

On some C\*-dynamical systems

Ola Bratteli

The problems addressed in this talk were partly motivated by attempts to classify the \*-derivations defined on a class of smooth elements for an automorphic action  $\alpha$  of a locally compact group  $G$  on a C\*-algebra  $A$ . It has been proved that such a derivation  $\delta$  has the form  $\delta = d\alpha(X) + \tilde{\delta}$ , where  $X$  is an element of the Lie algebra  $\mathfrak{g}$  of  $G$  and  $d\alpha$  is a bounded derivation, under various circumstances, for example the following four:

(i)  $G$  is compact and there exists a faithful covariant representation  $\pi$  of  $A$  with  $\pi(A^\alpha)' \cap \pi(A)'' = \mathbb{C}1$ . (Bratteli - Goodman and Longo, see [1, Theorem 2.9.2] and [8, Corollary 4.3]).

(ii)  $G$  is abelian, there exists sufficiently many  $G$ -invariant pure states and  $\Gamma(\alpha) = \hat{G}$  (Batty - Ikunishi - Kishimoto, see [1, Theorem 2.9.10 and Corollary 2.9.17]).

(iii)  $G$  is abelian or compact,  $A$  is simple separable and there exists a sequence  $\tau_n$  of automorphisms of  $A$  such that  $\tau_n \alpha_g = \alpha_g \tau_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and  $g \in G$ , and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|\tau_n(x)y - y\tau_n(x)\| = 0$  for all  $x, y \in A$ . (Bratteli - Kishimoto, see [1, Theorem 2.9.31])

Actually, using (iii) one proves.

(iv)  $G$  is abelian or compact and there exists an irreducible representation  $\pi$  of  $A$  on a Hilbert space  $\mathfrak{H}$  which is strongly non-covariant in the sense that the center of the direct integral representation

$$\int_G^\otimes dg \pi \circ \alpha_g \text{ on } \mathfrak{H} \otimes L^2(G) \text{ is } 1 \otimes L^\infty(G),$$

and this is used in proving the decomposition of a derivation defined on the smooth elements.

Note that these conditions are typically fulfilled for product type actions of  $G$  on a UHF - algebra. Recently it has been realized that these conditions actually are equivalent under general circumstances, and they are also equivalent to the existence of an embedding (in Glimm's sense) of a product type action in  $(A, G, \alpha)$ . Results of this sort has been proved for compact abelian groups  $G$  in [ 4 ], [ 5 ], [ 2 ], for abelian groups in [ 6 ], and for compact groups in [ 4 ] [ 5 ], [ 3 ]. As a sample we cite part of the main result in [ 3 ]:

Theorem Let  $A$  be a separable  $C^*$ -algebra,  $G$  a compact group with  $G \neq \{ e \}$  and  $\alpha$  a faithful action of  $G$  on  $A$ . The following 6 conditions are equivalent

- (1) There exists a  $\delta > 0$  such that  $\sup \{ \|xay\| \mid a \in A^\alpha, \|a\| = 1 \} > \delta \|x\| \|y\|$  for all  $x, y \in A$ , where  $A^\alpha$  is the fixed point algebra under  $\alpha$ .
- (2) Condition (1) with  $\delta = 1$ .
- (3) There exists a faithful irreducible representation  $\pi$  of  $A$  such that  $\pi|_{A^\alpha}$  is irreducible.  
(This is equivalent to condition (iv) above).
- (4) There exists a pure invariant state  $\omega$  of  $A$  such that  $\pi_\omega|_{A^\alpha}$  is faithful (and thus  $\pi_\omega$  is faithful and  $A^\alpha$  is prime).
- (5) If  $(\xi_n)$  is a sequence of finite dimensional representations of

$G$ ,  $d_n = \dim(\xi_n)$ ,  $\beta = \bigotimes_{n=1}^{\infty} \text{Ad}(\xi_n)$  is the corresponding product type representation of  $G$  on the UHF algebra  $C = \bigotimes_{n=1}^{\infty} M_{d_n}$ , then there exists a globally  $\alpha$ -invariant projection  $q$  in the bidual  $A^{**}$  of  $A$  such that

$$(5a) \quad q \in B'.$$

$$(5b) \quad qAq = Bq.$$

$$(5c) \quad q \in J^{**} \subseteq A^{**} \quad \text{for any nonzero closed ideal } J \text{ of } A.$$

$$(5d) \quad (Bq, G, \alpha^{**}|_{Bq}) \text{ is isomorphic to } (C, G, \beta) \text{ as } C^*\text{-dynamical systems.}$$

- (6) For each irreducible representation  $\gamma$  of  $G$  of dimension  $d$  there exists a  $\delta_\gamma > 0$  such that for each concrete matrix representative  $\gamma_{ij}(g)$  of  $\gamma$  there exists a sequence  $y_n = (y_{n_1}, \dots, y_{n_d})$  of  $d$ -tuples in  $A$  such that  $\alpha_g(y_n) = y_n [\gamma_{ij}(g)]$ ,  $n \rightarrow y_{n_1}$  is a central sequence, and  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup \| |a y_{n_1}| | > \delta_\gamma \| |a| \|$  for any  $a \in A$ .

For a more detailed survey of these results, see [ 7 ].

## References

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Institute of Mathematics  
The University of Trondheim  
N-7034 Trondheim - NTH  
NORWAY