat{A} is countable. However, [16, Corollary 1.8] asserts that the spectrum of every nonscalar element of \mathcal{L}_n is connected and contains more than one point. Since \mathcal{L}_n is infinite-dimensional, $\hat{A} = 0$.

The claim above, combined with the first paragraph of the proof, shows that $A = AP$. Now let $I - Q$ be the span of all atoms in \mathcal{M} . It is well-known that Q is a central projection in \mathcal{M} and that QMQ is nonatomic. Since \mathcal{A} contains no atoms, PMP is nonatomic and so $P \subseteq Q$. Hence

$$A\mathcal{M}_1A = AP\mathcal{M}_1A = A(QMQ)_1A.$$

At the same time,

$$AMA = AMAP \subseteq MP \subseteq \mathcal{A};$$

therefore, by (6), A is a geometrically compact element of the nonatomic algebra QMQ . Hence Theorem 2.6 implies $A = 0$, a contradiction. \square

In spite of Theorem 3.1, the unit ball of a free semigroup algebra \mathcal{A} always contains nontrivial faces. Indeed, if \mathcal{A} contains a slice of a von Neumann algebra, this follows from Theorem 2.6. So it suffices to consider only the case where $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{L}_n$.

Proposition 3.2. *The unit ball of \mathcal{L}_n contains nontrivial faces.*

Proof. It is enough to prove that the boundary of the unit ball of \mathcal{L}_n contains composite points. Indeed, for any such point A , the face $\mathcal{F}(A)$ is not a singleton or else A is an extreme point.

The wandering subspaces for any of the left creation operators L_i span the Fock space \mathcal{H} . We therefore define an H^∞ functional calculus for L_i , which is well-defined, linear and isometric, as follows: if $\varphi \in H^\infty$ then $\varphi(L_i) := \lim p_n(L_i)$, where $\{p_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is any bounded sequence of polynomials converging to φ .

Let φ be a composite point on the boundary of the unit ball of H^∞ (the existence of such a φ follows from the description of the extreme points of H^∞ in [24]). Then $\varphi(L_i)$ is the desired composite point. \square

The lack of nontrivial compact faces for the unit ball of \mathcal{L}_n is due to the fact that the spectrum of any nonscalar operator in \mathcal{L}_n is infinite and connected. In [28], Hoover, Peters and Wogen study the spectral properties of algebras that contain no zero divisors. The spectrum of any operator in such an algebra \mathcal{A} is necessarily connected. However, \mathcal{A} may contain nonzero quasinilpotents, so the arguments in the proof of Theorem 3.1 do not apply in this generality. Nevertheless, the unit ball of such an algebra \mathcal{A} does not contain any nontrivial finite-dimensional faces. Indeed, \mathcal{A} does not contain any nonzero nilpotent operators, so no finite-dimensional subalgebras apart from the trivial one. The conclusion now follows from Theorem 1.8.

If \mathcal{A} is a Banach algebra and α an automorphism of \mathcal{A} , the semicrossed product $\mathcal{A} \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ is the enveloping Banach algebra of $l^1(\mathcal{A}, \mathbb{Z}^+, \alpha)$ with respect to the class of contractive Hilbert space representations. An interesting feature of the class of algebras studied by Hoover, Peters and Wogen in [28] is that it is closed under semicrossed products by \mathbb{Z}^+ . (If $\mathcal{A} \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ contains x and y such that $xy = 0$, then the lowest Fourier coefficients of x and y are necessarily zero divisors in \mathcal{A} .) Hence:

Theorem 3.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be an algebra that contains no zero divisors and let α be an automorphism of \mathcal{A} . Then the unit ball of $\mathcal{A} \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ does not contain any nontrivial finite-dimensional faces.*

The theorem above applies in particular to the algebras $A(\mathbb{D}) \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ and $H^\infty \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$, studied in [27].

Notice that $C(\mathcal{X})$, \mathcal{X} compact metric space, contains zero divisors and so Theorem 3.3 does not apply in this case. Crossed products of the form $C(\mathcal{X}) \times_\alpha \mathbb{Z}^+$ were studied in the previous section with the use of representation theory. They can also be studied with the use of Corollary 1.10 as follows:

Theorem 3.4. *Let \mathcal{X} be a compact connected metric space and let φ be a homeomorphism of \mathcal{X} with a dense set of recurrent points. Then the unit ball of $C(\mathcal{X}) \times_\varphi \mathbb{Z}^+$ has no finite-dimensional faces.*

Proof. By [20], the algebra $C(\mathcal{X}) \times_\varphi \mathbb{Z}^+$ is semisimple. We claim that $C(\mathcal{X}) \times_\varphi \mathbb{Z}^+$ contains no nontrivial idempotents.

Indeed, let $Q \in C(\mathcal{X}) \times_{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}^+$ be an idempotent and let $Q = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} f_i t^i$, $f_i \in C(\mathcal{X})$ be its Fourier expansion. Since Q is an idempotent, f_0 is an idempotent. But \mathcal{X} is connected and so f_0 is either 0 or I .

If $f_0 = 0$ then the lowest Fourier coefficient in the expansion of Q^2 is of order 2 and so $f_1 = 0$. Consequently, the lowest Fourier coefficient in the expansion of Q^2 is of order 4, so $f_2 = f_3 = 0$. Repeated applications of this argument show that $f_n = 0$, $n \geq 0$ and so $Q = 0$.

If $f_0 = I$ then the second Fourier coefficient of Q^2 is $2f_1$. Hence $f_1 = 0$. Repeated applications of this argument show that the rest of the Fourier coefficients are equal to 0 and so $Q = I$ in this case. This proves the claim.

Since $C(\mathcal{X}) \times_{\varphi} \mathbb{Z}^+$ contains no nontrivial idempotents, the conclusion follows from Corollary 1.10. \square

4. Concluding remarks

The operator semisimple and C^* -semisimple algebras can be thought as special cases of diagonal algebras. An operator algebra \mathcal{A} is said to be *block diagonalizable* if there exists a bicontinuous (but not necessarily isometric) representation τ , satisfying the rest of the properties in Definition 2.1. Several results of Section 2, such as Lemmas 2.2, 2.3 and one direction in Theorem 2.4, are valid in this more general context.

By the Wedderburn–Artin Theorem, all finite-dimensional semisimple algebras are block diagonalizable. However, there are semisimple operator algebras that fail that property, as the following example shows:

Example 4.1. A semisimple operator algebra that is not block diagonalizable.

Let $\mathcal{L} = \{0, M, N, I\}$, where M, N are closed subspaces satisfying

$$M \cap N = M^{\perp} \cap N^{\perp} = 0,$$

so that the sum $M + N$ is not closed. Let $\mathcal{A} = \text{Alg } \mathcal{L}$ be the algebra of all operators leaving both M and N invariant. By an old result of Longstaff, a rank one operator $A \in \mathcal{A}$ is of the form $R = e \otimes f$, where either $e \in M^{\perp}$ and $f \in N$ or $e \in N^{\perp}$ and $f \in M$. The rank one subalgebra $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L})$ of $\text{Alg } \mathcal{L}$ consists of all sums of rank one operators in $\text{Alg } \mathcal{L}$. In [39] it is shown that $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L})$ is weakly dense in $\text{Alg } \mathcal{L}$ (rank one density).

The semisimplicity of \mathcal{A} follows from [31]. We are to show that \mathcal{A} is not block diagonalizable.

By way of contradiction assume that (τ_a, \mathcal{H}_a) , $a \in \mathbb{A}$, is the family of representations of \mathcal{A} implementing the operator semisimplicity and let $\tau = \bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \tau_a$. Notice that $R\mathcal{A}R$ is one-dimensional, for any rank one operator $R \in \mathcal{A}$, and so $\tau(R)$ is also a rank one operator. Since $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{L})$ is dense in $\text{Alg } \mathcal{L}$, $\tau(\mathcal{A})$ contains the set \mathcal{K} of all compact operators in the diagonal algebra

$\bigoplus_{a \in \mathbb{A}} \mathcal{B}(\mathcal{H}_a)$. The restriction of τ^{-1} on \mathcal{K} is similar to a $*$ -representation. Therefore there exists an invertible operator S such that

$$\mathcal{R}(S\mathcal{L}) \subseteq S\tau^{-1}(\mathcal{K})S^{-1} \subseteq \text{Alg } S\mathcal{L}.$$

However, $S\tau^{-1}(\mathcal{K})S^{-1}$ is selfadjoint and so the density of $\mathcal{R}(S\mathcal{L})$ in $\text{Alg } S\mathcal{L}$ implies that $\text{Alg } S\mathcal{L}$ is selfadjoint. Hence $S\mathcal{L}$ is orthocomplemented and so the sum $M + N$ is closed, a contradiction.

In this paper we addressed the problem of existence for nontrivial finite-dimensional faces. The problem of characterizing which operators belong to such faces is much harder. Indeed, by the Krein-Milman Theorem such faces are the closed convex hull of their extreme points and therefore one needs to have a good understanding of the extreme points for the unit ball. This is also corroborated by the following:

Proposition 4.2. *Let \mathcal{X} be a normed space and let x be an element of its unit ball. If x belongs to a finite-dimensional face, there exists an extreme point e for the unit ball of \mathcal{X} and an element f with finite geometric rank such that $x = e + \lambda f$, for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$.*

Proof. Since \mathcal{F} is finite-dimensional, $\mathcal{F}(x)$ is also finite-dimensional and by the Krein-Milman Theorem it contains an extreme point e . Moreover there exists an element f in the affine hull of $\mathcal{F}(x)$ such that $x = e + f'$. By Lemma 1.2, the affine hull of $\mathcal{F}(x)$ equals $[\text{cp}(\{x\})]$. Since $\text{cp}(\{x\})$ is convex, a moment's reflection shows that $[\text{cp}(\{x\})]$ consists of multiples of $\text{cp}(\{x\})$ and so there exists an element $f \in \text{cp}(\{x\})$ such that $f' = \lambda f$, for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$. However,

$$\text{cp}^{(2)}(\{f\}) \subseteq \text{cp}^{(3)}(\{x\}) = \text{cp}(\{x\}),$$

which shows that f has finite geometric rank, as desired. \square

Even though we have a complete understanding of the elements with finite geometric rank, we are far from characterizing the extreme points for operator semisimple algebras. For instance, the problem of characterizing the extreme points of the standard algebra is open [26]. Also compare the nature of extreme points in the unit ball of a C^* -algebra with that of H^∞ [24, page 138]. However, the situation in operator primitive algebras is much better.

Theorem 4.3. *Let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra containing the compact operators and let $A \in \mathcal{A}$ with $\|A\| = 1$. Then the operator A belongs to a finite-dimensional face of \mathcal{A}_1 if and only if*

$$\dim((I - AA^*)\mathcal{A}(I - A^*A)) < \infty.$$

Proof. Assume first that $\dim((I - AA^*)\mathcal{A}(I - A^*A)) < \infty$, so both $I - AA^*$ and $I - A^*A$ are finite rank operators. Hence if P and Q are the range

projections of $(I - A^*A)^{1/2}$ and $(I - AA^*)^{1/2}$ respectively, then $PAQ \subseteq \mathcal{A}$ is finite-dimensional.

Let $B \in \text{cp}(\{A\})$. Then [34, Lemma 1] shows that there exist bounded operators S and T such that

$$B = S(I - A^*A)^{1/2} = (I - AA^*)^{1/2}T$$

and so $B = QBP$. Therefore $\text{cp}(\{A\})$ is a finite-dimensional, and Lemma 1.2 shows that A belongs to the finite-dimensional face $\mathcal{F}(A)$.

Conversely, assume that $\mathcal{F}(A)$ is finite-dimensional face and so, by Theorem 1.8, $S(\mathcal{F}(A)) = \text{cp}(\{A\})$ is a finite-dimensional hereditary subalgebra of \mathcal{A} . A moment's reflection shows that there exist finite-dimensional projections P, Q such that $\text{cp}(\{A\}) = PAQ$.

We now claim that

$$(I - P) \cap (I - A^*A)^{1/2}(\mathcal{H}) = (I - Q) \cap (I - AA^*)^{1/2}(\mathcal{H}) = \{0\}.$$

Indeed, by way of contradiction assume that one of the above intersections, say the first one, is nontrivial. Consider a unit vector $(I - AA^*)^{1/2}f \in I - P$ and let e be a vector of norm $1/2$ such that $(I - A^*A)^{1/2}e \neq 0$. Then [34, Corollary 1] shows that the rank one operator

$$R = (I - A^*A)^{1/2}e \otimes (I - AA^*)^{1/2}f = (I - AA^*)^{1/2}(e \otimes f)(I - A^*A)^{1/2}$$

belongs to $\text{cp}(\{A\})$ and so our earlier observations show that $R = PRQ$, a contradiction that proves the claim.

From the claim above it follows that

$$(I - P) \cap (I - A^*A)(\mathcal{H}) = (I - Q) \cap (I - AA^*)(\mathcal{H}) = \{0\}.$$

Since both $I - P$ and $I - Q$ are of finite codimension, we conclude that the ranges of both $I - A^*A$ and $I - AA^*$ are finite-dimensional, as promised. \square

Arguments similar to the ones above lead to a generalization of Kadison's characterization of the extreme points of the unit ball of a C^* -algebra [29]. Indeed one can show that a contraction A belongs to a finite-dimensional face of a C^* -algebra \mathcal{A} if and only if $\dim((I - AA^*)\mathcal{A}(I - A^*A)) < \infty$. (This was first shown to us by Anoussis with a different proof.)

Another example that illustrates the complexities associated with extreme points in nonselfadjoint operator algebras is the following: let \mathcal{A} be an operator algebra acting on a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and consider the operator algebra

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ f & A \end{pmatrix} \mid A \in \mathcal{A}, f \in \mathcal{H}, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$$

with the obvious multiplications.

Proposition 4.4. *The rank one operator $R = (1, 0) \otimes (0, f)$ is an extreme point for the unit ball of $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$ if and only if f is a separating unit vector for \mathcal{A}^* .*

Proof. First assume f is a separating unit vector for \mathcal{A}^* , and let $X \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$ be such that $\|R \pm X\| = 1$. Then

$$X^*X \leq I - (1, 0) \otimes (1, 0)$$

and

$$XX^* \leq I - (0, f) \otimes (0, f).$$

The first inequality shows that $\mathcal{X} \in \mathcal{A}$. The second one shows that the range of \mathcal{X} is orthogonal to f and so $\langle Xg, f \rangle = 0$, $\forall g \in \mathcal{H}$. Hence, $\langle g, X^*f \rangle = 0$, $\forall g \in \mathcal{H}$, and so $X^*f = 0$. Since f is separating for \mathcal{A}^* , $X = 0$ and so R is an extreme point.

Reversing the arguments above we obtain the other direction in the Theorem. \square

The identification of separating vectors for an operator algebra \mathcal{A} , i.e., the cyclic vectors for \mathcal{A}' , is an important and difficult problem. Most notable is the work in [21] for the adjoint of the unilateral shift.

Note that the algebras of the form $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$, when \mathcal{A}^* admits separating vectors, show that Theorem 2.4 fails for algebras that are not operator semisimple. Indeed, by way of contradiction assume that an operator $T \in \mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$ is geometrically compact if and only if there exists an isometric representation φ of $\mathcal{T}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\varphi(T)$ is a compact operator. This applies in particular to any operator of the form $T = (e, 0) \otimes (0, f)$ and so such an operator is geometrically compact. This contradicts however Proposition 4.4.

Acknowledgements. The author has benefited from many discussions with Mihalis Anoussis. He also acknowledges the assistance of Ken Davidson in the proof of Theorem 2.9.

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Received June 3, 2002 and revised November 19, 2003. This research was partially supported by a grant from ECU.

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