

SHORTER NOTES

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TRACE AND THE CONVEX HULL OF THE SPECTRUM IN A VON NEUMANN ALGEBRA OF FINITE CLASS

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B. Fuglede and R. V. Kadison have shown that in a finite factor the (normalized) trace of an operator lies in the convex hull of its spectrum; the result appears as a corollary of determinant theory in such factors, and implies at once that a generalized nilpotent operator in such an algebra has trace zero [4, Theorem 2], [3, p. 108]. The aim of the present note is to extend this result to arbitrary von Neumann algebras of finite class, via an elementary proof that avoids determinant theory.

Let A be a C^* -algebra with unity, Σ the set of all normalized states of A . We write $\overline{W}(a)$ for the “closed numerical range” of $a \in A$; thus $\overline{W}(a) = \Sigma(a) = \{f(a) : f \in \Sigma\}$, and $\overline{W}(a)$ is the closure of the numerical range of a in any spatial representation of A [1, Theorems 2 and 3]. The following lemma is a theorem of S. Hildebrandt [6, Satz 4] in nonspatial form:

LEMMA. *If A is any C^* -algebra with unity, then*

$$(1) \quad \text{conv } \sigma(a) = \cap \overline{W}(bab^{-1})$$

for every $a \in A$, where $\sigma(a)$ is the spectrum of a , conv denotes convex hull, and b runs over all invertible elements of A .

PROOF. It suffices to observe that the constructions in Hildebrandt's Lemma 1—the uniformly convergent summation, inversion, and taking of positive square root—can be performed within A .

THEOREM. *If A is a von Neumann algebra of finite class, then for every $a \in A$ one has*

$$(2) \quad \overline{W}(a^\natural) \subset \text{conv } \sigma(a),$$

that is,

$$(2') \quad \text{conv } \sigma(a^\natural) \subset \text{conv } \sigma(a),$$

where a^\natural denotes the normalized trace of a .

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PROOF. Fix $a \in A$ and let K_a be the norm-closed convex hull of the set $\{uau^*: u \in A \text{ unitary}\}$. If Z is the center of A , $K_a \cap Z = \{a^\natural\}$ by Dixmier's original construction of trace [2, Théorème 12], [3, p. 272, Corollaire]. Let $f \in \Sigma$. For $u \in A$ unitary, write $f_u(x) = f(uxu^*)$, $x \in A$; thus $f_u \in \Sigma$. If $x = \sum_i^n \lambda_i u_i a u_i^*$ is a convex combination of unitary transforms of a , one has $f(x) = (\sum_i^n \lambda_i f_{u_i})(a)$, where $\sum_i^n \lambda_i f_{u_i} \in \Sigma$, thus $f(x) \in \Sigma(a)$. Since f is continuous and $\Sigma(a)$ is closed, it follows that $f(K_a) \subset \Sigma(a) = \overline{W}(a)$. In particular, $f(a^\natural) \in \overline{W}(a)$; since $f \in \Sigma$ is arbitrary, we conclude that

$$(*) \quad \overline{W}(a^\natural) \subset \overline{W}(a).$$

For any invertible $b \in A$ one has $(bab^{-1})^\natural = a^\natural$; from $(*)$ it follows that $\overline{W}(a^\natural) \subset \overline{W}(bab^{-1})$ for all invertible $b \in A$, and an application of (1) yields (2). Finally, since a^\natural is normal it is convexoid, i.e. $\text{conv } \sigma(a^\natural) = \overline{W}(a^\natural)$ (see e.g. [1, p. 502]).

COROLLARY. *In a von Neumann algebra of finite class, the trace of a generalized nilpotent element is zero.*

PROOF. In the notation of the theorem, if $\sigma(a) = \{0\}$ then $\overline{W}(a^\natural) = \{0\}$ and therefore $a^\natural = 0$. Incidentally, it follows that a is in the closed linear span of the commutators in A [2, Théorème 13].

Finally, we remark that the proof of the theorem (and its corollary) is valid for A an AW*-algebra of finite class possessing a trace (cf. [2], [5]); the question of the existence of a trace for a general AW*-algebra of finite class remains open, but the results apply, in any case, to the AW*-algebras of finite class constructed by F. B. Wright [7].

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