

THE PRIMALITY OF SUBFACTORS OF FINITE INDEX IN THE INTERPOLATED FREE GROUP FACTORS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we prove that any II_1 -subfactor of finite index in the interpolated free group factor $L(F_t)$ is prime for any $1 < t \leq \infty$ i.e., it is not isomorphic to tensor products of II_1 -factors.

1. INTRODUCTION

In [8] S. Popa asked the question of whether the II_1 -factors $L(F_n)$, $2 \leq n \leq \infty$ are prime i.e., nonisomorphic to tensor products of II_1 -factors. An example of a prime II_1 -factor had been given in [7]; this is $L(F_S)$ where F_S is a free group with uncountably many generators, suggesting a positive answer. Liming Ge ([3]) has recently solved the problem affirmatively for $2 \leq n < \infty$, using Voiculescu's free entropy ([12], [13]). We will show in the present paper how Ge's result can be extended to subfactors of finite index in the free group factor $L(F_n)$, for $3 \leq n < \infty$, n an integer. As a corollary, one obtains that the subfactors of finite index in the interpolated free group factors $L(F_t)$ are prime for $1 < t \leq \infty$. In particular, the interpolated free group factors are prime themselves. Recall that the interpolated free group factors were introduced independently by K. Dykema ([1]) and F. Rădulescu ([9]) as a continuation of the discrete series $L(F_n)$, $n \geq 2$.

It is still unknown what are the subfactors of finite index in the free group factors. F. Rădulescu proved in [9] that for $1 < N \leq \infty$ and $\lambda^{-1} \in \{4 \cos^2 \frac{\pi}{n} | n \geq 3\}$ the interpolated free group factor $L(F_{(N-1)\lambda^{-1}+1})$ can be embedded in $L(F_N)$ with finite index λ^{-1} . In this context, the following question is natural: is it true that the subfactors of finite index in the free group factors are also (interpolated) free group factors? Let us mention here that the free group factors have the Haagerup approximation property ([5]) as well as all their subalgebras, and this could be the first evidence that the answer to the above question is affirmative. The result obtained in this paper also supports this conjecture.

In obtaining the estimation of the free entropy we benefit from Ge's idea ([3]) of approximating the matrix approximants of the self-adjoint generators by noncommutative polynomials in the elements of a certain Grassmann manifold. We approximate the matrix approximants of the generators by noncommutative polynomials in the elements of some Grassmann manifold and in one more variable

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(matrix). The specific way (Jones' basic construction) in which the subfactor of finite index and the Jones projection generate the factor makes it possible to choose the polynomials to be of first degree in the new variable. We use this fact to generalize Ge's result to subfactors of finite index. Also compare this estimation of the free entropy with the similar ones in [13] and [2].

The main result we get states that if a II_1 -factor is finitely generated as a von Neumann algebra and if it has a subfactor of finite index that is not prime, then any finite set of at least 3 generators has infinite free entropy. The primality of the subfactors of finite index in the interpolated free group factors is obtained as a corollary, the case $t = \infty$ being treated separately.

2. THE ESTIMATION OF THE FREE ENTROPY

For completeness we first give the definition of the free entropy ([12], [13]). In the following, $M_k(\mathbb{C})$ is the set of $k \times k$ complex matrices, $M_k^{sa} = M_k^{sa}(\mathbb{C})$ is its subset consisting of self-adjoint matrices, and τ_k is the normalized trace on $M_k(\mathbb{C})$. If M is a II_1 -factor with the unique normalized trace τ and $x_1, \dots, x_{n+p}, n \geq 1, p \geq 0$, are self-adjoint elements of M , then one defines first

$$\Gamma_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}; m, k, \epsilon) = \{(A_1, \dots, A_n) \in (M_k^{sa})^n |$$

$$\|A_l\| \leq R \forall 1 \leq l \leq n, \exists(A_{n+1}, \dots, A_{n+p}) \in (M_k^{sa})^p \text{ such that}$$

$$\|A_{n+l}\| \leq R \forall 1 \leq l \leq p \text{ and } |\tau(x_{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_{i_q}) - \tau_k(A_{i_1} \cdot \dots \cdot A_{i_q})| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall i_j \in \{1, \dots, n+p\}, 1 \leq j \leq q, 1 \leq q \leq m\}$$

for $R, \epsilon > 0$ and $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$, and then, successively,

$$\chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}; m, k, \epsilon)$$

$$= \log(\text{vol}_{nk^2}(\Gamma_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}; m, k, \epsilon))),$$

$$\chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}; m, \epsilon)$$

$$= \limsup_{k \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} \chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}; m, k, \epsilon) + \frac{1}{2} n \log k \right),$$

$$\chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p})$$

$$= \inf\{\chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}; m, \epsilon) | m \in \mathbb{N}, \epsilon > 0\},$$

$$\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}) = \sup_{R > 0} \chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p}).$$

The quantity $\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p})$ is the free entropy of x_1, \dots, x_n in the presence of x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p} . If $p = 0$, then $\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : x_{n+1}, \dots, x_{n+p})$ is simply called the free entropy of x_1, \dots, x_n and it is denoted by $\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

Let $N \subseteq M$ be an inclusion of II_1 -factors with $[M : N] < \infty$. According to [6] there is a subfactor P of N such that $M = \langle N, e_P \rangle$, where e_P is the Jones projection, that is, e_P acts on $L^2(N, \tau)$ and it is defined by $e_P(x\xi) = E_P(x)\xi$ for $x \in N$. Here $E_P : N \rightarrow P$ is the conditional expectation from N onto P and ξ is the canonical cyclic trace vector in $L^2(N, \tau)$. Moreover, operators of the form

$$a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_P b_i$$

with $a_i, b_i \in N$ give a dense \star -subalgebra of M , and $[M : N] = [N : P] = \tau(e_P)^{-1}$.

Next we will estimate the free entropy of certain self-adjoint generators of M in the presence of e_P , some projections that generate P_1 and P_2 , and certain matrix units, under the hypothesis that $N \simeq P_1 \otimes P_2$.

Suppose that there are polynomials $\phi_j^{(0)} = \phi_j^{(0)*}, \phi_j^{(l)}, \psi_j^{(l)}, 1 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq l \leq n_j$, in $\mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_{r+s} \rangle$ (the \star -algebra of complex polynomials in $r + s$ self-adjoint noncommutative indeterminates), so that one defines

$$\begin{aligned} &\phi_j(X_1, \dots, X_{r+s+1}) \\ &= \phi_j^{(0)}(X_1, \dots, X_{r+s}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{l=1}^{n_j} (\phi_j^{(l)}(X_1, \dots, X_{r+s}) \cdot X_{r+s+1} \psi_j^{(l)}(X_1, \dots, X_{r+s}) \\ &\quad + \psi_j^{(l)*}(X_1, \dots, X_{r+s}) X_{r+s+1} \phi_j^{(l)*}(X_1, \dots, X_{r+s})). \end{aligned}$$

In this situation the following lemma holds.

Lemma. *Let $N \subseteq M$ be an inclusion of type II_1 -factors, and let R_1 and R_2 be II_1 -subfactors of N such that $N = \langle R_1, R_2 \rangle \simeq R_1 \otimes R_2$.*

Let $x_1, \dots, x_n, n \geq 1$, be self-adjoint generators of M and let $p_1, \dots, p_r \in R_2$ and $q_1, \dots, q_s \in R_1$ be projections, $r, s \geq 1$, such that

$$\tau(p_1) = \dots = \tau(p_r) = \tau(q_1) = \dots = \tau(q_s) = \frac{1}{2}$$

and

$$\|x_j - \phi_j(p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, e_P)\|_2 < \omega, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$

where ω is a positive number, $\omega < \min(\frac{1}{3}, a)$. Then

$$(1) \quad \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq \frac{n}{2} \log(36\pi e) + \log \frac{8a^2 C}{3} + (n - 2) \log \omega,$$

where $a = \max\{\|x_j\|_2 + 1 | j = 1, \dots, n\}$ and $C > 0$ is a universal constant.

Proof. Let $k_0 \geq 1$ be a fixed integer. Then there are von Neumann subalgebras M_1 and M_2 of R_1 and R_2 respectively, both \star -isomorphic to $M_{k_0}(\mathbb{C})$. Let $\{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}$ be matrix units for M_1 and M_2 respectively. We shall estimate

$$\chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P; m, k, \epsilon)$$

for some large $R > 0$ (it suffices, though, to assume that $R \leq a$, see [13]), large integers m, k and small $\epsilon > 0$.

If $(A_1, \dots, A_n, G_1, \dots, G_r, H_1, \dots, H_s, \{E_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{F_{jl}\}_{j,l}, E)$ is an element of $\Gamma_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P; m, k, \epsilon)$, then

$$\|A_j - \phi_j(G_1, \dots, G_r, H_1, \dots, H_s, E)\|_2 < \omega, \quad j = 1, \dots, n,$$

provided that m is large enough and ϵ is sufficiently small. Also, for any $\delta > 0$ there is an injective \star -homomorphism $\alpha_k : \langle M_1, M_2 \rangle \rightarrow M_k(\mathbb{C})$ such that

$$\|\alpha_k(e_{jl}) - E_{jl}\|_2 < \delta, \quad \|\alpha_k(f_{jl}) - F_{jl}\|_2 < \delta, \quad 1 \leq j, l \leq k_0,$$

provided that m is large enough and ϵ is sufficiently small, but independently of k . Eventually, further restricting m and ϵ , we have that $\alpha_k(e_{jj} f_{ll})$ are projections of trace $\frac{t}{k_0^2 t + w} = \frac{t}{k}$ for $1 \leq j, l \leq k_0$, if δ is small enough and $k = k_0^2 t + w, 0 \leq w \leq k_0^2 - 1$. Let U be unitary in $U(k)$ and such that $U \alpha_k(e_{jj} f_{ll}) U^*$ are diagonal projections for all $1 \leq j, l \leq k_0$. In particular, $U \alpha_k(1) U^*$ is a diagonal projection

of trace $1 - \frac{w}{k} = \frac{k_0 t}{k}$. The commutant of $U\alpha_k(M_j)U^*$ in $M_k(\mathbb{C})$ will then be \star -isomorphic to $M_w(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_{k_0 t}(\mathbb{C})$ for $j = 1, 2$.

The conditional expectation from M onto $M'_1 \cap M$ is given by

$$E_{M'_1 \cap M}(x) = \frac{1}{k_0} \sum_{j,l=1}^{k_0} e_{jl} x e_{lj} = \eta(x, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}),$$

and $\eta \in \mathbb{C}\langle X_1, \dots, X_{k_0^2+1} \rangle$ is a self-adjoint polynomial in $k_0^2 + 1$ self-adjoint indeterminates. With a similar argument we also get that $G'_1 := \eta(G_1, \{\alpha_k(e_{jl})\}_{j,l})$ is in the relative commutant of $\alpha_k(M_1)$ in $M_k(\mathbb{C})$. From $p_1 = E_{M'_1 \cap M}(p_1) = \eta(p_1, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l})$ we obtain

$$|\tau_k(G_1^l) - \tau(p_1^l)| < \delta_1, \quad 1 \leq l \leq m_1,$$

provided that ϵ and δ are small and m is large enough. Using Lemma 4.3 in [12] and the fact that $G'_1 \in \alpha_k(M_1)' \cap M_k(\mathbb{C})$, we get for any $\delta_2 > 0$, if δ_1 is small enough and m_1 is sufficiently large, a projection $P'_1 \in \alpha_k(M_1)' \cap M_k(\mathbb{C})$ such that $\text{rank}(P'_1) = \lfloor \frac{k_0 t + w}{2} \rfloor$ and $\|P'_1 - G'_1\|_2 < \delta_2$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \|G'_1 - G_1\|_2^2 &= \tau_k((G'_1 - G_1)^*(G'_1 - G_1)) = \tau_k((G'_1 - G_1)^2) \\ &= \tau_k((G_1 - \eta(G_1, \{\alpha_k(e_{jl})\}_{j,l}))^2). \end{aligned}$$

Also $\tau((p_1 - \eta(p_1, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}))^2) = 0$, so that $\|G_1 - G'_1\|_2 < \delta_2$ if ϵ, δ are small enough and m is sufficiently large. Hence one obtains

$$\|G_1 - P'_1\|_2 \leq \|G_1 - G'_1\|_2 + \|G'_1 - P'_1\|_2 < 2\delta_2.$$

In the same way we can find projections $P'_2, \dots, P'_r \in \alpha_k(M_1)' \cap M_k(\mathbb{C})$ and $Q'_2, \dots, Q'_s \in \alpha_k(M_2)' \cap M_k(\mathbb{C})$ of rank $\lfloor \frac{k_0 t + w}{2} \rfloor$ such that $\|G_i - P'_i\|_2 < 2\delta_2$ and $\|H_j - Q'_j\|_2 < 2\delta_2$ for each i and j . If δ_2 is small enough, we have, moreover,

$$\|A_j - \phi_j(P'_1, \dots, P'_r, Q'_1, \dots, Q'_s, E)\|_2 < \omega, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Now, $UP'_1U^*, \dots, UP'_rU^*$ are in the commutant of $U\alpha_k(M_1)U^*$ in $M_k(\mathbb{C})$, and since this is \star -isomorphic to $M_w(\mathbb{C}) \oplus M_{k_0 t}(\mathbb{C}) \subset M_{k_0 t + w}(\mathbb{C})$ and all these projections are of rank $\lfloor \frac{k_0 t + w}{2} \rfloor$, it follows that $UP'_1U^*, \dots, UP'_rU^*$ are contained in $G_1(k)$, a copy of the Grassmann manifold $G(k_0 t + w, \lfloor \frac{k_0 t + w}{2} \rfloor)$. Similarly, $UQ'_1U^*, \dots, UQ'_sU^*$ are contained in $G_2(k)$, another copy of the same Grassmann manifold. Also,

$$\|UA_jU^* - \phi_j(UP'_1U^*, \dots, UP'_rU^*, UQ'_1U^*, \dots, UQ'_sU^*, UEU^*)\|_2 < \omega$$

for $1 \leq j \leq n$. For $\gamma > 0$ we can consider a minimal γ -net $\{U_t\}_{t \in T(k)}$ in $U(k)$ with respect to the operator norm. From [10] we have that $|T(k)| \leq \left(\frac{C}{\gamma}\right)^{k^2}$, where C is a universal constant. If one takes $\gamma := \frac{\omega}{2a}$, then $\|U_t A_j U_t^* - U A_j U^*\|_2 \leq \omega$ and

$$\|U_t A_j U_t^* - \phi_j(UP'_1U^*, \dots, UP'_rU^*, UQ'_1U^*, \dots, UQ'_sU^*, UEU^*)\|_2 < 2\omega$$

for $1 \leq j \leq n$.

$M_{k_0 t + w}^{sa}$ can be embedded in M_k^{sa} so that the euclidean norm $\|\cdot\|_e$ on M_k^{sa} induces a $U(k_0 t + w)$ -invariant metric on the Grassmann manifold

$$G\left(k_0 t + w, \left\lfloor \frac{k_0 t + w}{2} \right\rfloor\right).$$

Let ρ_k denote this metric and let $\{P_a\}_{a \in A(k)}$ be a minimal θ -net in the manifold $G(k_0t + w, [\frac{k_0t+w}{2}])$ with respect to ρ_k . From [10] we have that $|A(k)| \leq (\frac{Ch_k}{\theta})^{g_k}$, where C is a universal constant, $g_k = 2 \lceil \frac{k_0t+w}{2} \rceil \cdot (k_0t + w - \lceil \frac{k_0t+w}{2} \rceil)$ is the dimension of $G(k_0t + w, [\frac{k_0t+w}{2}])$ and $h_k \leq \sqrt{2k}$ is the diameter of $G(k_0t + w, [\frac{k_0t+w}{2}])$ in M_k^{sa} .

Consequently, there are $P_{a_1}, \dots, P_{a_{r+s}} \in G(k_0t + w, [\frac{k_0t+w}{2}])$ for some $a_1, \dots, a_{r+s} \in A(k)$, such that

$$\|P_{a_i} - UP'_iU^*\|_e \leq \theta, \quad \|P_{a_{r+j}} - UQ'_jU^*\|_e \leq \theta, \quad 1 \leq i \leq r, \quad 1 \leq j \leq s.$$

Since ϕ_1, \dots, ϕ_n are polynomials, there is $D > 0$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\phi_j(V_1, \dots, V_{r+s+1}) - \phi_j(W_1, \dots, W_{r+s+1})\|_e \\ & \leq D\|(V_1, \dots, V_{r+s+1}) - (W_1, \dots, W_{r+s+1})\|_e \end{aligned}$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n$ and any $V_1, \dots, V_{r+s+1}, W_1, \dots, W_{r+s+1} \in \{V \in M_k \mid \|V\| \leq R\}$. It follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \|U_t A_j U_t^* - \phi_j(P_{a_1}, \dots, P_{a_{r+s}}, U E U^*)\|_e \\ & < 2\omega\sqrt{k} + D\|(UP'_1U^*, \dots, UQ'_sU^*, U E U^*) - (P_{a_1}, \dots, P_{a_{r+s}}, U E U^*)\|_e \\ & \leq 2\omega\sqrt{k} + D\theta\sqrt{r+s}; \end{aligned}$$

hence $\|U_t A_j U_t^* - \phi_j(P_{a_1}, \dots, P_{a_{r+s}}, U E U^*)\|_e < 3\omega\sqrt{k}$ if one takes $\theta := \frac{\omega}{D} \sqrt{\frac{k}{r+s}}$.

So, if we define $F_{a_1, \dots, a_{r+s}} : M_k^{sa} \rightarrow (M_k^{sa})^n$ by

$$F_{a_1, \dots, a_{r+s}}(W) := (\phi_1(P_{a_1}, \dots, P_{a_{r+s}}, W), \dots, \phi_n(P_{a_1}, \dots, P_{a_{r+s}}, W))$$

then

(2)

$$dist_e((A_1, \dots, A_n), (U_t^*, \dots, U_t^*)(Range(F_{a_1, \dots, a_{r+s}}))(U_t, \dots, U_t)) < 3\omega\sqrt{nk}.$$

Given the particular form of the polynomials ϕ_j , $F_{a_1, \dots, a_{r+s}}$ is an affine function and $d_k := \dim(Range(F_{a_1, \dots, a_{r+s}})) \leq k^2$. The set of all (A_1, \dots, A_n) with the property (2) and $\|(A_1, \dots, A_n)\|_e \leq a\sqrt{nk}$ is contained in the cartesian product of a certain ball of radius $3\omega\sqrt{nk} + a\sqrt{nk}$ in the affine subspace

$$(U_t^*, \dots, U_t^*)(Range(F_{a_1, \dots, a_{r+s}}))(U_t, \dots, U_t)$$

of dimension d_k , and the ball of radius $3\omega\sqrt{nk}$ in dimension $nk^2 - d_k$. Hence we have the evaluation

$$\begin{aligned} & vol_{nk^2}(\Gamma_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P; m, k, \epsilon)) \\ & \leq \left(\left(\frac{Ch_k}{\theta} \right)^{g_k} \right)^{r+s} \left(\frac{C}{\gamma} \right)^{k^2} \cdot vol_{d_k}((3\omega + a)\sqrt{nk}) \cdot vol_{nk^2 - d_k}(3\omega\sqrt{nk}) \\ & = \left(\frac{CDh_k}{\omega} \sqrt{\frac{r+s}{k}} \right)^{(r+s)g_k} \\ & \quad \cdot \left(\frac{2aC}{\omega} \right)^{k^2} \cdot \frac{(\pi nk)^{\frac{d_k}{2}} (3\omega + a)^{d_k}}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{d_k}{2})} \cdot \frac{(\pi nk)^{\frac{nk^2 - d_k}{2}} (3\omega)^{nk^2 - d_k}}{\Gamma(1 + \frac{nk^2 - d_k}{2})}. \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_k &\leq \sqrt{2k}, & \omega &< \min\left(\frac{1}{3}, a\right), & d_k &\leq k^2 \\
 g_k &= 2 \left\lfloor \frac{k_0t + w}{2} \right\rfloor \left(k_0t + w - \left\lfloor \frac{k_0t + w}{2} \right\rfloor \right) \\
 &\leq 2 \cdot \frac{k_0t + w}{2} \cdot \left(k_0t + w - \frac{k_0t + w}{2} \right) = \frac{(k_0t + w)^2}{2} = \frac{(k + k_0w - w)^2}{2k_0^2},
 \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{d_k}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{1}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{nk^2 - d_k}{2}\right)} \leq \frac{2^{\frac{nk^2}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{nk^2}{2}\right)}$$

so that

$$\begin{aligned}
 &vol_{nk^2}(\Gamma_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P; m, k, \epsilon)) \\
 &\leq \left(\frac{CD\sqrt{2(r+s)}}{\omega} \right)^{\frac{(k+k_0w-w)^2}{2k_0^2}(r+s)} \cdot \left(\frac{2aC}{\omega} \right)^{k^2} \cdot \frac{2^{\frac{nk^2}{2}}(\pi nk)^{\frac{nk^2}{2}}(4a)^{k^2}(3\omega)^{(n-1)k^2}}{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{nk^2}{2}\right)},
 \end{aligned}$$

since we can assume $D > \frac{\omega}{C\sqrt{2(r+s)}}$. Further,

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\frac{1}{k^2} \chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P; m, k, \epsilon) + \frac{n}{2} \log k \\
 &\leq \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{k_0-1}{k} w \right)^2 \log \frac{CD\sqrt{2(r+s)}}{\omega} + \log \frac{2aC}{\omega} + \frac{n}{2} \log 2 + \frac{n}{2} \log(\pi nk) \\
 &\quad + \log(4a) + (n-1) \log(3\omega) - \frac{1}{k^2} \log \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{nk^2}{2}\right) + \frac{n}{2} \log k \\
 &= \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{k_0-1}{k} w \right)^2 \log \frac{CD\sqrt{2(r+s)}}{\omega} + n \log k \\
 &\quad - \frac{1}{k^2} \log \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{nk^2}{2}\right) + \log(8a^2C) + (n-2) \log \omega + (n-1) \log 3 + \frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi n)
 \end{aligned}$$

so that, by using Stirling's formula, $\frac{1}{k^2} \log \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{nk^2}{2}\right) = \frac{n}{2} \log \frac{nk^2}{2e} + o(1)$, we get

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P; m, \epsilon) \\
 &\leq \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \log \frac{CD\sqrt{2(r+s)}}{\omega} - \frac{n}{2} \log \frac{n}{2e} + \frac{n}{2} \log(2\pi n) \\
 &\quad + \log(8a^23^{n-1}C) + (n-2) \log \omega \\
 &= \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \log(CD\sqrt{2(r+s)}) + \frac{n}{2} \log(4\pi e) \\
 &\quad + \log(8a^23^{n-1}C) + \left(n - 2 - \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \right) \log \omega.
 \end{aligned}$$

Taking $m \rightarrow \infty$ and $\epsilon \searrow 0$, we get, if $R > 0$ is large enough,

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P) \\
 &= \chi_R(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P) \\
 (3) \quad & \leq \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \log \left(CD\sqrt{2(r+s)} \right) + \frac{n}{2} \log(4\pi e) \\
 & \quad + \log(8a^2 3^{n-1}C) + \left(n - 2 - \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \right) \log \omega.
 \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P)$$

since $\{p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, e_P\} \cup \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l} \cup \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l} \subset \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}'' = M$ (see [13]). Hence

$$\begin{aligned}
 \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n) & \leq \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \log \left(CD\sqrt{2(r+s)} \right) + \frac{n}{2} \log(4\pi e) \\
 & \quad + \log(8a^2 3^{n-1}C) + \left(n - 2 - \frac{r+s}{2k_0^2} \right) \log \omega.
 \end{aligned}$$

Since k_0 is an arbitrary positive integer, the proof is completed. □

3. THE MAIN RESULT

The next theorem shows that the free entropy is $-\infty$ if the generators can be approximated arbitrarily closely by polynomials as in the lemma.

Theorem. *If $N \subset M$ is an inclusion of II_1 -factors with $[M : N] < \infty$, x_1, \dots, x_n are self-adjoint generators of M , $n \geq 3$, and $N \simeq P_1 \otimes P_2$ for some II_1 -factors P_1, P_2 , then*

$$\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n) = -\infty.$$

Proof. $M = \langle N, e_P \rangle$, and the set $\{a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n a_i e_P b_i \mid a_i, b_i \in N\}$ is a dense \star -subalgebra of M . Since $x_j = x_j^*$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$, each x_j can be approximated in the $\|\cdot\|_2$ -norm by elements of the form

$$a_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n (a_i e_P b_i + b_i^* e_P a_i^*)$$

for some $a_0 = a_0^*, a_i, b_i \in N$. Now, any II_1 -factor with separable predual is generated by its projections of trace $\frac{1}{2}$ —say p_i 's generate P_2 and q_j 's generate P_1 —so we can find polynomials ϕ_j as in the lemma such that

$$\|x_j - \phi_j(p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, e_P)\|_2 < \omega, \quad 1 \leq j \leq n,$$

for any given $\omega > 0$. Taking $\omega \searrow 0$ in (1), we obtain that the free entropy of (x_1, \dots, x_n) is $-\infty$. □

Corollary. *For any $1 < t \leq \infty$ every II_1 -subfactor $N \subset L(F_t)$ of finite index is prime. In particular the interpolated free group factors are prime for any $1 < t \leq \infty$.*

Proof. For n an integer, $L(F_n) = \langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle$ with (x_1, \dots, x_n) a semicircular system ([11]). But any finite semicircular system has finite entropy ([12]), so the conclusion holds for any integer $n \geq 3$.

Now consider $1 < t < \infty$ and let $N \subset L(F_t)$ be such that $[L(F_t) : N] < \infty$ and $N \simeq P_1 \otimes P_2$ for some II_1 -factors P_1 and P_2 . There is a projection $p = p_1 \otimes p_2 \in N$ such that

$$\tau(p) = \sqrt{\frac{t-1}{[t]+1}}.$$

Then

$$pNp \subset pL(F_t)p = L(F_t)_{\tau(p)} \simeq L\left(F_{1+\frac{t-1}{\tau(p)^2}}\right) = L(F_{[t]+2}),$$

according to the compression formula in [1] and [9]. Moreover, $[pL(F_t)p : pNp] = [L(F_t) : N] < \infty$ and $pNp \simeq p_1P_1p_1 \otimes p_2P_2p_2$, so $L(F_{[t]+2})$ would have a finite index II_1 -subfactor that is not prime, a contradiction.

If $t = \infty$ then $L(F_t) = L(F_\infty) = \langle x_1, x_2, \dots \rangle$ with (x_1, x_2, \dots) an infinite semi-circular system. Also if $A_m := \langle x_1, \dots, x_m \rangle$, then $A_m \nearrow L(F_\infty)$ and $(E_{A_m}(x))_{m \geq 1}$ converges in distribution to x for any $x \in L(F_\infty)$. For a fixed integer $n \geq 3$ we can approximate each x_j , $1 \leq j \leq n$, by polynomials in $p_1, p_2, \dots, q_1, q_2, \dots$ and e_P as in the lemma. Since $\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is finite, one obtains by taking $\omega \searrow 0$ and $k_0 \rightarrow \infty$ in (3) that

$$\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P) < \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

for some projections $p_1, \dots, p_r \in P_2$ and $q_1, \dots, q_s \in P_1$, and certain matrix units $\{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}$. Now,

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n, E_{A_m}(p_1), \dots, E_{A_m}(p_r), E_{A_m}(q_1), \dots, E_{A_m}(q_s),$$

$$\{E_{A_m}(e_{jl})\}_{j,l}, \{E_{A_m}(f_{jl})\}_{j,l}, E_{A_m}(e_P))_{m \geq 1}$$

converges in distribution to

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n, p_1, \dots, p_r, q_1, \dots, q_s, \{e_{jl}\}_{j,l}, \{f_{jl}\}_{j,l}, e_P);$$

hence ([13])

$$\chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : E_{A_m}(p_1), \dots, E_{A_m}(p_r), E_{A_m}(q_1), \dots, E_{A_m}(q_s),$$

$$\{E_{A_m}(e_{jl})\}_{j,l}, \{E_{A_m}(f_{jl})\}_{j,l}, E_{A_m}(e_P)) < \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

for some integer $m > n$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(x_1, \dots, x_m) &= \chi(x_1, \dots, x_m : E_{A_m}(p_1), \dots, E_{A_m}(p_r), E_{A_m}(q_1), \\ &\quad \dots, E_{A_m}(q_s), \{E_{A_m}(e_{jl})\}_{j,l}, \{E_{A_m}(f_{jl})\}_{j,l}, E_{A_m}(e_P)) \\ &\leq \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n : E_{A_m}(p_1), \dots, E_{A_m}(p_r), E_{A_m}(q_1), \\ &\quad \dots, E_{A_m}(q_s), \{E_{A_m}(e_{jl})\}_{j,l}, \{E_{A_m}(f_{jl})\}_{j,l}, E_{A_m}(e_P)) \\ &\quad + \chi(x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m) \\ &< \chi(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \chi(x_{n+1}, \dots, x_m) = \chi(x_1, \dots, x_m), \end{aligned}$$

and this is impossible. We used previously the fact that ([12])

$$\chi(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_p}) = \chi(x_{i_1}) + \dots + \chi(x_{i_p})$$

for any $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_p \leq m$, if the system (x_1, \dots, x_m) is free. □

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