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COMPLETELY POSITIVE MODULE MAPS AND COMPLETELY POSITIVE EXTREME MAPS

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ABSTRACT. Let A, B be unital C^* -algebras and $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ be the set of all completely positive linear maps of A into B. In this article we characterize the extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$, $p = \Phi(1)$ for all $\Phi \in P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$, and pure elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ in terms of a self-dual Hilbert module structure induced by each Φ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$. Let $P_{\infty}(B(H))_R$ be the subset of $P_{\infty}(B(H), B(H))$ consisting of R-module maps for a von Neumann algebra $R \subseteq B(\mathbb{H})$. We characterize normal elements in $P_{\infty}(B(H))_R$ to be extreme. Results here generalize various earlier results by Choi, Paschke and Lin.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let A, B be C^* -algebras and $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ be the set of completely positive linear maps of A into B. In case A = B we write $P_{\infty}(A)$ for $P_{\infty}(A, A)$. In case A is unitial, we let $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$ be a subset of $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ consisting of elements Φ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ with $\Phi(I) = p$. Recently, there has been renewed interest in studying elements Φ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ to be pure [9], [16] to satisfy a null-kernel condition [15], [16] and elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$ to be extreme [3], [4], [8], [10], [16]. Earlier works on these subjects can be found in Størmer [13], Arveson [1], Choi [2], Paschke [11], Kraus [7], Choi and Lam [3], Takesaki and Tomiyama [14]. Here we don't intend to include all references on the subject but only a few more relevant representatives.

Let R be a von Neumann algebra acting on a Hilbert space \mathbb{H} . We denote by $L_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}))_R$ (respectively $P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H})_R)$ the set of all completely bounded (respectively positive) R-module maps on $B(\mathbb{H})$. In 1980, Haagerup described all normal elements in $L_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}))_R$. Since $P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}), p)_R$ is a subset of $L_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}))_R$, based on Haagerup's result, we are able to describe all normal extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}), p)_R$ in section 2.

Let M_n be the $n \times n$ matrix algebra over complex numbers. It was shown by Choi in [2] that elements Φ in $P_{\infty}(M_n, M_m)$ are of the form $\Phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^k a_i^* x a_i$, for all $x \in M_n$, where a_i is an $n \times m$ matrix for $i = 1, \ldots, k$, and Φ is extreme in $P_{\infty}(M_n, M_m, p)$ if and only if $\{a_i^* a_j\}_{i,j}$ is linearly independent. Haagerup showed that normal elements Φ in $L_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}))_R$ are of the form $\Phi(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i x b_i$ convergent in the strong-operator topology with a_i, b_i in R', the commutant of R. In

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section 2 we show that such a completely positive Φ is extreme in $P_{\infty}(\mathbb{B}(\mathbb{H}), p)_R$ if and only if $\{a_i^*a_j\}_{i,j}$ is strongly independent (see Theorem 2.3). This result can be viewed as the analytic generalization of the result by Choi in the finite case. Our result here also generalizes results of Delaroche in [4].

In section 3 we establish characterizations of pure elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ and extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$. The characterizations we give here are generalizations of those in Paschke's paper [11] and Lin's paper [9]. In [11] Paschke characterized pure elements and extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ and $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$ respectively for von Neumann algebras B, because the Hilbert B-module induced by an element in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ can be made self-dual for von Neumann algebras B. It is known that such a Hilbert B-module is not necessarily self-dual, if B is not a von Neumann algebra. In section 3, we find a Hilbert \overline{B} -module, induced by an element in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ for a σ -closure \overline{B} of B such that this Hilbert \overline{B} -module is self-dual. Then we can characterize pure and extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ and $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$ respectively through such an induced self-dual Hilbert module and the module representation. The concepts of (extreme) completely positive linear maps have been studied and used by quantum physicists for a long time as indicated in [6]. Recently, the topic of module maps has been hotly pursued. It is not my intent to give a list of general references on the topic except for a couple which are actually used in our deliberation.

Finally, I would like to thank Huaxin Lin for sending me the preprint [8] and Erling Størmer and Larry Brown for the conversation on this topic during the final stage of this work.

2. Normal extreme completely positive maps on $B(\mathbb{H})$

2.1 Notation. We denote the set of square summable sequences of vectors in \mathbb{H} by $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$, i.e., $\ell_2(\mathbb{H}) = \{(x_i)_i \mid x_i \in \mathbb{H} \& \sum ||x_i||^2 < \infty\}$, and note that $\ell_2(\mathbb{H}) = \ell_2 \otimes \mathbb{H}$ as Hilbert spaces. A bounded linear operation A from \mathbb{H} into $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$ can be realized as

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

with

$$A(x) = \begin{pmatrix} A_1(x) \\ A_2(x) \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} & \& \quad \|\sum_i A_i^* A_i\|^{\frac{1}{2}} = \|A\|.$$

Thus A^* from $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$ into \mathbb{H} can be realized as (A_1^*, A_2^*, \dots) with

$$A^* \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix} = \sum_i A_i^*(x_i),$$

convergence in norm topology.

Let $W = (w_{ij})$ be a bounded linear operator on ℓ_2 , which can be identified with $W \otimes I$ on $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$. In this section we will assume this identification without further warning.

2.2 **Definition.** A family of operators $\{A_{ij}\}_{1 \leq i,j < \infty}$ in $B(\mathbb{H})$ is said to be *strongly independent*, if $\sum_{i,j} w_{ij}A_{ij} = 0$ for some $W = (w_{ij})$ in $B(\ell_2)$, the convergence in strong operator topology, implies $w_{i,j} = 0$ for all $1 \leq i, j < \infty$. A sequence $\{A_i\}$ of operators is said to be *strongly independent* if $\sum_i \omega_i A_i = 0$ for $(\omega_i) \in \ell_2$ implies $\omega_i = 0$ for all $i = 1, 2, \ldots$

In this notation, we have the following theorems. For simplicity, we assume Hilbert spaces to be separable.

2.3 **Theorem.** Every normal element in $P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}))_R$ takes the form

$$\Phi(x) = A^* \pi(x) A, \text{ for all } x \text{ in } B(\mathbb{H}),$$

where π is a representation of $B(\mathbb{H})$ on $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$ by ampliation, i.e., $\pi(x) = 1 \otimes x$, and

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix},$$

 $\{A_i\} \subseteq R'$, the commutant of R, is strongly independent with $\|\Phi\|_{cb} = \|\sum A_i^*A_i\|$.

Proof. Since Φ is normal, it follows that Φ is the normal extension of the restriction, ϕ , of Φ to $K(\mathbb{H})$, the C^* -algebra of all compact operators on \mathbb{H} . By Stinespring's representation theorem for completely positive linear maps, we have $\phi(\cdot) = u^*\pi(\cdot)u$, where π is a representation of $K(\mathbb{H})$ on some Hilbert space \mathbb{H}_1 , $u : \mathbb{H} :\to \mathbb{H}_1$ and $\|u\|^2 = \|\phi\|_{cb}$. All irreducible representations of $K(\mathbb{H})$ are unitarily equivalent to the identity representation, and thus in this case ϕ has the form $\phi(\cdot) = A^*\pi(\cdot)A$, where $A \in B(\mathbb{H}, \ell_2(\mathbb{H}))$. Therefore, Φ has the form

$$\Phi(x) = A^* \pi(x) A$$
, for all x in $B(\mathbb{H})$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}.$$

In [12, 3.1], Smith showed that any completely bounded left-S right-T module normal map Φ of $B(\mathbb{H})$ into itself with $S \subseteq B(\mathbb{H})$, $T \subseteq B(\mathbb{H})$) is of the form $\Phi(x) = \sum_{i=1} s_i x t_i$ for all $x \in B(\mathbb{H})$ with $\{s_i\}$ and $\{t_i\}$ in the commutants S' and T' respectively such that $\|\sum_i s_i s_i^*\| \|\sum_i t_i t_i^*\| = \|\Phi\|^2$, and both $\{s_i\}$ and $\{t_i\}$ are strongly independent. Thus, in this case it implies that $\{A_i\} \subseteq R'$ is strongly independent. We also note that $\{A_i\}$ may be a finite sequence consisting of n elements, and in that case ℓ_2 is n-dimensional. Q.E.D.

A similar result was also proved in [7]. Now we may state the main result of this section.

2.4 **Theorem.** Suppose Φ is a normal completely positive *R*-module map on $B(\mathbb{H})$ and Φ takes the form as in Theorem 2.3. Φ is extreme in $P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}), \Phi(1))_R$ if and only if the family $\{A_i^*A_j\}_{1 \leq i,j < \infty}$ is strongly independent.

Proof. Let $W = (w_{ij})$ be a bounded linear operator on ℓ_2 which is identified with $W \otimes I$ on $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$. Then WA is a bounded linear operator of \mathbb{H} into $\ell_2(\mathbb{H})$ which can



be realized as

$$WA = \begin{pmatrix} T_1 \\ T_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

with

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$$T_i = \sum_j w_{ij} A_j$$
 for $i = 1, 2, \dots$

with the convergence in strong operator topology.

The proof for " \Leftarrow ". Suppose $\Phi = t\Phi_1 + (1-t)\Phi_2$ for $0 \leq t \leq 1$ and $\Phi_k \in P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}), p)_R$ with $p = \Phi(I)$. By a theorem of Arveson (Theorem 1.4.2 in [1]), there exist positive operators $S_k \in B(\ell_2(\mathbb{H})) \cap (\pi(B(\mathbb{H})))'$ such that

$$\Phi_k(x) = A^* S_k^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi(x) S_k^{\frac{1}{2}} A \quad (x \in B(\mathbb{H})), k = 1, 2.$$

Since $S_k \in (\pi(B(\mathbb{H})))' \simeq B(\ell_2)$, we have $S_k = (s_{ij}^k)$ for k = 1, 2. From $\Phi_k(1) = \Phi(1)$, we have $A^*A = A^*S_kA$, k = 1, 2. Thus,

$$\sum_{i} A_i^* A_i = \sum_{i} A_i^* \left(\sum_{j} s_{ij}^k A_j \right)$$
$$= \sum_{i,j} s_{ij}^k A_i^* A_j.$$

Since $\{A_i^*A_j\}$ is strongly independent, we have

$$s_{ij}^k = \delta_{ij}, \quad 1 \leq i, j < \infty, \quad k = 1, 2.$$

Thus $S^k = I$ and $\Phi = \Phi_k$, k = 1, 2.

The proof for " \Rightarrow ". Suppose $\sum_{i,j} w_{ij} A_j^* A_i = 0$ for some bounded linear operator $W = (w_{ij}) \in B(\ell_2)$. We may assume that $W^* = W \& ||W|| \leq 1$ without loss of generality. Let $I + W = V^*V$, $I - W = U^*U$ with $V = (v_{ij})$, $U = (u_{ij})$ in $B(\ell_2)$. Identify $U = U \otimes I$, $V = V \otimes I$. Again by the same theorem of Arveson, $\Phi_1(x) \triangleq A^*V^*\pi(x)VA$, $\Phi_2(x) \triangleq A^*U^*\pi(x)UA$ $(x \in B(\mathbb{H}))$ are completely positive and $\frac{1}{2}(\Phi_1(x) + \Phi_2(x)) = A^*\left(\frac{V^*V + U^*U}{2}\right)\pi(x)A = A^*\pi(x)A = \Phi(x)$.

We have

$$UA = \begin{pmatrix} U_1 \\ U_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}, \quad VA = \begin{pmatrix} V_1 \\ V_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix},$$

with both $U_i = \sum_j u_{ij}A_j$ and $V_i = \sum_j v_{ij}A_j$ in R' for i = 1, 2. Thus $\Phi_k \in P_{\infty}(B(\mathbb{H}))_R$, $\frac{1}{2}\Phi_k \leq \Phi$, k = 1, 2, and $\Phi_k(I) = A^*V^*VA$ (or $= A^*U^*UA$) = $A^*(I \pm W)A = A^*A \pm A^*WA = A^*A = \Phi(I)$, k = 1, 2. By the extremeness assumption of Φ , we have $\Phi_1 = \Phi_2 = \Phi$. Hence

(2.5)
$$A^*\pi(x)A = A^*V^*V\pi(x)A = A^*U^*U\pi(x)A$$

for all x in $B(\mathbb{H})$.

Now, it remains to be shown that $U^*U = V^*V = I$, from which it follows that W = 0. We need just to show $U^*U = I$ and then $V^*V = I$ will follow by the same proof. Suppose that $U^*U \neq I$. Then there exists $\xi \in \ell_2$ such that $U^*U\xi \neq \xi$. We denote $U^*U\xi$ by η . For

$$w = (w_1, w_2, \dots) \in \ell_2$$
 and $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$,

we denote

$$\begin{pmatrix} w_1 A_1 \\ w_2 A_2 \\ \vdots \end{pmatrix}$$

by wA. Since $\{A_i\}$ is strongly independent, $\{A_i^*\}$ is strongly independent. Thus, we have

(2.6)
$$\sum_{i} \langle \eta_i A_i^*(\theta_1), \theta_2 \rangle \neq \sum_{i} \langle \xi_i A_i^*(\theta_1), \theta_2 \rangle$$

for some $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{H}$. By (2.5), we have $A^*\pi(x)\xi A = A^*\pi(x)U^*U\xi A$ for all $x \in B(\mathbb{H})$. Thus, letting $x = \theta_1 \odot \theta_3$, a rank-one projection operator in $B(\mathbb{H})$, we have

$$\begin{split} \langle A^*(I \otimes (\theta_1 \odot \theta_3)\eta A)\theta_4, \, \theta_2 \rangle &= \langle A^*(I \otimes (\theta_1 \odot \theta_3)\xi A)\theta_4, \, \theta_2 \rangle, \\ \sum_i \langle A_i\theta_4, \, \theta_3 \rangle \langle \eta_i A_i^*\theta_1, \, \theta_2 \rangle &= \sum_i \langle A_i\theta_4, \, \theta_3 \rangle \langle \xi_i A_i^*\theta_1, \, \theta_2 \rangle \end{split}$$

for $\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_4 \in \mathbb{H}$. Let θ_3, θ_4 vary, and we have

$$\sum_{i} A_i \{ \langle \eta i A_i^* \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle - \langle \xi_i A_i^* \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle \} = 0.$$

Since $\{A_i\}$ is strongly independent, it follows that $\langle \eta_i A_i^* \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle = \langle \xi_i A_i^* \theta_1, \theta_2 \rangle$ for all $\theta_1, \theta_2 \in \mathbb{H}$, which contradicts (2.6). Therefore, $U^*U = I$. This completes the proof of Theorem 2.4. Q.E.D.

3. Characterization of pure elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ and extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$

For Φ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$, we denote by $[0, \Phi]$ the set of all elements Ψ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ with $\Phi - \Psi$ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$. An element Φ in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ is called *pure*, if $[0, \Phi] = \{\lambda \Phi \mid 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, \text{ scalars}\}$. Here we first give the definition of a Hilbert module \mathbb{H} over a C^* -algebra B [11].

3.1 **Definition.** A pre-Hilbert *B*-module is a right *B*-module *X* equipped with a conjugate bilinear map $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle : X \times X \to B$ satisfying

- (i) $\langle x, x \rangle \ge 0$ for all $x \in X$;
- (ii) $\langle x, x \rangle = 0$ only if x = 0;
- (iii) $\langle x, x \rangle = \langle y, x \rangle^*$ for all $x, y \in X$;
- (iv) $\langle x \cdot b, y \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle b$ for all $x, y \in X, b \in B$.

For $x \in X$, put $||x|| = ||\langle x, x \rangle||^{\frac{1}{2}}$. A pre-Hilbert *B*-module which is complete in this norm topology is called a Hilbert *B*-module.

Let \mathbb{H} be a Hilbert *B*-module, and $\mathbb{H}^{\#}$ be the Banach space of all bounded *B*-module maps of \mathbb{H} into *B*. $\mathbb{H}^{\#}$ becomes a *B*-module under the definition: for all $b \in B$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{H}^{\#}$, $h \in \mathbb{H}$, $(\lambda \cdot b)(h) \triangleq b^*\lambda(h)$. \mathbb{H} is called self-dual, if $\mathbb{H}^{\#} = \mathbb{H}$ as a *B*-module. We denote the set of all bounded *B*-module maps of \mathbb{H} into $\mathbb{H}^{\#}$ by $B(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}^{\#})$ and the set of all bounded *B*-module maps of \mathbb{H} into $\mathbb{H}^{\#}$ by $B(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}^{\#})$ and the set of all bounded *B*-module maps of \mathbb{H} into itself by $B(\mathbb{H})$. As in [11], we denote by $L(\mathbb{H})$ the subset of $B(\mathbb{H})$ consisting of $T \in B(\mathbb{H})$ such that there exists $T^* \in B(\mathbb{H})$ satisfying $\langle T(x), y \rangle = \langle x, T^*(y) \rangle$ for all $x, y \in \mathbb{H}$. Actually T^* is also in $L(\mathbb{H})$. $L(\mathbb{H}) = B(\mathbb{H})$, if \mathbb{H} is self-dual, and in that case $L(\mathbb{H})$ is a W^* -algebra. A representation π of a C^* -algebra A on a Hilbert *B*-module \mathbb{H} is a *-homomorphism of A into $L(\mathbb{H})$. Given a Hilbert *B*-module \mathbb{H} , a representation π of A on \mathbb{H} and a vector e in \mathbb{H} , one can define a completely positive map Φ of A into B as $\Phi(a) = \langle \pi(a), e, e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$. In [11] the converse is proved for unital C^* algebras A, B as follows. The following theorem is Theorem 5.2 in [11].

3.2 Theorem. Let A and B be unital C^* -algebras and Φ be in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$. Then there is a Hilbert B-module \mathbb{H}_{Φ} , a representation π_{Φ} of A on \mathbb{H}_{Φ} and an element e in \mathbb{H}_{Φ} such that $\Phi(a) = \langle \pi_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$, and the set $\{\pi_{\Phi}(a)(e \cdot b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}$ spans a dense subspace \mathbb{H}_0 of \mathbb{H}_{Φ} .

The Hilbert *B*-module constructed in the above theorem is not self-dual in general. In case *B* is a W^* -algebra, $H_{\Phi}^{\#}$ is self-dual, and elements in $B(\mathbb{H}_{\Phi})$ can be uniquely extended to elements in $B(\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}^{\#})$ by Proposition 3.6 in [11]. This motivates us to give the following definition.

3.3 **Definition.** Let \mathbb{H} be a Hilbert *B*-module for a C^* -algebra *B*. The algebraic tensor product $\mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**}$ becomes a right B^{**} -module if we define $(b \otimes a) \cdot a_1 = h \otimes aa_1$, for all $h \in \mathbb{H}$, $a, a_1 \in B^{**}$. Then we define a B^{**} inner product on $\mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**}$ by

$$\left[\sum_{i} h_i \otimes a_i, \sum_{j} g_j \otimes b_j\right] \triangleq \sum_{i,j} b_j^* \langle h_i, g_j \rangle a_i.$$

Set $N = \{z \in \mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**} \mid [z, z] = 0\}$. As in [9], $(\mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**})/N$ becomes a pre-Hilbert B^{**} -module containing \mathbb{H} as a *B*-submodule. Denote the self-dual Hilbert B^{**} -module $[(\mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**}/N)^{-}]^{\#}$ by $\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}$. We may consider \mathbb{H} as embedded in $\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}$ without making distinction.

Every element in $B(\mathbb{H})$ can extend uniquely to an element in $B(\mathbb{H})$, for a *B*-module \mathbb{H} . Indeed, let $T \in B(\mathbb{H})$, and one can easily see that *T* extends uniquely to a B^{**} -module map \hat{T} on $\mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**}/N$ with $\|\hat{T}\| = \|T\|$. Then by [11, 3.6] \hat{T} extends uniquely to a B^{**} -module map \tilde{T} in $B(\tilde{\mathbb{H}})$.

Suppose T is in $B(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}^{\#})$. We will extend T to an element in $B((\mathbb{H} \otimes B^{**}/N)^{-}, \mathbb{H})$ by

$$\left[T\left(\sum h_i \otimes a_i\right), \quad \sum g_j \otimes b_j\right] = \sum b_j^* \left[T(h_i), g_j\right] a_i$$

for a_i, b_j in A^{**} , h_i, g_j in \mathbb{H} . Then extend it again to an element \tilde{T} in $B(\widetilde{\mathbb{H}})$ by Proposition 3.6 in [11]. These two unique extensions will be used later frequently.

In fact, for $T \in B(\mathbb{H})$ (or $B(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{H}^{\#})$) if $\tilde{T}|_{\mathbb{H}} = 0$, then consider \tilde{T}^* in $B(\tilde{\mathbb{H}})$. Thus

$$\left[\tilde{T}^*\left(\sum_i h_i, \otimes a_i\right), \quad \sum_j g_j \otimes b_j\right] = \sum_{i,j} b_j^* \langle h_i, Tg_j \rangle a_i = 0$$

for all a_i, b_j in A^{**}, h_i, g_j in \mathbb{H} . Hence $\tilde{T}^* = 0$ and $\tilde{T} = 0$. Let Φ be in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ for unital C^{*}-algebras A, B, and let $\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}, \pi_{\Phi}$ be the Hilbert B-module and the ^{*}representation constructed in Theorem 3.2. For each $0 \leq T \leq I_{\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}}$ in $B(\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}, \mathbb{H}_{\Phi}^{\#})$ we define an element Φ_T in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ as follows: $\Phi_T(a) \triangleq \langle T\pi_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle$ for $a \in A$. It turns out that $\Phi_T \leq \Phi$. In [9], Lin shows that the map $T \to \Phi_T$ is an affine order isomorphism of $\{T \in B(\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}, \mathbb{H}_{\Phi}^{\#}) \mid 0 \leq T \leq I_{\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}}, T \text{ commutes with } \pi_{\Phi}(A) \}$ on $[0, \Phi].$

In this section we establish a different characterization of $[0, \Phi]$. Let Φ, Ψ be in $P_{\infty}(A,B)$ and $\Psi \leq \Phi$. By Theorem 3.2, $\Phi(a) = \langle \pi_{\Phi}(a)e \cdot e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$ where π_{Φ} is a *-representation in a Hilbert *B*-module \mathbb{H}_{Φ} with $e \in \mathbb{H}_{\Phi}$, and $\Psi(a) =$ $\langle \pi_{\Psi}(a)f, f \rangle$ for all $a \in A$ where π_{Ψ} is a *-representation on a Hilbert B-module \mathbb{H}_{Φ} with $f \in \mathbb{H}_{\Psi}$. Now we define a bounded module map W from \mathbb{H}_{Φ} into \mathbb{H}_{Ψ} by $W(\pi_{\Phi}(a)(e \cdot b)) = \pi_{\Psi}(a)(f \cdot b)$ for all $x \in A, b \in B$ on a dense subspace X_{Φ} of \mathbb{H}_{Φ} into a dense subspace X_{Ψ} of \mathbb{H}_{Ψ} , where $X_{\Phi} = \{\pi_{\Phi}(a)(e \cdot b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\},\$ $X_{\Psi} = \{\pi_{\Psi}(a)(f \cdot b) \mid a \in A, b \in B\}.$ We note that $\langle W(x), W(x) \rangle \leq \langle x, x \rangle$ for all x in X_{Φ} , because $\Psi \leq \Phi$. We extend W to \mathbb{H}_{Φ} , the extension still denoted by W, and note that W is a module map with $||W|| \leq 1$. In Definition 3.3 we can easily extend W to a bounded B^{**} -module (denoted by W again) from $H_{\Phi} \otimes B^{**}$ into $H_{\Psi} \otimes B^{**}$. W maps N_{Φ} into N_{Ψ} because $\Psi \leq \Phi$. Hence we can further extend W to a bounded module map (denoted by W again) from $(\mathbb{H}_{\Phi} \otimes B^{**}/N_{\Phi})^{-}$ into $(\mathbb{H}_{\Psi} \otimes B^{**}/N_{\Psi})^{-}$. By Proposition 3.6 [11], W eventually extends to a module map W from \mathbb{H}_{Φ} into \mathbb{H}_{Ψ} . Thus we have the following

3.4 **Theorem.** Let Ψ, Φ be in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$ with $\Psi \leq \Phi$. Then there is a bounded B-module map W of \mathbb{H}_{Φ} into \mathbb{H}_{Ψ} such that $W\pi_{\Phi}(a) = \pi_{\Psi}(a)W$ for all $a \in A$. Furthermore, W can extend uniquely to a bounded B^{**} -module map W from \mathbb{H}_{Φ} into \mathbb{H}_{Ψ} with ||W|| = ||W||.

Proof. We only need to show $W\pi_{\Phi}(a) = \pi_{\Psi}(a)W$ for all a in A and W being the unique extension of W with $\|\widetilde{W}\| = \|W\|$. They are results of straightforward calculations. Q.E.D

Let $T = \widetilde{W}^* \widetilde{W}$. We may extend $\pi_{\Phi}(A)$ to $\widetilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(A)$ on $\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}_{\Phi}$.

3.5 Lemma. T commutes with $\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)$ for all a in A and $\Psi(a) = \langle T \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) e, e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$.

Proof. From $W\pi_{\Phi}(a) = \pi_{\Psi}(a)W$ we can easily see $W\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \tilde{\pi}_{\Psi}(a)W$ for all $a \in A$. Thus,

$$T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \widetilde{W}^*\widetilde{W}\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \widetilde{W}^*\tilde{\pi}_{\Psi}(a)\widetilde{W} = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)\widetilde{W}^*\widetilde{W} = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)T.$$

Next we consider

$$\langle T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e,e\rangle = \langle \widetilde{W}^*\widetilde{W}\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e,e\rangle = \langle \pi_{\Psi}(a)f,\widetilde{W}e\rangle = \langle \pi_{\Psi}(a)f,f\rangle = \Psi(a)$$

all *a* in *A*. Q.E.D.

for all a in A.

Denote by Φ_T the map $a \mapsto \langle T \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) e, e \rangle$ for a in A.

3.6 **Theorem.** There is a bijection $T \mapsto \Phi_T$ from the set = $\{T \in B(\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}_{\Phi}) \mid 0 \leq T \leq I, T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)T, \langle T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle \in B \text{ for all } a \text{ in } A \}$ onto $[0, \Phi]$.

Proof. From the previous lemma, it is clear that for any $\Psi \in [0, \Phi]$, there is a $T \in B(\tilde{H}_{\Phi})$ with $0 \leq T \leq 1$ such that $T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)T, \langle T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle \in B$ for all a in A, and $\Phi_T = \Psi$. It is also obvious that the map $T \to \Phi_T$ is order-preserving. Now we only need to show the map is one-to-one. For such T and $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in A$, $b_1, \ldots, b_n \in B$, we have

$$\sum_{ij} b_i^* \Phi_T(a_i^* a_j) b_j = \sum_{ij} b_i^* \langle T \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a_i^*) \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a_j) e, e \rangle b_j$$
$$= \langle T^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big(\sum_j \pi_{\Phi}(a_j) (e \cdot b_j) \Big), \ T^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big(\sum_i \pi_{\Phi}(a_i) (e \cdot b_i) \Big) \rangle \ge 0$$

Hence, Φ_T is in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$. Next, one can see that T = 0, if $\Phi_T = 0$. For

$$\langle T\pi_{\Phi}(a_1)(e \cdot b_1), \pi(a_2)(e \cdot b_2) \rangle = 0 \text{ for all } a_1, a_2 \in A, \ b_1, b_2 \in B,$$

if $\Phi_T = 0$. Then $T|_{\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}} = 0$. Since $\langle T \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)(a \cdot b_1), e \cdot b_2 \rangle \in B$ and T is the unique extension of $T|_{\mathbb{H}_{\Phi}}$, it follows that T = 0. Q.E.D.

3.7 Corollary. Let A, B be unital C^* -algebras, and Φ be in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$. Then Φ is pure if and only if the set $\{T \in B(\tilde{H}_{\Phi}) \mid 0 \leq T \leq I, T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)T, \langle T\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle \in B$ for all a in $A\}$ consists of scalar multiplications of I only.

Next, we characterize the set of extreme elements in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$. We denote by $C_0(\Phi)$ the positive cone generated by the set $\{T \in B(\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}_{\Phi}) | 0 \leq T \leq I, T \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)T, \langle T \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) e, e \rangle \in B$ for all $a \in A\}$.

3.8 **Theorem.** Φ is extreme in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$ if and only if the map $T \mapsto \langle Te, e \rangle$ is one-to-one on $C_0(\Phi)$.

Proof. Suppose that $T \mapsto \langle Te, e \rangle$ is one-to-one on $C_0(\Phi)$. Let $\Phi = t, \Psi_1 + (1-t)\Psi_2$ with $0 \leq t \leq 1, \Psi_i \in P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$. By Theorem 3.6 there exists $T_i \in B(\widetilde{\mathbb{H}}_{\Phi})$ with $0 \leq T_i \leq I, T_i \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a) = \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)T_i, \langle T_i \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle \in B$ for all $a \in A, i = 1, 2$, such that $t\Psi_1(a) = \langle T_1 \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle, (1-t)\Psi_2(a) = \langle T_2 \tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$. Thus $t\langle e, e \rangle = tp = t\Psi_1(I) = \langle T_1e, e \rangle$. Hence $T_1 = tI$ and $\Phi = \Psi_1 = \Psi_2$.

Conversely, suppose Φ is extreme and $\langle Te, e \rangle = 0$ for some T in $C_0(\Phi)$. Choose positive scalars s, t such that $\frac{1}{4}I \leqslant sT + tI \leqslant \frac{3}{4}I$. Denote sT + tI = U. Thus, $\langle Ue, e \rangle = \langle (sT + tI)e, e \rangle = tp$, with $\frac{1}{4}p \leqslant tp \leqslant \frac{3}{4}p$. Thus 0 < t < 1. Define $\Psi_1(a) = \langle U\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle$, $\Psi_2(a) = \langle (1 - U)\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$. Then $\Psi_1 + \Psi_1 = \Phi$. Since $t^{-1}\Psi_1$ and $(1 - t)^{-1}\Psi_2$ are in $P_{\infty}(A, B, p)$, it follows that $t^{-1}\Psi_1 = (1 - t)^{-1}\Psi_2 = \Phi$, and $\Psi_1(a) = t\Phi(a)$, i.e. $\langle U\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle = \langle t\tilde{\pi}_{\Phi}(a)e, e \rangle$ for all $a \in A$. By uniqueness of extension of elements in $B(\mathbb{H}_{\Phi})$ to elements in $B(\tilde{\mathbb{H}}_{\Phi})$ we have U = tI. Thus T = 0. Q.E.D.

3.9 Concluding remarks. In Definition 3.3, there is really just a procedure for constructing \tilde{H} in which B^{**} can be replaced by a σ -closure $\pi(\overline{B})$ of $\pi(B)$ under a faithful representation π of B. Then Theorems 3.4, 3.6 and 3.8, Corollary 3.7, and Lemma 3.5 will still hold with this new $\overline{\mathbb{H}}$. This then suggests a new way of treating the Stinespring like representation induced by an element in $P_{\infty}(A, B)$.

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