## A NOTE ON THE COMPACT ELEMENTS OF C\*-ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. It is shown that for any  $C^*$ -algebra A there is a faithful representation  $\pi$  of A on a Hilbert space H such that, for  $u \in A$ , the map  $x \mapsto uxu$  is a compact operator on A if and only if  $\pi(u)$  is a compact operator on H.

The purpose of this note is to point out how some recent results of J. A. Erdos [2] may be used to augment the author's study [5] of the compact elements of  $C^*$ -algebras.

An element u of a  $C^*$ -algebra A is called *compact*, if the mapping  $x \mapsto uxu$  is a compact operator on A.

THEOREM. Let A be a C\*-algebra. There exists an isometric \*-representation  $\pi$  of A on a Hilbert space H such that  $u \in A$  is a compact element of A if and only if  $\pi(u)$  is a compact operator on H. Furthermore, the linear operator  $x \mapsto uxu$  on A has finite rank if and only if  $\pi(u)$  has finite rank.

PROOF. We denote by C the set of the compact elements of A and set  $F = \{u \in A | \text{the operator } x \mapsto uxu \text{ on } A \text{ has finite rank} \}$ . Let us first show that there is an isometric \*-representation  $\pi$  of A such that  $\pi(u)$  is a compact operator for each  $u \in C$ , and  $\pi(u)$  has finite rank if  $u \in F$ . If zero is the only compact element of A, this is obvious. If A contains a nonzero compact element, it follows from Theorems 3.10 and 5.1 in [5] that the socle of A in the sense of [3, p. 46] exists and coincides with F (see also [1, Theorem 7.2]), and its norm closure equals C. Therefore, by virtue of Theorem 3.7 and Lemma 4.1 in [2], there exists an isometric \*-representation  $\pi$  of A on a Hilbert space H such that  $\pi(u)$  has finite rank for each  $u \in F$ , and consequently  $\pi(u)$  is a compact operator on H if  $u \in C$ . Conversely, if  $\pi(u)$  is a compact operator (resp. has finite rank), it is a compact element of  $\pi(A)$  (resp. the operator  $T \mapsto \pi(u)T\pi(u)$  on  $\pi(A)$  has finite rank) (see [4, Theorem 3] or [5, Theorem 7.5]), and it follows that  $u \in C$  (resp.  $u \in F$ ).

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