

WEAK-STAR CLOSED ALGEBRAS AND GENERALIZED BERGMAN KERNELS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we will characterize the weak-star closed algebra \mathcal{Q} generated by the canonical model associated with a generalized Bergman kernel defined on a domain G in the plane, whose spectrum is a spectral set. In fact, \mathcal{Q} equals the space $H^\infty(G_0)$ of all bounded analytic functions on an appropriate set G_0 containing G .

1. Introduction. A compact subset K of the plane is a *spectral set* for $T \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ if it contains the spectrum of T , $\sigma(T)$ ($= \{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}: T - \lambda \text{ is not invertible}\}$) and $\|f(T)\| \leq \max\{|f(z)|: z \in K\}$ for all rational functions f with poles off K . An operator T whose spectrum is a spectral set for T is called a *von Neumann operator*.

Let T be the canonical model associated with a generalized Bergman kernel defined on an open connected subset Ω of the plane such that $\sigma(T) = \bar{\Omega}$ is a spectral set for T . We will show the existence of a simply connected open set Ω_0 containing Ω such that the smallest weak $*$ closed subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ containing T and the identity is actually isometrically isomorphic to the space $H^\infty(\Omega_0)$ of all bounded analytic functions in Ω_0 .

2. Preliminaries. For completeness purposes we include some preparatory material of a general nature. We will denote the Banach space of trace-class operators in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ with the trace norm $\|\cdot\|_1$ by \mathcal{C}_1 . Recall from [4, Theorem 8, p. 105] that setting $\langle T, A \rangle = \text{tr}(AT)$, $A \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$, $T \in \mathcal{C}_1$, defines a bilinear functional on $\mathcal{C}_1 \times \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ that allows us to identify \mathcal{C}_1^* with $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$. We refer to the weak $*$ topology $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ inherits as a dual as the w^* -topology. Some authors choose to call this topology "ultra weak", though it is stronger than what is commonly referred to as the "weak operator topology". We denote the weak operator topology by WOT.

For an operator T in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$, let $\mathcal{Q}(T)$ denote the smallest weak $*$ closed subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ containing T and 1, and we call $\mathcal{Q}(T)$ the *weak $*$ closed algebra generated by T* . (It is clear that $\mathcal{Q}(T)$ is the closure in the weak $*$ topology of the algebra of all polynomials $p(T)$ in T .)

Let K be a compact subset of the complex plane \mathbb{C} , and let $R(K)$ denote the algebra of all continuous complex-valued functions on K which can be approximated

Received by the editors October 5, 1982 and, in revised form, June 7, 1983; presented to the Society, January 5, 1983.

1980 *Mathematics Subject Classification*. Primary 47B20; Secondary 47A25.

Key words and phrases. Spectral set, weak-star closed algebra, generalized Bergman kernel.

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uniformly on K by rational functions whose poles all lie outside K . $R(K)$ is a *Dirichlet algebra* on ∂K if $\operatorname{Re} R(K)|_{\partial K}$ is dense in $C_{\mathbf{R}}(\partial K)$. That is, the real parts of the functions in $R(K)$ when restricted to ∂K are dense in the continuous real-valued functions on ∂K .

If $R(K)$ is Dirichlet and z is in the interior of K (denoted by K°), then there exists a unique measure m_z supported on ∂K such that $\int f dm_z = f(z)$ for all $f \in R(K)$. Let $\{G_n\}_{n=1}^\infty$ be the components of K° and fix $z_n \in G_n$ for all $n \geq 1$. Set $m = \sum_{n=1}^\infty 2^{-n} m_{z_n}$. This m will be referred to as the *harmonic measure* on ∂K . We let $H^\infty(\partial K)$ denote the weak $*$ closure of $R(K)$ in $L^\infty(m)$. The weak $*$ topology is denoted by w^* . It is a well-known fact that the definitions of $L^\infty(m)$ and $H^\infty(\partial K)$ are independent of the sequence $\{z_n\}$ used to define the measure m .

For each function f in $H^\infty(\partial K)$ we define a function \hat{f} on K° by $\hat{f}(z) = \int f dm_z$. It is a standard result that \hat{f} is a bounded analytic function in K° [5, Lemma 4.2, p. 5]. It is also shown there that whenever $R(K)$ is a Dirichlet algebra, the map $f \rightarrow \hat{f}$ is an isometric isomorphism of $H^\infty(\partial K)$ onto $H^\infty(K^\circ)$, the space of bounded analytic functions in K° . It is customary not to distinguish between the two spaces $H^\infty(\partial K)$ and $H^\infty(K^\circ)$, and we will also follow this custom. We will also use, either explicitly or implicitly, another well-known fact from function theory which states that whenever $R(K)$ is a Dirichlet algebra, then the components of K° are simply connected.

For Ω an open connected (not necessarily simply connected) subset of the plane and α an ordinal number, the set Ω_α can be defined as in Sarason [6, p. 525]. For the benefit of the reader we will reiterate the necessary definitions.

Recall that a connected open subset of the plane is called a domain. If B is a bounded domain in the plane, then the *Carathéodory hull* (or \mathcal{C} -hull) of B is the complement of the closure of the unbounded component of the complement of the closure of B . We denote the \mathcal{C} -hull of B by B^* . Loosely speaking, B^* can be described as the interior of the outer boundary of B , and in analytic terms it can be defined as the interior of the set of all points z_0 in the plane such that $|p(z_0)| \leq \sup\{|p(z)| : z \in B\}$ for all polynomials p . The components of B^* are simply connected; in fact, it is a simple matter to show that each of these components has a connected complement. We denote by B_1 the component of B^* that contains B .

Again let B be a bounded domain in the plane. For any simply connected domain E containing B we can define the *relative hull* of B in E , or the *E-hull* of B , to be the interior of the set of all points z_0 in E such that $|f(z_0)| \leq \sup\{|f(z)| : z \in B\}$ for every function f bounded and analytic in E .

Now let Ω be a bounded domain in the plane. We have already defined Ω_1 to be the component of the \mathcal{C} -hull of Ω that contains Ω . We now define inductively for every countable ordinal number α a simply connected domain Ω_α containing Ω as follows. If α has an immediate predecessor we let Ω_α be the component of the $\Omega_{\alpha-1}$ -hull of Ω that contains Ω . If α has no immediate predecessor we define Ω_α to be the component of the interior of $\bigcap_{\beta < \alpha} \Omega_\beta$ that contains Ω . (It is easily verified that Ω_α then has a connected complement, and so is simply connected.) It is shown in [6, p. 525] that there is a least countable ordinal γ such that $\Omega_\gamma = \Omega_{\gamma+1}$. We call γ the order of Ω . Obviously $\Omega_\alpha = \Omega_\gamma$ for all $\alpha \geq \gamma$. For convenience we set $\Omega_0 = \Omega_\gamma$.

It is easy to show that for every α , $R(\bar{\Omega}_\alpha)$ is a Dirichlet algebra. Therefore it makes sense to talk about $H^\infty(\partial\bar{\Omega}_\alpha)$, the w^* -closure of $R(\bar{\Omega}_\alpha)$ in $L^\infty(m)$, where m is the harmonic measure on $\partial\bar{\Omega}_\alpha$. We should also point out that $\partial\Omega_\alpha = \partial\bar{\Omega}_\alpha$.

The following presentation on the generalized Bergman kernels is taken from [3] and will be needed in the sequel.

For $1 \leq n \leq \infty$ let $l_n^2 = \{\xi = \{a_k\}_{k=1}^n : a_k \in \mathbb{C} \text{ and } \sum_{k=1}^n |a_k|^2 < \infty\}$. Given a set Λ , a *functional Hilbert space* on Λ will be any Hilbert space which is a linear subspace of $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda, l_n^2)$, the linear space of all l_n^2 -valued functions on Λ , for some $1 \leq n \leq \infty$.

By a *kernel function* on Λ we mean a function $K: \Lambda \times \Lambda \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(l_n^2)$ satisfying:

- (a) $K(\lambda, \mu)^* = K(\mu, \lambda)$ (all $\lambda, \mu \in \Lambda$);
- (b) for every integer $k, k \geq 1$, and every collection $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\} \subset \Lambda$, the $k \times k$ operator matrix $K_k = (K(\lambda_i, \lambda_j))_{1 \leq i, j \leq k}$ is a positive operator on $l_n^2 \otimes \mathbb{C}^k$.

If, in addition, the $k \times k$ operator matrix K_k in (b) is injective for every collection $\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k\} \subset \Lambda$, all $k \geq 1$, we say K is *strictly positive*.

Let \mathcal{H} be a functional Hilbert space on Λ . If for every $\lambda \in \Lambda$ and $\xi \in l_n^2$, $K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi \in \mathcal{H}$ and $\langle f, K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi \rangle_{\mathcal{H}} = \langle f(\lambda), \xi \rangle$, for every $f \in \mathcal{H}$, then we say \mathcal{H} has a reproducing kernel on Λ , and K will be called the *reproducing kernel* for \mathcal{H} . It is well known that K is unique.

Note that if K is a strictly positive kernel function on Λ , it gives rise to a functional Hilbert space on Λ with reproducing kernel K . To see this, let $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda)$ be the linear subspace of $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda, l_n^2)$ consisting of all functions of the form $f = \sum_{i=1}^k K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$, for $\lambda_i \in \Lambda$, $\xi_i \in l_n^2$ ($i = 1, \dots, k$), $k \geq 1$. If g is another function in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda)$, $g = \sum_{j=1}^k K(\lambda_j, \cdot)\eta_j$, let $\langle f, g \rangle_K = \sum_{i,j=1}^k \langle K(\lambda_i, \lambda_j)\xi_i, \eta_j \rangle$. It readily follows that $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_K$ is an inner product on $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda)$. It is easy to show that a Cauchy sequence in $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda)$ is pointwise convergent, and hence the completion \mathcal{H}_K of $\mathcal{D}(\Lambda)$ with respect to $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle_K$ is a linear subspace of $\mathcal{F}(\Lambda, l_n^2)$. Furthermore, by construction of \mathcal{H}_K , it follows that K is the reproducing kernel for \mathcal{H}_K . We also observe that if K is a strictly positive kernel function which is already a reproducing kernel for a functional Hilbert space \mathcal{H} on Λ , then $\mathcal{H}_K = \mathcal{H}$.

Let Λ be a subset of \mathbb{C} and assume that every functional Hilbert space on Λ is invariant under the map of multiplication by the conjugate of the function $f: \Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ defined by $f(z) = z$. The restriction of this map to such a functional Hilbert space will be denoted by $T_{\bar{z}}$.

Now let $\bar{\mathcal{Q}}(\Omega, l_n^2)$ denote the set of l_n^2 -valued coanalytic functions on the domain Ω in the plane. Notice that $\bar{\mathcal{Q}}(\Omega, l_n^2)$ is invariant under multiplication by \bar{z} . All functional Hilbert spaces on Ω under consideration will be invariant under $T_{\bar{z}}$. A functional Hilbert space on Ω which is a linear subspace of $\bar{\mathcal{Q}}(\Omega, l_n^2)$ will be called a *coanalytic functional Hilbert space* on Ω .

A kernel function $K: \Omega \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(l_n^2)$ is called *sesquianalytic* if $K(\cdot, \cdot)$ is analytic in the first variable and coanalytic in the second variable. Given a sesquianalytic kernel function K on Ω , let $H_p(\lambda; K)$ be the $(p+1) \times (p+1)$ -positive operator matrix whose m, n -entry is

$$\frac{\partial^m}{m! \partial z^m} \frac{\partial^n}{n! \partial \bar{z}^n} K(\lambda, \lambda), \quad 0 \leq m, n \leq p.$$

We say that the kernel function K is *nondegenerate* if $H_p(\lambda; K)$ is injective for every $\lambda \in \Omega$ and every positive integer p .

Let K be a nondegenerate sesquianalytic kernel function on Ω . Then there exists a coanalytic functional Hilbert space \mathcal{H}_K on Ω such that the nondegenerate kernel function K on Ω is a reproducing kernel for \mathcal{H}_K .

A nondegenerate sesquianalytic kernel function K on Ω is called a *generalized Bergman kernel* (g.B.k. for brevity) if $T_{\bar{z}} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_K)$ and, for every $\lambda \in \Omega$, $T_{\bar{z}}^* - \lambda$ has closed range and $\text{ran } K(\lambda, \cdot) = \ker(T_{\bar{z}}^* - \lambda)$. For a detailed treatment of generalized Bergman kernels, the reader is referred to [3]. In particular a g.B.k. K on Ω is strictly positive [3] and hence $\mathfrak{D}(\Omega)$ is dense in \mathcal{H}_K . The operator $T_{\bar{z}}^*$ acting on \mathcal{H}_K is called *the canonical model associated with K* . For a proof of the next theorem see [3].

THEOREM 2.1. *Let K be a g.B.k. on Ω . If X is in $\{T_{\bar{z}}^*\}'$, the commutant of $T_{\bar{z}}^*$, then there exists an analytic function $\Phi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(l_n^2)$ such that $XK(\lambda, \cdot) = K(\lambda, \cdot)\Phi(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in \Omega$.*

3. The weak * closed algebra. Throughout the rest of the paper we let Ω be a bounded open connected subset of the plane and let K be a g.B.k. on Ω . Let $T = T_{\bar{z}}^* \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_K)$ be the canonical model associated with K . We further assume that $\sigma(T) = \bar{\Omega}$ is a spectral set for T . For convenience we also let $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_K$. The next lemma is the first step towards characterizing the weak * closed algebra generated by T .

LEMMA 3.1. *Let α be an ordinal number and let T be as before. Then there is an isometry Φ_α from $H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$ into $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$.*

PROOF. Let $h \in H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$. Since $R(\bar{\Omega}_\alpha)$ is a Dirichlet algebra, there is a sequence $\{r_n\}$ in $R(\bar{\Omega}_\alpha)$ with $r_n \rightarrow h$ w* in $H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$ and $\sup_n \|r_n\|_{\Omega_\alpha} \leq \|h\|_{\Omega_\alpha}$ [5, pp. 5-6]. Because T is von Neumann, $\|r_n(T)\| \leq \|r_n\|_\Omega$ and since the unit ball of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ is WOT compact, by passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume $r_n(T) \rightarrow A$ (WOT) for some A in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$. Let $f = \sum_{i=1}^k K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$ be in $\mathfrak{D}(\Omega)$. Then

$$r_n(T)f = \sum_{i=1}^k r_n(\lambda_i)K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$$

converges weakly to Af . Also $\sum_{i=1}^k r_n(\lambda_i)K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$ converges in norm to $\sum_{i=1}^k h(\lambda_i)K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$. Define $h(T) = A$. It is easy to see that the definition of $h(T)$ does not depend on the approximating sequence $\{r_n\}$. Now $\|r_n(T)\| \leq \|h\|_{\Omega_\alpha}$ implies $\|h(T)\| \leq \|h\|_{\Omega_\alpha}$. Also $h(T)K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi = h(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi$, $\lambda \in \Omega$. This implies

$$\|h(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi\| \leq \|h(T)\| \|K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi\|.$$

Hence $|h(\lambda)| \leq \|h(T)\|$, $\lambda \in \Omega$. So $\|h\|_{\Omega_\alpha} = \|h\|_\Omega \leq \|h(T)\|$. Therefore $\|h(T)\| = \|h\|_{\Omega_\alpha}$.

For any operator $S \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ let $\mathcal{Q}_1(S)$ denote the WOT sequential closure of $\{p(S): p \text{ is a polynomial}\}$. We now define inductively for every ordinal number α a set $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S)$ as follows. If $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S)$ is defined for some ordinal number α , let $\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha+1}(S)$ denote the WOT sequential closure of $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S)$. If α is a limit ordinal and $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S)$ is defined for all $\beta < \alpha$, let $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S)$ be the WOT sequential closure of $\bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{Q}_\beta(S)$. It is a well-known property of weak * topologies [1] that the spaces $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S)$ eventually

become constant; that is, there is a least countable ordinal α_0 such that $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(S) = \mathcal{Q}_{\alpha_0}(S) = \mathcal{Q}(S)$ for $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$.

Now let T be as before. Applying transfinite induction we will show that for each ordinal number α there exists an isometric isomorphism $\Phi_\alpha: H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$. To see this let $h \in H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$. Then by Lemma 3.1, there is an operator $h(T)$ in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ such that $\|h(T)\| = \|h\|_\infty$. It remains to show that $h(T)$ is actually in $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$ and Φ_α is onto.

For $\alpha = 1$, since $h \in H^\infty(\Omega_1)$ there exists a sequence $\{p_n\}$ of polynomials which is uniformly bounded on Ω and converges to h at each point of Ω [6, p. 521]. Because T is von Neumann, $\|p_n(T)\| \leq \|p_n\|_\Omega \leq M$ for some $M > 0$, and since the unit ball of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ is WOT compact, by passing to a subsequence if necessary, we may assume $p_n(T) \rightarrow Q$ (WOT) for some Q in $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$. Let $f = \sum_{i=1}^k K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$ be in $\mathfrak{D}(\Omega)$. Then

$$p_n(T)f = \sum_{i=1}^k p_n(\lambda_i)K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$$

converges weakly to Qf and in norm to $\sum_{i=1}^k h(\lambda_i)K(\lambda_i, \cdot)\xi_i$. By definition of $h(T)$ and the fact that $\mathfrak{D}(\Omega)$ is dense in \mathcal{H} , we conclude that $h(T) = Q \in \mathcal{Q}_1(T)$.

For a nonlimit ordinal α assume $\Phi_{\alpha-1}: H^\infty(\partial\Omega_{\alpha-1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_{\alpha-1}(T)$ is an isometry and let $\Phi_\alpha: H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ be as in Lemma 3.1. Let $h \in H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$ and define $h(T)$ as in Lemma 3.1. We want to show that $h(T) \in \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$. Because $h \in H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$ there is a sequence $\{h_n\}$ in $H^\infty(\Omega_{\alpha-1})$ which is uniformly bounded on Ω and converges to h at every point of Ω [6, Theorem 1, p. 523]. Since $\Phi_{\alpha-1}$ is an isometry, $\|h_n(T)\| = \|h_n\|_\infty \leq M$ for $M > 0$. It is easy to see that $h_n(T) \rightarrow h(T)$ (WOT). Therefore $h(T) \in \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$.

Suppose α is a limit ordinal and $\Phi_\alpha: H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha) \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H})$ is as in Lemma 3.1. Let $h \in H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$. We will show that $h(T) \in \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$. To see this let $\{\beta(n)\}$ be an increasing sequence of ordinals such that α is the least ordinal exceeding every $\beta(n)$. As in the proof of Theorem 2 of Sarason [6, p. 525] there is a sequence $\{h_n\}$ in $H^\infty(\Omega_{\beta(n)})$ with $h_n(\lambda) \rightarrow h(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in \Omega$, $\sup_n \|h_n\|_{\Omega_{\beta(n)}} \leq M$ for some $M > 0$. Again we can show that $h_n(T) \rightarrow h(T)$ (WOT). Since $h_n(T) \in \mathcal{Q}_{\beta(n)}(T)$, it follows that $h(T) \in \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$.

LEMMA 3.2. *Let T be as before. Then for every ordinal number α , Φ_α is an isometric isomorphism from $H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha)$ onto $\mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$.*

PROOF. We apply transfinite induction to show that for every ordinal number α , Φ_α is onto.

To show that Φ_1 is onto, let $R \in \mathcal{Q}_1(T)$. Then since $R \in \{T\}'$, by Theorem 2.1 there exists an analytic function $\Psi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(l^2_\mathbb{C})$ such that $RK(\lambda, \cdot) = K(\lambda, \cdot)\Psi(\lambda)$, $\lambda \in \Omega$. By definition of $\mathcal{Q}_1(T)$ there exists a sequence $\{p_n\}$ of polynomials such that $p_n(T) \rightarrow R$ (WOT). Now $\|p_n(T)\| \leq M$ for some $M > 0$ and $\|p_n\|_\Omega = \|p_n\|_\Omega = \|p_n(T)\| \leq M$. Also $p_n(T)K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi = p_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi$, $\lambda \in \Omega$, converges weakly to $RK(\lambda, \cdot)\xi = K(\lambda, \cdot)\Psi(\lambda)\xi$. Therefore

$$\langle p_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot)\xi, K(\lambda, \cdot)\eta \rangle = \langle p_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \lambda)\xi, \eta \rangle$$

converges to

$$\langle RK(\lambda, \cdot)\xi, K(\lambda, \cdot)\eta \rangle = \langle K(\lambda, \cdot)\Psi(\lambda)\xi, K(\lambda, \cdot)\eta \rangle = \langle K(\lambda, \lambda)\Psi(\lambda)\xi, \eta \rangle$$

for every $\xi, \eta \in l_n^2$. It follows that $p_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \lambda) \rightarrow K(\lambda, \lambda)\Psi(\lambda)$ (WOT). Since $K(\lambda, \lambda)$ is a positive invertible operator [3], it is easy to see that

$$p_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \lambda)^{-1}K(\lambda, \lambda) \rightarrow K(\lambda, \lambda)^{-1}K(\lambda, \lambda)\Psi(\lambda) \quad (\text{WOT}).$$

Hence $p_n(\lambda)I \rightarrow \Psi(\lambda)$ (WOT). Let e be a fixed unit vector in l_n^2 . Then $\langle p_n(\lambda)e, e \rangle \rightarrow \psi(\lambda)$, where $\psi(\lambda) = \langle \Psi(\lambda)e, e \rangle, \lambda \in \Omega$. It is clear that ψ is analytic on Ω . Since $\{p_n\}$ is uniformly bounded on Ω , it follows that ψ is also bounded on Ω , and therefore $\psi \in H^\infty(\Omega)$. By Farrell's Theorem [6, p. 521], ψ extends to a bounded analytic function, call it ψ again, on Ω_1 . It is easy to see that $R = \psi(T)$ and $RK(\lambda, \cdot) = \psi(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot), \lambda \in \Omega$.

For a nonlimit ordinal α assume $\Phi_{\alpha-1}$ is onto, let $S \in \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$ and choose a sequence $\{S_n\}$ in $\mathcal{Q}_{\alpha-1}(T)$ such that $S_n \rightarrow S$ (WOT). By the induction hypothesis, $S_nK(\lambda, \cdot) = \psi_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot), \lambda \in \Omega$, where $\psi_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is analytic and has an analytic extension to $\Omega_{\alpha-1}$, call it ψ_n again. We have $\|\psi_n\|_{\Omega_{\alpha-1}} = \|\psi_n\|_\Omega = \|S_n\| \leq M$, for some $M > 0$. By Theorem 2.1, since $S \in \{T\}'$, $SK(\lambda, \cdot) = K(\lambda, \cdot)\Psi(\lambda), \lambda \in \Omega$, where $\Psi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(l_n^2)$ is analytic. It is easy to see that $\psi_n(\lambda)I \rightarrow \Psi(\lambda)$ (WOT). Let e be a fixed unit vector in l_n^2 . Then $\langle \psi_n(\lambda)e, e \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Psi(\lambda)e, e \rangle, \lambda \in \Omega$. From this we conclude that $\psi_n(\lambda) \rightarrow \psi(\lambda)$, where $\psi(\lambda) = \langle \Psi(\lambda)e, e \rangle$ is analytic on Ω . Now $\{\psi_n\}$ forms a normal family in $H^\infty(\Omega_{\alpha-1})$ and hence there exists a subsequence $\{\psi_{n_k}\}$ that converges uniformly on compact subsets of $\Omega_{\alpha-1}$ to a function g in $H^\infty(\Omega_{\alpha-1})$. For $\lambda \in \Omega, \psi_{n_k}(\lambda) \rightarrow g(\lambda)$. So $g(\lambda) = \psi(\lambda), \lambda \in \Omega$. This proves that ψ has an analytic extension to $\Omega_{\alpha-1}$ and, hence, to Ω_α .

Suppose α is a limit ordinal and let $X \in \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{Q}_\beta(T)$. Then $X \in \mathcal{Q}_\beta(T)$ for some $\beta < \alpha$. Also $XK(\lambda, \cdot) = \psi(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot), \lambda \in \Omega$, where ψ is a complex-valued analytic function on Ω . From the induction hypothesis it follows that ψ has an analytic extension to Ω_β and, since $\Omega_\alpha \subset \Omega_\beta$, to Ω_α .

If there is a sequence $\{A_n\}$ in $\bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{Q}_\beta(T)$ such that $A_n \rightarrow A$ (WOT), then $AK(\lambda, \cdot) = K(\lambda, \cdot)\Psi(\lambda), \lambda \in \Omega$, where $\Psi: \Omega \rightarrow \mathcal{L}(l_n^2)$ is analytic and $A_nK(\lambda, \cdot) = \psi_n(\lambda)K(\lambda, \cdot), \lambda \in \Omega$, and $\psi_n: \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ has an analytic extension to Ω_α by the previous argument. Now $\sup_n \|A_n\| \leq M$ for some $M > 0$, hence $\|\psi_n\|_{\Omega_\alpha} \leq M$. Also $\psi_n(\lambda)I \rightarrow \Psi(\lambda)$ (WOT). Let e be a unit vector in l_n^2 . Then $\langle \psi_n(\lambda)e, e \rangle \rightarrow \langle \Psi(\lambda)e, e \rangle$. Let $\psi(\lambda) = \langle \Psi(\lambda)e, e \rangle, \lambda \in \Omega$. Then $\psi_n(\lambda) \rightarrow \psi(\lambda), \lambda \in \Omega$, and ψ is analytic on Ω . By Vitali's Theorem ψ_n converges on Ω_α to a bounded analytic function f , and we have $\psi(\lambda) = f(\lambda), \lambda \in \Omega$. Therefore ψ has an analytic extension to Ω_α . Hence Φ_α is onto. Q.E.D.

THEOREM 3.3. *Let $T = T_{\mathbb{Z}}^*$ be the canonical model associated with a g.B.k. K defined on Ω such that $\sigma(T) = \overline{\Omega}$ is a spectral set for T . Then there is a norm isometric, w^* -homeomorphic, algebra isomorphism Φ from $H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\gamma)$ onto $\mathcal{Q}(T)$ that takes a polynomial p into $p(T)$. In fact, Φ is a functional calculus.*

PROOF. We have already shown that for every ordinal number α there exists an isometric isomorphism $\Phi_\alpha: H^\infty(\partial\Omega_\alpha) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}_\alpha(T)$. Now let α_0 be the first uncountable

ordinal and let $\Phi = \Phi_{\alpha_0}: H^\infty(\partial\Omega_{\alpha_0}) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(T)$. By the Krein-Smulian Theorem [2, p. 26] if we show that Φ is w^* -sequentially continuous, then it is w^* -continuous. Let h_n and h be in $H^\infty(\partial\Omega_{\alpha_0})$ such that $h_n \rightarrow h$ w^* . Then $\sup_n \|h_n\|_{\Omega_{\alpha_0}} \leq M$ for some $M > 0$ and $h_n \rightarrow h$ pointwise on Ω_{α_0} . It follows that $h_n(T) \rightarrow h(T)$ (WOT) and since $\|h_n(T)\| \leq M$, $h_n(T) \rightarrow h(T)$ w^* . Since Φ is an isometry it follows from the Krein-Smulian Theorem [2, p. 26] that Φ is a w^* -homeomorphism. Since $\Omega_{\alpha_0} = \Omega_\gamma$ the proof is complete. Q.E.D.

REMARK. What we have done is to find a simply connected domain $\Omega_0 (= \Omega_\gamma)$ that contains Ω such that $R(\overline{\Omega}_0)$ is a Dirichlet algebra. As mentioned earlier we can identify $H^\infty(\partial\Omega_0)$ and $H^\infty(\Omega_0)$. Therefore Theorem 3.3 gives us an isometric isomorphism $H^\infty(\Omega_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{Q}(T)$.

The author thanks the referee for his helpful comments.

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