1049-46-162 **Thomas Tonev** and **Rebekah Yates*** (ryates@mso.umt.edu). *Norm–Linear and Norm–Additive Operators Between Uniform Algebras.*

Let $A \subset C(X)$ and $B \subset C(Y)$ be uniform algebras with Choquet boundaries δA and δB. A map $T\colon A \to B$ is called *norm–linear* if $\|\lambda Tf + \mu Tg\| = \|\lambda f + \mu g\|$, *norm–additive* if $\|Tf + Tg\| = \|f + g\|$, and *norm–additive in modulus* if $\big\||Tf| + |Tg|\big\| = \big\||f| + |g|\big\|$ for each $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$ and all algebra elements f, g. We show that if a surjection $T\colon A \to B$ is norm–additive in modulus, then there exists a homeomorphism $\psi\colon \delta A \to \delta B$ such that $|(Tf)(y)| = |f(\psi(y))|$ for every $f \in A$ and $y \in \delta B$. We prove that every norm–linear surjection T, not assumed to be linear or continuous, but for which either $T(1) = 1$ and $T(i) = i$ or the peripheral spectra of $\mathbb{C}$–peaking functions are preserved is a unital isometric algebra isomorphism. We also give sufficient conditions for norm–additive surjections to be unital isometric algebra isomorphisms. In addition, we show that if a surjective norm–preserving linear operator T between two uniform algebras satisfies $T(1) = 1$ and $T(i) = i$ or preserves the peripheral spectra of $\mathbb{C}$–peaking functions, then it is an isometric algebra isomorphism. (Received March 03, 2009)