

INTEGRAL AS A CERTAIN TYPE OF A POSITIVE DEFINITE FUNCTION

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ABSTRACT. The integral with respect to an H^* -algebra valued measure on a compact Hausdorff space S is characterized as a certain type of positive definite function on the space $C(S)$ of continuous functions on S .

1. Let A be a proper H^* -algebra, let $\tau(A)$ be its trace-class [5] and let μ be a $\tau(A)$ -valued measure defined on the Borel sets of a compact Hausdorff space S . One can define the integral $I(f) = \int f d\mu$ on the algebra $B = C(S)$ of all continuous complex-valued functions f on S the way it was done in [8, p. 120]. Also one can show that the integral I behaves as a positive definite function on B . In fact I is a positive A -functional on B in the sense of [9], i.e. $\sum_{i,j} a_i^* I(f_i f_j) a_j \geq 0$ for all $\{a_1, \dots, a_n\} \subset A$ and $\{f_1, \dots, f_n\} \subset B$. In this note we shall show that this property can be used to characterize the integral I .

This paper can be considered as a continuation of [9]. We shall use the same terminology.

2. Theorem 1 below constitutes the main result of the paper. It can be considered as a generalization of Bochner theorem [8]. Note that unlike Theorem VI.7.3 of [2] we do not make any assumptions about continuity of the mapping I .

THEOREM 1. *Let A , S and $B = C(S)$ be as above. If μ is a positive Borel $\tau(A)$ -valued measure on S then $I(f) = \int f d\mu$ is a positive A -functional on B (see the definition before Lemma 1 in [9]). Conversely each positive A -functional I on B is of the form $I(f) = \int f d\mu$ for some positive $\tau(A)$ -valued measure μ on S .*

PROOF. The first part of Theorem 1 is established in the way the first part of the theorem on p. 120 of [8] was proven (here again one can show

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that a linear mapping $I: B \rightarrow \tau(A)$ is a positive A -functional if

$$\operatorname{tr} \left(\sum_{i,j} a_i^* I(f_i f_j) a_j \right) \geq 0 \quad \text{for all } \{a_i\} \subset A, \{f_i\} \subset B.$$

Now let I be a positive A -functional on B . Then [9, Theorem 1] there exists a Hilbert module H , a $*$ -representation $f \rightarrow T_f$ of B by continuous A -linear operators on H and $x \in H$ such that $I(f) = (x, T_f x)$ for all $f \in B$.

Now note that H is a Hilbert space under the scalar product $[x, y] = \operatorname{tr}(y, x)$ and each T_f is a bounded linear operator on H (see [6]). Thus one can apply the Proposition II of subsection 4 of §17 of [4]: there exists a spectral measure $P: \Delta \rightarrow P_\Delta$ on S such that $T_f = \int_S f(s) dP_s$ for all $f \in B$ (note that the space \mathfrak{M} of maximal ideals of B is homeomorphic to S [3, 19C-D]; see also the example after Theorem 3 in §11 of [4]).

From the fact that each P_Δ commutes with each operator Q such that $QT_f = T_f Q$, $f \in B$, we conclude that the operators P_Δ are A -linear [6, Definition 4]. Thus the mapping $\Delta \rightarrow P_\Delta$ is a generalized spectral measure [8, p. 118] (also [7, p. 149]) defined on Borel sets of S . If we define the measure μ by $\mu\Delta = (x, P_\Delta x)$ then one can readily verify that $I(f) = (x, T_f x) = (x, (\int f(s) dP_s)x) = \int f(s) d(x, P_s x) = \int f(s) d\mu(s)$.

3. In a similar manner one can prove also the following two theorems (here also we use Theorem 1 of [9] and the Proposition II in subsection 4 of §17 of [4]).

THEOREM 2. *For each $*$ -representation $x \rightarrow T_x$, by A -linear operators, of a commutative B^* -algebra B , having an identity, there exists a generalized spectral measure $\Delta \rightarrow P_\Delta$ on the space \mathfrak{M} of maximal ideals of B such that $T_x = \int_{\mathfrak{M}} x(M) dP_M$ for each $x \in B$ (we use the terminology of [4] here).*

THEOREM 3. *Each positive A -functional p on the algebra B is of the form $p(x) = \int_{\mathfrak{M}} x(M) d\mu(M)$ for some positive $\tau(A)$ -valued Borel measure μ on \mathfrak{M} .*

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