

ISOMETRIES OF NONCOMMUTATIVE METRIC SPACES

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ABSTRACT. A. Connes has shown that a unital C^* -algebra equipped with an unbounded Fredholm module can be viewed as a “noncommutative” metric space. In this paper, the author defines a notion of an isometry of a noncommutative metric space, and computes several examples.

For many years it has been fruitful to think of C^* -algebras as “noncommutative” topological spaces. However, until recently, there has not been a notion of a noncommutative metric space. In [1], Connes shows that for C^* -algebras, the appropriate notion of a metric is that of an unbounded Fredholm module.

Definition. Let A be a unital C^* -algebra. An *unbounded Fredholm module* (\mathcal{H}, D) over A consists of

- (i) a Hilbert space \mathcal{H} and a representation of A on \mathcal{H} ;
- (ii) an unbounded, self-adjoint operator D on \mathcal{H} such that:
 - (a) the set $\{a \in A : [D, a] \text{ is densely defined and extends to a bounded operator on } \mathcal{H}\}$ is norm dense in A .
 - (b) $(1 + D^2)^{-1}$ is a compact operator.

To see why an unbounded Fredholm module should be thought of as a noncommutative analogue of a metric, consider the following prototypical example: let M be a compact Riemannian manifold and let A be the C^* -algebra of continuous, complex-valued functions on M . Let S be a bundle of Clifford modules over M , and let D be the associated operator of Dirac type on $L^2(M, S)$, the Hilbert space of L^2 -sections of S . Then A acts on $L^2(M, S)$ by multiplication and $(L^2(M, S), D)$ is an unbounded Fredholm module. Connes points out in [1] that the geodesic distance $d(p, q)$ between any two points p and q on M can be computed by the following formula:

$$d(p, q) = \sup\{|f(p) - f(q)| : f \in A, \|[D, f]\| = 1\}.$$

Thus we can recover the geodesic distance (and hence also the Riemannian metric) from the unbounded Fredholm module $(L^2(M, S), D)$.

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Research on noncommutative metric spaces is in its infancy. However, it is already clear from the work that has been done in [1] and [2] that this subject will be very important in the future. For this reason, the author has been interested in finding and studying the appropriate notion of isometry of a noncommutative metric space.

Definition. Let A be a unital C^* -algebra and let (\mathcal{H}, D) be an unbounded Fredholm module over A . The *isometry group of A with respect to (\mathcal{H}, D)* is denoted by $\text{Iso}(A, \mathcal{H}, D)$, and is defined to be

$$\text{Iso}(A, \mathcal{H}, D) = \{ \phi \in \text{Aut}(A) : \text{there exists a unitary } U \text{ on } \mathcal{H} \text{ such that} \\ UD = DU \text{ and } \phi(a) = U^*aU \text{ for every } a \in A \}.$$

We will call the elements of $\text{Iso}(A, \mathcal{H}, D)$ *isometries with respect to (\mathcal{H}, D)* ; the justification for this name comes from the following result, which we shall prove in the next section.

Theorem. *Let M be a compact oriented manifold, equipped with a Riemannian metric g , let $L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$ be the Hilbert space of L^2 -forms on M , and let $d + d^*$ be the deRham operator on $L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$. Then $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$ is naturally isomorphic to $\text{Iso}(M, g)$.*

In this paper, we will compute $\text{Iso}(A, \mathcal{H}, D)$ for several naturally occurring unbounded Fredholm modules (\mathcal{H}, D) . The author hopes that these examples will show that the isometry group of an unbounded Fredholm module is an interesting object worthy of further study, and that the following concrete computations will shed light upon what happens generally.

1. THE COMMUTATIVE CASE

Let M be a compact, oriented manifold, and let g be a Riemannian metric on M . Let $L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$ be the Hilbert space of complex L^2 -forms on M , and let $d + d^*$ be the deRham operator on $L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$. Then $C(M)$ acts on $L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$ by pointwise multiplication, and $(L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$ is an unbounded Fredholm module over $C(M)$. The following theorem shows that $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$ can be naturally identified with the group $\text{Iso}(M, g)$ of isometries of M with respect to g . However, before we prove the theorem, let us state a lemma that will be useful in the sequel.

Lemma 1.1. *Let (\mathcal{H}, D) be an unbounded Fredholm module over a unital C^* -algebra A , and suppose ϕ is in $\text{Iso}(A, \mathcal{H}, D)$. If $a \in A$ has the property that $[D, a]$ is bounded, then $[D, \phi(a)]$ is also bounded, and $\|[D, \phi(a)]\| = \|[D, a]\|$.*

Proof. Choose a unitary U on \mathcal{H} that commutes with D and implements ϕ . Then if $[D, a]$ is bounded, so is $U^*[D, a]U = [D, U^*aU] = [D, \phi(a)]$. Furthermore, $\|[D, a]\| = \|U^*[D, a]U\| = \|[D, U^*aU]\| = \|[D, \phi(a)]\|$. \square

Theorem 1.2. $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*) \cong \text{Iso}(M, g)$.

Proof. Define $\eta : \text{Homeo}(M) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(C(M))$ by $\eta(\Phi)(f) = f \circ \Phi^{-1}$. It is well known that this map is an isomorphism; we shall show that η restricts to an isomorphism from $\text{Iso}(M, g)$ to $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$.

For any isometry Ψ of (M, g) , define $U_\Psi : L^2(\Lambda^*(M)) \rightarrow L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$ by $(U_\Psi)\omega = (\Psi^{-1})^*(\omega)$. It is easy to check that $(U_\Psi)^* = U_{\Psi^{-1}}$, so $U_\Psi(U_\Psi)^* =$

$(U_\Psi)^*U_\Psi = I$, and thus U_Ψ is unitary. Given $f \in C(M)$, let $M_f : L^2(\Lambda^*(M)) \rightarrow L^2(\Lambda^*(M))$ denote pointwise multiplication by f . Then

$$U_\Psi M_f U_\Psi^* = M_{(f \circ \Psi^{-1})}.$$

A routine calculation shows that U_Ψ commutes with exterior differentiation, and since Ψ is an isometry, U_Ψ commutes with $*d*$ as well, where $*$ is the Hodge star. Thus U_Ψ commutes with $d + d^*$, and therefore $\eta(\Psi)$ is in $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$ for every isometry Ψ of (M, g) .

To show that η maps $\text{Iso}(M, g)$ onto $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$, take ϕ in $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$, and choose $\Phi \in \text{Homeo}(M)$ so that $\eta(\Phi^{-1}) = \phi$. Let p and q be any two points in M . We use Lemma 1.1, the geodesic distance formula mentioned in the introduction, and the fact that ϕ is an automorphism to get

$$\begin{aligned} d(\Phi(p), \Phi(q)) &= \sup\{|f(\Phi(p)) - f(\Phi(q))| : f \in C(M), \|[D, f]\| = 1\} \\ &= \sup\{|\phi(f)(p) - \phi(f)(q)| : f \in C(M), \|[D, f]\| = 1\} \\ &= \sup\{|\phi(f)(p) - \phi(f)(q)| : \phi(f) \in C(M), \|[D, \phi(f)]\| = 1\} \\ &= \sup\{|g(p) - g(q)| : g \in C(M), \|[D, g]\| = 1\} \\ &= d(p, q). \end{aligned}$$

Thus Φ is an isometry with respect to geodesic distance. This implies that Φ leaves g fixed [3, p. 61], so Φ is an isometry. Hence Φ^{-1} is also an isometry, and therefore $\eta : \text{Iso}(M, g) \rightarrow \text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$ is an isomorphism. \square

Remark. The group $\text{Iso}(M, g)$ is usually endowed with the compact-open topology. If we use the isomorphism from Theorem 1.2 to push forward the topology on $\text{Iso}(M, g)$ to $\text{Iso}(C(M), L^2(\Lambda^*(M)), d + d^*)$, we get the topology of pointwise convergence.

2. REDUCED GROUP C^* -ALGEBRAS

Let Γ be a discrete group, and let $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ denote the reduced group C^* -algebra of Γ . An important class of unbounded Fredholm modules over $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ arises in the following manner. Let S be a set of generators of Γ , and let L be the word length function with respect to S . We define an operator D on $l^2(\Gamma)$ by requiring that $D(\delta_x) = L(x)\delta_x$ for each x in Γ ; here δ_x denotes the unit point mass at x . As long as there are words in Γ of arbitrarily long length with respect to S , $(l^2(\Gamma), D)$ is an unbounded Fredholm module over $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ [1]. In this section, we record several results involving the isometry groups of these unbounded Fredholm modules.

Lemma 2.1. *Suppose that ϕ is in $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$, and let τ denote the standard trace on $C_r^*(\Gamma)$. Then $\tau \circ \phi = \tau$.*

Proof. Let e denote the identity of Γ . Since e is the only element of Γ that has length zero, the kernel of D is the one-dimensional subspace spanned by δ_e . Let U be a unitary that implements ϕ and commutes with D . Then U also commutes with all the spectral projections of D , whence $U(\delta_e) = \lambda\delta_e$ for some complex number λ of modulus 1. Thus, for every X in $C_r^*(\Gamma)$, $(\tau \circ \phi)(X) = \langle \phi(X)(\delta_e), \delta_e \rangle = \langle U^*XU(\delta_e), \delta_e \rangle = \langle XU(\delta_e), U(\delta_e) \rangle = \langle X(\lambda\delta_e), \lambda\delta_e \rangle = \langle X(\delta_e), \delta_e \rangle = \tau(X)$. \square

The next result gives a way to obtain elements of $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$.

Proposition 2.2. *Let Γ be a finitely generated discrete group, and let S be a finite set of generators of Γ . Suppose that α is an automorphism of Γ that maps $S^\pm = S \cup S^{-1}$ to S^\pm , and suppose that χ is a homomorphism from Γ to the circle group \mathbb{T} . Then the map $\lambda_z \mapsto \chi(z)\lambda_{\alpha(z)}$ extends to an element of $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$.*

Proof. Define an operator U on $l^2(\Gamma)$ by the formula

$$U(\delta_x) = \overline{\chi(\alpha^{-1}(x))}\delta_{\alpha^{-1}(x)}.$$

It is easy to check that $U^*(\delta_x) = \chi(x)\delta_{\alpha(x)}$ and $UU^* = U^*U = I$, so U is unitary. Define $\phi: l^2(\Gamma) \rightarrow l^2(\Gamma)$ by $\phi(T) = U^*TU$. Then $\phi(\lambda_x) = \chi(x)\lambda_{\alpha(x)}$ for every x in Γ , and therefore ϕ maps $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ to $C_r^*(\Gamma)$. A similar computation shows that ϕ^{-1} also sends $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ to itself, so ϕ is an automorphism of $C_r^*(\Gamma)$.

To show that ϕ is an isometry of $(l^2(\Gamma), D)$, we verify that U commutes with D , or equivalently (since D is self-adjoint), that U^* commutes with D . Now, since $U^*D(\delta_x) = L(x)U^*(\delta_x) = L(x)\chi(x)(\delta_{\alpha(x)})$ and $DU^*(\delta_x) = \chi(x)D(\delta_{\alpha(x)}) = L(\alpha(x))\chi(x)(\delta_{\alpha(x)})$, it suffices to show that $L(\alpha(x)) = L(x)$ for all $x \in \Gamma$. Suppose $L(x) = n$, and choose n elements g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n in S^\pm such that $x = g_1g_2\dots g_n$. Then $\alpha(x) = \alpha(g_1)\alpha(g_2)\dots\alpha(g_n)$, and hence $L(\alpha(x)) \leq L(x)$. On the other hand, since S^\pm is a finite set, α maps S^\pm onto itself, and so if $\alpha(x) = h_1h_2\dots h_m$ for some h_1, h_2, \dots, h_m in S^\pm , then $x = \alpha^{-1}(h_1)\alpha^{-1}(h_2)\dots\alpha^{-1}(h_m)$, whence $L(x) \leq L(\alpha(x))$. Hence $L(\alpha(x)) = L(x)$, and therefore ϕ is in $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$. \square

Proposition 2.2 shows that $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$ is typically nontrivial. For certain groups Γ , all of the elements of $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$ are produced by the construction in Proposition 2.2:

Theorem 2.3. *Let Γ be a finitely generated discrete group, and let S be a finite set of generators with the property that if g_1, g_2, h_1, h_2 are in S^\pm and $g_1h_1 = g_2h_2 \neq e$, then $g_1 = g_2$ and $h_1 = h_2$. Let $\text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\Gamma)$ be the group of automorphisms of Γ that map S^\pm to S^\pm . Then $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$ is isomorphic to a semidirect product $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbb{T}) \rtimes \text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\Gamma)$, with group operation defined by $(\chi_1, \alpha_1)(\chi_2, \alpha_2) = ((\chi_1 \circ \alpha_2)\chi_2, \alpha_1\alpha_2)$.*

Proof. In the proof of Proposition 2.2, we described a way to associate to each χ in $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbb{T})$ and α in $\text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\Gamma)$ an element of $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$; let $\beta: \text{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbb{T}) \rtimes \text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\Gamma) \rightarrow \text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$ denote this map. Direct computation shows that β is a group homomorphism. Clearly β is injective, so all that remains is to show that β is surjective.

Choose ϕ in $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$, and $g \neq e$ in S^\pm . Expand $\phi(\lambda_g)(\delta_e)$ in terms of the standard orthonormal basis for $l^2(\Gamma)$: $\phi(\lambda_g)(\delta_e) = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} c_x \delta_x$, where $c_x = \langle \phi(\lambda_g)(\delta_e), \delta_x \rangle$. Since λ_g is unitary, so is $\phi(\lambda_g)$, and therefore

$$1 = \|\delta_e\|_2^2 = \|\phi(\lambda_g)(\delta_e)\|_2^2 = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} |c_x|_2^2.$$

Using Lemma 1.1, we also get

$$1 = \|[D, \lambda_g]\|_2^2 = \|[D, \phi(\lambda_g)]\|_2^2 \geq \|[D, \phi(\lambda_g)](\delta_e)\|_2^2 = \sum_{x \in \Gamma} L(x)^2 |c_x|_2^2.$$

We have two relations involving the coefficients c_x :

$$\sum_{x \in \Gamma} |c_x|^2 = 1,$$

$$\sum_{x \in \Gamma} L(x)^2 |c_x|^2 \leq 1.$$

Let τ denote the standard trace on $C_r^*(\Gamma)$. Then apply Lemma 2.1 to obtain $0 = \tau(\lambda_g) = \tau(\phi(\lambda_g)) = \langle \phi(\lambda_g)(\delta_e), \delta_e \rangle = c_e$. Therefore the two relations above imply that $c_x = 0$ unless $L(x) = 1$; that is, c_x is nonzero only if x is in S^\pm . Thus $\phi(\lambda_g)(\delta_e) = \sum_{x \in S^\pm} c_x \delta_x$. Moreover, since each element of $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ is determined by its value on δ_e , $\phi(\lambda_g) = \sum_{x \in S^\pm} c_x \lambda_x$. Next,

$$I = \phi(\lambda_g)(\phi(\lambda_g))^* = \left(\sum_{x \in S^\pm} |c_x|^2 \right) I + \sum_{\substack{x, y \in S^\pm \\ x \neq y}} c_x \bar{c}_y \lambda_{xy^{-1}},$$

and therefore,

$$\sum_{\substack{x, y \in S^\pm \\ x \neq y}} c_x \bar{c}_y \lambda_{xy^{-1}} = 0.$$

By hypothesis, the group elements xy^{-1} in the above sum are all distinct. This, combined with the requirement that $\sum_{x \in S^\pm} |c_x|^2 = 1$, implies that c_x is nonzero for exactly one element $x \in S^\pm$, and $|c_x| = 1$ for that x . Thus $\phi(\lambda_g) = c_x \lambda_x$ for some $|c_x| = 1$ and $x \in S^\pm$. Moreover, since S generates Γ , we see that for any y in Γ , there exists a complex number c of norm 1 and an element z in Γ so that $\phi(\lambda_y) = c \lambda_z$.

Define maps $\alpha : \Gamma \rightarrow \Gamma$ and $\chi : \Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{T}$ so that $\phi(\lambda_x) = \chi(x) \lambda_{\alpha(x)}$ for all $x \in \Gamma$. Then for all $x, y \in \Gamma$, $\chi(xy) \lambda_{\alpha(xy)} = \phi(\lambda_{xy}) = \phi(\lambda_x) \phi(\lambda_y) = \chi(x) \chi(y) \lambda_{\alpha(x)\alpha(y)}$, whence χ and α are homomorphisms. The fact that ϕ is an automorphism of $C_r^*(\Gamma)$ implies that α is an automorphism of Γ . Finally, the computations we did earlier in the proof show that α maps S^\pm to S^\pm , so $\alpha \in \text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\Gamma)$. Clearly $\beta(\chi, \alpha) = \phi$, so β is surjective and defines an isomorphism between $\text{Hom}(\Gamma, \mathbb{T}) \rtimes \text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\Gamma)$ and $\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\Gamma), l^2(\Gamma), D)$. \square

There is a variety of groups that admit generating sets S satisfying the hypotheses of Theorem 2.3.

Example 2.4. F_n , the free group on n generators g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n ; $S = \{g_1, g_2, \dots, g_n\}$.

Every automorphism α of F_n is determined by its values on the generators. Since we require that α map S^\pm to S^\pm , there exists a permutation σ in S_n , the symmetric group on n letters, with the property that $\alpha(g_i) = g_{\sigma(i)}^{k_i}$, where $k_i = \pm 1$. Therefore $\text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(F_n) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_2)^n \rtimes S_n$.

Since F_n is free, $\text{Hom}(F_n, \mathbb{T}) \cong \mathbb{T}^n$, and thus

$$\text{Iso}(C_r^*(F_n), l^2(F_n), D) \cong \mathbb{T}^n \rtimes ((\mathbb{Z}_2)^n \rtimes S_n).$$

Example 2.5. The free product $\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n$ of finite cyclic groups, with $m, n > 2$ and $m \neq n$; $S = \{1_m, 1_n\}$.

Since $m \neq n$, any automorphism of $\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n$ that takes S^\pm to itself must map 1_m to $\pm 1_m$ and 1_n to $\pm 1_n$. Thus $\text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n) \cong \mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2$.

To determine $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n, \mathbb{T})$, observe that 1_m and 1_n can only be sent to m th and n th roots of unity, respectively. Therefore $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n, \mathbb{T}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \oplus \mathbb{Z}_n$, and

$$\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n), l^2(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_n), D) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_m \oplus \mathbb{Z}_n) \rtimes (\mathbb{Z}_2 \oplus \mathbb{Z}_2).$$

Example 2.6. The free product $\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m$ of a finite cyclic group with itself, $m > 2$; $S = \{1, \tilde{1}\}$. (We use the tilde to distinguish between elements of the two copies of \mathbb{Z}_m .)

There are eight automorphisms of $\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m$ that take $S^\pm = \{1, \tilde{1}, -1, -\tilde{1}\}$ to itself. Let α be the automorphism for which it is true that $\alpha(1) = -\tilde{1}$ and $\alpha(\tilde{1}) = 1$, and let β be the automorphism given by $\beta(1) = \tilde{1}$ and $\beta(\tilde{1}) = 1$. Then α has order 4, β has order 2, and $\beta\alpha = \alpha^{-1}\beta$. Therefore $\text{Aut}_{S^\pm}(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m)$ is isomorphic to the dihedral group D_4 .

By an argument similar to that used in Example 2.5, $\text{Hom}(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m, \mathbb{T}) \cong \mathbb{Z}_m \oplus \mathbb{Z}_m$, so

$$\text{Iso}(C_r^*(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m), l^2(\mathbb{Z}_m * \mathbb{Z}_m), D) \cong (\mathbb{Z}_m \oplus \mathbb{Z}_m) \rtimes D_4.$$

3. THE ROTATION ALGEBRAS

Choose $\theta \in (0, 1)$. The rotation C^* -algebra is the universal C^* -algebra A_θ generated by unitaries V and W satisfying the relation $WV = \lambda VW$, where $\lambda = \exp(2\pi i\theta)$. In [1], Connes constructs an unbounded Fredholm module over A_θ which is analogous to the unbounded Fredholm module over $A_0 \cong C(\mathbb{T}^2)$ defined by the Dirac operator on \mathbb{T}^2 . We now describe this Fredholm module.

Define an inner product on A_θ by requiring that $\langle V^k W^l, V^m W^n \rangle = 1$ if $k = m$ and $l = n$, and 0 otherwise. Let $L^2(A_\theta)$ denote the Hilbert space completion of A_θ with respect to this inner product, and define an unbounded operator ∂ on $L^2(A_\theta)$ by $\partial(V^k W^l) = 2\pi i(k + il)V^k W^l$. Next, let $\mathcal{H} = L^2(A_\theta) \oplus L^2(A_\theta)$. Then

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial \\ \partial^* & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

is an unbounded operator on \mathcal{H} . With the action $X \cdot \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ Z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} XY \\ XZ \end{pmatrix}$ of A_θ on \mathcal{H} , (\mathcal{H}, D) is an unbounded Fredholm module over A_θ .

In order to compute $\text{Iso}(A_\theta, \mathcal{H}, D)$, we first examine D more closely. The eigenvalues of D are numbers of the form $\pm 2\pi\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$, and the eigenspace of $\pm 2\pi\sqrt{m^2 + n^2}$ is spanned by the set of vectors

$$\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} (\mp\sqrt{k^2 + l^2}V^k W^l) \\ (ik + l)V^k W^l \end{pmatrix} : k^2 + l^2 = m^2 + n^2 \right\}.$$

Suppose ϕ is in $\text{Iso}(A_\theta, \mathcal{H}, D)$, and choose a unitary U such that $UD = DU$ and such that $\phi(X) = U^* X U$ for all $X \in A_\theta$. For any element X in A_θ , $U^* X U \begin{pmatrix} l \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ for some $Y \in A_\theta$, and $U^* X U$ is completely determined by its value at $\begin{pmatrix} l \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$. In particular, this is true for $X = V$. Since $\begin{pmatrix} l \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is in $\ker D$,

$U \begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ is in $\ker D$ as well, and therefore $U \begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} rI \\ sI \end{pmatrix}$ for some complex numbers r and s . Thus

$$U^* V U \begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = U^* V \begin{pmatrix} rI \\ sI \end{pmatrix} = U^* \begin{pmatrix} rV \\ sV \end{pmatrix}.$$

The vector $\begin{pmatrix} rV \\ sV \end{pmatrix}$ is in the span of the 2π and -2π eigenspaces of D . The components of the eigenvectors of these two eigenspaces are linear combinations of operators of the form $V^k W^l$, where $k^2 + l^2 = 1$. Therefore the components are linear combinations of $V^{\pm 1}$ and $W^{\pm 1}$. Furthermore, since $U^* V U \begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Y \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$ for some Y , we see that for some choice of complex numbers a, b, c, d ,

$$U^* V U \begin{pmatrix} I \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} aV + bV^{-1} + cW + dW^{-1} \\ 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

whence

$$\phi(V) = aV + bV^{-1} + cW + dW^{-1}.$$

Furthermore,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \phi(V)(\phi(V))^* \\ &= (|a|^2 + |b|^2 + |c|^2 + |d|^2) I \\ &\quad + a\bar{b}V^2 + \bar{a}bV^{-2} + (a\bar{c} + \lambda^{-1}\bar{b}d)VW^{-1} + (a\bar{d} + \lambda\bar{b}c)VW \\ &\quad + (b\bar{d} + \lambda^{-1}\bar{a}c)V^{-1}W + (b\bar{c} + \lambda\bar{a}d)V^{-1}W^{-1} + c\bar{d}W^2 + \bar{c}dW^{-2}, \end{aligned}$$

which, upon inspection, shows that only one of a, b, c, d is nonzero, and the one that is nonzero has absolute value 1. Repeating the above argument with W allows us to obtain a similar result for $\phi(W)$. If we additionally impose the condition $\phi(W)\phi(V) = \lambda\phi(V)\phi(W)$, then we are left with four families of possible elements of $\text{Iso}(A_\theta, \mathcal{H}, D)$. Specifically, for any two complex numbers a and b of modulus 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{a,b}^0(V) &= aV, & \phi_{a,b}^1(V) &= aW^{-1}, \\ \phi_{a,b}^0(W) &= bW, & \phi_{a,b}^1(W) &= bV, \\ \phi_{a,b}^2(V) &= aV^{-1}, & \phi_{a,b}^3(V) &= aW, \\ \phi_{a,b}^2(W) &= bW^{-1}, & \phi_{a,b}^3(W) &= bV^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

We now show that all of these automorphisms are in $\text{Iso}(A_\theta, \mathcal{H}, D)$. Fix a and b , and define $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ by

$$U \begin{pmatrix} \mp\sqrt{k^2 + l^2}V^k W^l \\ (ik + l)V^k W^l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mp a^{-k} b^{-l} \sqrt{k^2 + l^2} V^k W^l \\ a^{-k} b^{-l} (ik + l) V^k W^l \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then U commutes with D and $U^* X U = \phi_{a,b}^0(X)$ for all X in A_θ . Next, for $j = 1, 2, 3$, $\phi_{a,b}^j = \phi_{1,1}^j \phi_{a,b}^0$. Therefore, to show that all of the automorphisms above are in $\text{Iso}(A_\theta, \mathcal{H}, D)$, we need only show that $\phi_{1,1}^j$ is in the isometry group. Furthermore, $(\phi_{1,1}^1)^2 = \phi_{1,1}^2$ and $(\phi_{1,1}^1)^3 = \phi_{1,1}^3$, so all that is left is to verify that $\phi_{1,1}^1$ is in $\text{Iso}(A_\theta, \mathcal{H}, D)$.

Define $U : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H}$ by

$$U \begin{pmatrix} \mp \sqrt{k^2 + l^2} V^k W^l \\ (ik + l) V^k W^l \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mp i \lambda^{-lk} \sqrt{k^2 + l^2} V^{-l} W^k \\ \lambda^{-lk} (ik + l) V^{-l} W^k \end{pmatrix}.$$

Straightforward computation yields that U is unitary, commutes with D , and implements $\phi_{1,1}^1$.

Finally, we identify the group operation on these automorphisms. Define a homomorphism $\mu : \mathbb{Z}_4 \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{T}^2)$ by stipulating $\mu(1)(a, b) = (b^{-1}, a)$, and form the semidirect product $\mathbb{T}^2 \rtimes_{\mu} \mathbb{Z}_4$, with the binary operation

$$((a, b), j)((c, d), k) = (\mu(k)(a, b) \cdot (c, d), j + k).$$

The map $\phi_{a,b}^k \mapsto ((a, b), k)$ from $\text{Iso}(A_{\theta}, \mathcal{H}, D)$ to $\mathbb{T}^2 \rtimes_{\mu} \mathbb{Z}_4$ is clearly a bijection. Moreover, $\phi_{a,b}^0 \phi_{1,1}^k = \phi_{\mu(k)(a,b)}^k$ for $k = 1, 2, 3$ and a and b in \mathbb{T} . Hence, $\phi_{a,b}^j \phi_{c,d}^k = \phi_{1,1}^j \phi_{a,b}^0 \phi_{1,1}^k \phi_{c,d}^0 = \phi_{1,1}^j \phi_{1,1}^k \phi_{\mu(k)(a,b)}^0 \phi_{c,d}^0 = \phi_{1,1}^{j+k} \phi_{\mu(k)(a,b),(c,d)}^0 = \phi_{\mu(k)(a,b),(c,d)}^{j+k}$, whence the map $\phi_{a,b}^k \mapsto ((a, b), k)$ is a homomorphism. Therefore, we have proved

Theorem 3.1. For $0 < \theta < 1$, $\text{Iso}(A_{\theta}, \mathcal{H}, D) \cong \mathbb{T}^2 \rtimes_{\mu} \mathbb{Z}_4$. \square

4. THE C^* -ALGEBRA GENERATED BY THE UNILATERAL SHIFT

The isometry groups that we have computed to this point have all been compact Lie groups. In this section, we give an example of an unbounded Fredholm module whose isometry group is neither compact nor a Lie group.

For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, let $\delta_k \in l^2(\mathbb{N})$ denote the unit point mass at k , and let $S(\delta_k) = \delta_{k+1}$ be the unilateral shift operator on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$. Define $D : l^2(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow l^2(\mathbb{N})$ by $D(\delta_k) = k\delta_k$. Then $(l^2(\mathbb{N}), D)$ is an unbounded Fredholm module over the C^* -algebra $C^*(S)$ generated by S .

Lemma 4.1. Let $\{a_j\}$ be a bounded sequence of complex numbers, and define an operator X on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$ by $X(\delta_k) = a_k \delta_{k+1}$. Then X is in $C^*(S)$ if and only if $\{a_j\}$ converges.

Proof. Suppose that $\{a_j\}$ converges to a . Then $X - aS$ is a compact operator and thus $X = aS + (X - aS)$ is in $C^*(S)$. Conversely, suppose X is in $C^*(S)$. Then there exists a Toeplitz operator T and a compact operator K so that $X = T + K$. Now, for each $j \in \mathbb{N}$, $a_j = \langle X(\delta_j), \delta_{j+1} \rangle = \langle T(\delta_j), \delta_{j+1} \rangle + \langle K(\delta_j), \delta_{j+1} \rangle$. Since T is a Toeplitz operator, $\langle T(\delta_j), \delta_{j+1} \rangle = \langle T(\delta_1), \delta_2 \rangle$ for all $j \in \mathbb{N}$. Since K is compact, $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} \langle K(\delta_j), \delta_{j+1} \rangle = 0$, so $\lim_{j \rightarrow \infty} a_j = \langle T(\delta_1), \delta_2 \rangle$ and $\{a_j\}$ converges. \square

Theorem 4.2. Let \mathcal{L} denote the set

$$\{f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{T} : \{f(n)\} \text{ converges}\},$$

and give \mathcal{L} the topology induced by the metric

$$d(f, g) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} |f(n) - g(n)|.$$

Then $\text{Iso}(C^*(S), l^2(\mathbb{N}), D)$, viewed as a topological space with the topology of pointwise convergence, is homeomorphic to \mathcal{L} .

Proof. Choose $\phi \in \text{Iso}(C^*(S), l^2(\mathbb{N}), D)$, and let U be a unitary on $l^2(\mathbb{N})$ that commutes with D and implements ϕ . For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$, the k -eigenspace of

D is spanned by δ_k , and since U commutes with the spectral projections of D , $U(\delta_k) = \lambda_k \delta_k$ for some complex number λ_k of modulus 1. Thus for each k , $\phi(S)(\delta_k) = U^* S U(\delta_k) = \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_{k+1} \delta_k$, and by Lemma 4.1, the sequence $\{\lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_{k+1}\}$ converges. Define a map $\alpha : \text{Iso}(C^*(S), l^2(\mathbb{N}), D) \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}$ by $\alpha(\phi)(k) = \lambda_k \bar{\lambda}_{k+1}$. Since ϕ is completely determined by its value on S , α is an injection. Furthermore, given $f \in \mathcal{Z}$, define a unitary U on \mathbb{N} by $U(\delta_k) = \left(\prod_{n=1}^{k-1} \bar{f}(n) \right) \delta_k$. Then the automorphism of $C^*(S)$ that is implemented by U is mapped to f by α , and thus α is a bijection.

Finally, we check that α is a homeomorphism. A net $\{\phi_\nu\}$ in $\text{Iso}(C^*(S), l^2(\mathbb{N}), D)$ converges in the topology of pointwise convergence if and only if $\{\phi_\nu(S)\}$ converges in norm. Therefore, to show that α is a homeomorphism, it suffices to show that for any two elements ϕ and ψ of $\text{Iso}(C^*(S), l^2(\mathbb{N}), D)$, $\|\phi(S) - \psi(S)\| = d(\alpha(\phi), \alpha(\psi))$. Write $\phi(S) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_k \delta_k$, $\psi(S) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} b_k \delta_k$. Then $\phi(S) - \psi(S) = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} (a_k - b_k) \delta_k$, whence $\|\phi(S) - \psi(S)\| = \sup_{k \in \mathbb{N}} |a_k - b_k| = d(\alpha(\phi), \alpha(\psi))$. \square

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