

Ömer Gök

## DUAL REFLEXIVITY THEOREM IN $C^*$ -MODULES

### Introduction

Suppose  $A$  is a unital  $C^*$ -algebra and  $m : A \rightarrow L(X)$  is unital bounded algebra homomorphism where  $L(X)$  is the algebra of all continuous linear operators on a Banach space  $X$ . Our main result is that whenever  $A$  is a separable GCR  $C^*$ -algebra and  $X$  is a reflexive Banach space, then  $m^*(A)$  is weak\*-reflexive. It is a dual version of Theorem 6 in [1]. For unexplained notion and terminology we refer to [2] or [3].

Suppose  $A$  is a unital  $C^*$ -algebra. We say that a Banach space  $X$  is a Banach  $C^*$ -module if there is a bilinear mapping from  $A \times X$  into  $X$ ,  $(a, x) \rightarrow a.x$ , satisfying the following conditions:

- (i)  $1.x = x$ ;
- (ii)  $(ab).x = a.(b.x)$ ;
- (iii)  $\|a.x\| \leq \|a\|\|x\|$  for each  $a, b \in A$ , and  $x \in X, 1 \in A$ .

We let  $X'$  denote the dual of a Banach space  $X$ . We denote by  $X''$  the second dual of  $X$ . Throughout this paper we assume that  $X$  is a reflexive Banach space.

**THEOREM 1** [1, Theorem 6]. *Suppose  $X$  is a reflexive Banach space and  $A$  is a separable GCR  $C^*$ -algebra and  $m : A \rightarrow L(X)$  is bounded unital. Then*

$$\text{AlgLat}(m(A)) = \overline{m(A)}^{SOT}$$

where  $SOT$  is the strong operator topology.

By the assumption in Theorem 1 we can represent  $A''$  as a von Neumann algebra on a separable Hilbert space so that the weak operator topology and the weak  $*$  topology coincide. Hence, it is accomplished in the following bilinear mappings:

$$(A) \quad X \times X' \rightarrow A', (x, x') \rightarrow (x.x')(a) = x'(a.x), \quad a \in A;$$

$$(B) \quad A'' \times X' \rightarrow X', (a, x') \rightarrow (a.x')(x) = a(x.x'), \quad x \in X.$$

Furthermore, (B) defines a Banach  $A''$ -module structure on  $X'$ . The bilinear map  $A \times X \rightarrow X, (a, x) \rightarrow a.x$ , gives the bounded unital algebra homomorphism  $m : A \rightarrow L(X)$ . Also, the bilinear map (B) gives a homomorphism  $m^* : A'' \rightarrow L(X')$  defined by  $m^*(a)x' = a.x'$ .

LEMMA 2. *The following assertions are true:*

- (i) *For each  $a \in A$ ,  $m^*(a)$  is the adjoint in  $L(X')$  of the operator  $m(a)$  in  $L(X)$ .*
- (ii)  *$m^*$  is  $w^* - w^*$  operator continuous.*
- (iii) *For each  $x'$  in  $X'$  the linear map from  $A''$  into  $X'$  that sends  $a$  to  $a.x'$  is  $w^* - w^*$  continuous.*

Suppose  $S$  is a unital subalgebra of  $L(X)$  and  $Y$  is a subspace of  $X$ , then  $Y$  is an invariant subspace of  $S$  if  $TY \subseteq Y$  for every  $T$  in  $S$ . The set of all invariant subspaces of  $S$  is  $\text{Lat}S$ , and

$$\text{AlgLat}S = \{T : \text{Lat}S \subseteq \text{Lat}T\}.$$

PROPOSITION 3.  $T \in \text{AlgLat}m^*(A) \Rightarrow T' \in \text{AlgLat}m(A)$  where  $T'$  is the adjoint of  $T$ .

Proof. Suppose  $T \in \text{AlgLat}m^*(A)$ . Let  $Y$  be a closed subspace of  $X$ , and  $m(a)Y \subseteq Y$  for all  $a \in A$ . Taking polar both sides we have  $m^*(a)Y^\circ \subseteq Y^\circ$ , ( $Y^\circ$  is the polar of  $Y$ ). By the hypothesis,  $TY^\circ \subseteq Y^\circ$ . If we take polar of both sides, we obtain  $T'Y \subseteq Y$ , (bipolar theorem). Hence,  $T' \in \text{AlgLat}(m(A))$ .

THEOREM 4. *Suppose  $X$  is a reflexive Banach space and  $A$  is a separable GCR  $C^*$ -algebra and  $m : A \rightarrow L(X)$  is bounded unital. Then*

$$\text{AlgLat}m^*(A) = \overline{m^*(A)}^{w^*.O.T}$$

where  $w^*.O.T.$  is the weak \* operator topology.

Proof. Suppose that  $T \in m^*(A)$ ,  $Y$  is a closed subspace in  $X'$ , and  $m^*(a)Y \subseteq Y$  for all  $a \in A$ . Then  $TY \subseteq Y$ , i.e.,  $T \in \text{AlgLat}m^*(A)$ . Let us take  $T \in \overline{m^*(A)}^{w^*.O.T}$  and  $Y$  be a closed subspace in  $X'$  such that  $m^*(a)Y \subseteq Y$  for all  $a \in A$ . Then there exists a net  $(a_\alpha)$  in  $A$  such that  $xm^*(a_\alpha)x' \rightarrow xTx'$  for all  $x' \in X'$  and  $x \in X$ . Since  $m^*(a_\alpha)Y \subseteq Y$  for each  $\alpha$  and  $Y$  is closed, it follows that  $Tx' \in Y$ , i.e.,  $TY \subseteq Y$ . Therefore,  $T \in \text{AlgLat}m^*(A)$ .

Let  $T \in \text{AlgLat}m^*(A)$ . By Proposition 3, we have  $T' \in \text{AlgLat}m(A)$ . By Theorem 1 there exists a net  $(a_\alpha)$  in  $A$  such that  $m(a_\alpha) \rightarrow T'$  in the strong operator topology. Hence,  $x'm(a_\alpha)x \rightarrow x'T'x$  for all  $x' \in X'$  and  $x \in X$ .  $x'm(a_\alpha)x = (m^*(a_\alpha)x')x$  implies that  $T \in \overline{m^*(A)}^{w^*.O.T}$ .

## References

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YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS  
80270, ŞİŞLİ, İSTANBUL, TURKEY

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