

Astérisque

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Astérisque, tome 232 (1995), p. 111-114

<http://www.numdam.org/item?id=AST_1995__232__111_0>

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Simplicity of crossed products from ergodic actions of compact matrix pseudogroups.

Magnus B. Landstad

Appendix to: "Ergodic Actions of Compact Matrix Pseudogroups on C*-algebras" by Florin Boca.

Introduction. For an ergodic covariant system $(\mathcal{M}, \rho, G)$ of a compact group G it was shown in [L2, Theorem 8] and [Wa1, Theorem 15] that the crossed product $\mathcal{M} \times_\rho G$ is a simple C*-algebra (or a factor in the von Neumann algebra case) $\iff$ the multiplicity of each $\pi \in \hat{G}$ in ρ equals $\dim(\pi)$, and in this case $\mathcal{M} \times_\rho G$ is isomorphic to the algebra of compact operators on $L^2(G)$. We shall here study the corresponding result for an ergodic coaction $(\mathcal{M}, \sigma, \mathcal{A})$ of a compact matrix pseudogroup $G = (\mathcal{A}, u)$ with faithful Haar measure as defined in F. Boca's article.

The main tool used in the group case is the construction of a fundamental eigenoperator $U \in M(\mathcal{M} \otimes C^*(G))$ satisfying $\rho_x \otimes i(U) = U1 \otimes L_x$ for $x \in G$. We shall construct a similar operator Y in Lemma A1. In the group case the multiplicity of each $\pi \in \hat{G}$ in ρ is always $\leq \dim(\pi)$, hence U can be considered a partial isometry over $L^2(\mathcal{M}, \omega) \otimes L^2(G)$, with ω the invariant trace on $\mathcal{M}$. Since the bound M_α of the multiplicity obtained in Theorem 17 can be larger than d_α , we have to be more careful with the domain and the range of the eigenoperator Y , it turns out that Y is a partial isometry from a subspace of $L^2(\mathcal{M}, \omega) \otimes L^2(\mathcal{A}, h)$ onto $L^2(\mathcal{M}, \omega) \otimes L^2(\mathcal{M}, \omega)$, here h and ω are the canonical invariant states on $\mathcal{A}$, respectively $\mathcal{M}$. It also has to be taken into account that the invariant state ω is not a trace. It was shown above in Proposition 18 by F. Boca that the modular operator Θ leaves the finite dimensional spaces $\mathcal{M}_\alpha$ invariant and that $\Theta|_{\mathcal{M}_\alpha} \cong \Lambda_\alpha \otimes F_\alpha$, where F_α is the fundamental matrix corresponding to α and Λ_α is a $N \times N$ -matrix, N being the multiplicity of α in σ .

The main result, Theorem A, can then be stated as follows: $\mathcal{M} \times_\sigma \hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is a simple C*-algebra $\iff \text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha) = \text{Tr}(F_\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \hat{G}$, and in this case $\mathcal{M} \times_\sigma \hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is isomorphic to the algebra of compact operators on $L^2(\mathcal{M}, \omega)$. Therefore, if we define the quantum dimension of α to be $\text{Tr}(F_\alpha)$, it is natural to define the quantum multiplicity of α in σ as $\text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha)$. We then get a generalisation of the result for ordinary compact groups.

All unexplained notation and references are as in Boca's article.

These results were obtained through many discussions with Florin Boca during the author's stay at the University of California, Los Angeles in early 1993, and I would also like to thank for the hospitality and support from the Department of Mathematics. My stay there was also supported by the Norwegian Research Council.

Notation. Let $\mathcal{H}_\alpha = \alpha$ -part of $\mathcal{H}_h = L^2(\mathcal{A}, h)$, this is generated by $\{(u_{ij}^\alpha)_h | i, j \leq d\}$ and has dimension d^2 . Similarly we have that $\mathcal{M}_\alpha = \alpha$ -part of $\mathcal{M}$ has dimension dN .

Define the following partial isometries:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ij}^\alpha : \mathcal{H}_\alpha &\rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\alpha & A_{ij}^\alpha((u_{kl}^\alpha)_h) &= \delta_{jl}(u_{ki}^\alpha)_h & i, j \leq d \\ B_{ij}^\alpha : \mathcal{M}_\alpha &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_\alpha & B_{ij}^\alpha((e_l^{(k)})_\omega) &= \delta_{jk}(e_l^{(i)})_\omega & i, j \leq N \\ C_{ij}^\alpha : \mathcal{H}_\alpha &\rightarrow \mathcal{M}_\alpha & C_{ij}^\alpha((u_{kl}^\alpha)_h) &= \delta_{jl}(e_k^{(i)})_\omega & i \leq N, j \leq d. \end{aligned}$$

The following formulas should then be easy to verify:

$$\begin{aligned} A_{ij}^\alpha A_{kl}^\alpha &= \delta_{jk} A_{il}^\alpha & B_{ij}^\alpha B_{kl}^\alpha &= \delta_{jk} B_{il}^\alpha, \\ B_{ij}^\alpha C_{kl}^\alpha A_{mn}^\alpha &= \delta_{jk} \delta_{lm} C_{in}^\alpha & C_{ij}^\alpha C_{kl}^{\alpha*} &= \delta_{jl} B_{ik}^\alpha & C_{ij}^{\alpha*} C_{kl}^\alpha &= \delta_{ik} A_{jl}^\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

With P_α the ortogonal projection $\mathcal{H}_h \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_\alpha$ and V as in Remark 15, let $V(\alpha) = P_\alpha \otimes 1V = VP_\alpha \otimes 1$. Then over $\mathcal{H}_\alpha \otimes \mathcal{H}_h$ we have that $V(\alpha)((u_{ij}^\alpha)_h \otimes a_h) = \Delta(u_{ij}^\alpha)1_h \otimes a_h = \sum_k (u_{ik}^\alpha)_h \otimes u_{kj}^\alpha a_h$. So we have that

$$V(\alpha) = \sum_{jk} A_{jk}^\alpha \otimes u_{jk}^\alpha.$$

Definition. $\sigma \otimes i$ is the action on $\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}$ given by $\sigma \otimes i(m \otimes k) = \sigma(m)_{13}1 \otimes k \otimes 1$, so $\sigma' = \text{Ad}(V_{23})\sigma \otimes i$. Next, let λ_i be as in Proposition 18, i.e. $\sum_i e_i^{(k)} e_i^{(l)*} = \delta_{kl} \lambda_k 1_{\mathcal{M}}$ and take

$$Y(\alpha) = \sum_{ik} \lambda_k^{-\frac{1}{2}} e_i^{(k)} \otimes C_{ki}^\alpha \in \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha, \mathcal{M}_\alpha).$$

Lemma A1.

- (1) $Y(\alpha)Y(\alpha)^* = 1_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha)}$
- (2) $\sigma \otimes i(Y(\alpha)) = (Y(\alpha) \otimes 1)(1 \otimes V(\alpha))$
- (3) Z satisfies (2) $\iff Z = (1 \otimes D)Y(\alpha)$ for some $D \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha)$

Proof: (1): $Y(\alpha)Y(\alpha)^* = \sum \lambda_k^{-\frac{1}{2}} \lambda_l^{-\frac{1}{2}} e_i^{(k)} e_i^{(l)*} \otimes B_{kl}^\alpha = 1_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha)}$.
Then for (2):

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma \otimes i(Y(\alpha)) &= \sum \lambda_k^{-\frac{1}{2}} e_j^{(k)} \otimes C_{ki}^\alpha \otimes u_{ji}^\alpha \\ &= \sum \lambda_k^{-\frac{1}{2}} (e_j^{(k)} \otimes C_{kj}^\alpha \otimes 1)(1 \otimes A_{si}^\alpha \otimes u_{si}^\alpha) = (Y(\alpha) \otimes 1)(1 \otimes V(\alpha)). \end{aligned}$$

And for (3): If $Z \in \mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha, \mathcal{M}_\alpha)$ satisfies (2), then the " $\mathcal{M}$ -part" of Z must be in $\mathcal{M}_\alpha$, i.e. $Z \in \mathcal{M}_\alpha \otimes \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha, \mathcal{M}_\alpha)$, so we can write $Z = \sum e_r^{(l)} \otimes E_{lr}$ for some maps $E_{lr} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha, \mathcal{M}_\alpha)$. If (2) holds we get

$$\sum e_j^{(l)} \otimes E_{lr} \otimes u_{jr}^\alpha = \sum e_j^{(l)} \otimes E_{lj} A_{sr}^\alpha \otimes u_{sr}^\alpha,$$

thus $E_{lj} A_{sr}^\alpha = \delta_{js} E_{lr}$. Taking $D = \sum \lambda_j^{\frac{1}{2}} E_{j1} C_{j1}^{\alpha*} \in \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha)$ we get

$$\begin{aligned} (1 \otimes D)Y(\alpha) &= \sum \lambda_k^{-\frac{1}{2}} e_i^{(k)} \otimes \lambda_j^{\frac{1}{2}} E_{j1} C_{j1}^{\alpha*} C_{ki}^\alpha \\ &= \sum e_i^{(k)} \otimes E_{k1} A_{1i} = \sum e_i^{(k)} \otimes E_{ki} = Z. \end{aligned}$$

□

An element Z satisfying (2) is called an α -eigenoperator for the action. So Lemma A1 tells us that $Y(\alpha)$ generates all α -eigenoperators by the formula (3). We shall also need the universal eigenoperator $Y = \sum^{\oplus} Y(\alpha)$, this is a map from $\mathcal{H}_\omega \otimes \mathcal{H}_h$ to $\mathcal{H}_\omega \otimes \mathcal{H}_\omega$ satisfying

$$\sigma \otimes i(Y) = Y_{12} V_{23} \quad YY^* = 1_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{M}}.$$

It then follows that $\sigma'(Y^*aY) = Y_{12}^* \sigma \otimes i(a) Y_{12}$ for all a .

Lemma A2. *Let Θ be as in Proposition 18 and let Θ_α be its restriction to $\mathcal{M}_\alpha$. With Λ_α the matrix given by $(\Lambda_\alpha)_{kl} 1_{\mathcal{M}} = \frac{1}{M_\alpha} \sum_j e_j^{(k)} e_j^{(l)*}$ we have*

- (1) $\text{Tr}(\Theta_{\alpha^c}) = \text{Tr}(\Theta_\alpha^{-1})$
- (2) $\text{Tr}(\Theta_\alpha) = \text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha) M_\alpha = \sum \lambda_k$
- (3) $\text{Tr}(\Theta_\alpha^{-1}) = \text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha^{-1}) M_\alpha = M_\alpha^2 \sum \lambda_k^{-1}$
- (4) $\text{Tr}(\Lambda_{\alpha^c}) = M_\alpha \sum \lambda_k^{-1}$

Proof: (1) follows from the fact that $\Theta(x) = \lambda x \implies \Theta(x^*) = \lambda^{-1} x^*$. In Proposition 18 it is proved that $\Theta_\alpha \cong \Lambda_\alpha \otimes F_\alpha$, hence (2) and (3). Combining these three properties with the fact that $\mathcal{M}_{\alpha^c} = \mathcal{M}_\alpha^*$, then $M_{\alpha^c} = M_\alpha$ and (4) follows. $\square$

We are now ready to prove the main result:

Theorem A. *With the same assumptions as in Theorem 19 and if $\mathcal{M}_\alpha \neq 0$ for all α , then the following conditions are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{M} \times_\sigma \hat{\mathcal{A}}$ is a simple C^* -algebra
- (2) $\mathcal{N} \cong \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega)$
- (3) $Y(\alpha)^* Y(\alpha) = 1_{\mathcal{M}} \otimes 1_{\mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha)}$ for all $\alpha \in \hat{G}$
- (4) $\text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha) = \text{Tr}(F_\alpha)$ for all $\alpha \in \hat{G}$.

Proof: (3) $\implies$ (2): In this case Y is a unitary eigenoperator between $\mathcal{H}_\omega \otimes \mathcal{H}_h$ and $\mathcal{H}_\omega \otimes \mathcal{H}_\omega$, so

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{N} &\cong (\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_h))^{\sigma'} = [Y^*(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega)Y)]^{\sigma'} = Y_{12}^*(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega))^{\sigma \otimes i} Y_{12} \\ &= Y_{12}^* \mathcal{M}^\sigma \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega) Y_{12} = Y_{12}^* 1 \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega) Y_{12} \cong \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega). \end{aligned}$$

Note that from Lemma 4 there is a conditional expectation from $\mathcal{M}$ onto $\mathcal{M}^\sigma$, so we have that $(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega))^{\sigma \otimes i} = \mathcal{M}^\sigma \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\omega)$.

(2) $\implies$ (1) is obvious.

(1) $\implies$ (3): If $\mathcal{N}$ is simple, so is $1 \otimes p(\alpha)_* \mathcal{N} 1 \otimes p(\alpha)_* = (\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha))^{\sigma'}$. Now $\mathcal{J} = Y(\alpha)^* 1 \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha) Y(\alpha)$ is a 2-sided ideal in $(\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha))^{\sigma'}$:

If $A \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha)$, $B \in (\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha))^{\sigma'}$ then $Y(\alpha)B$ satisfies (2) in Lemma A1, so $Y(\alpha)B = 1 \otimes CY(\alpha)$ for some $C \in \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha)$. Therefore $Y(\alpha)^* 1 \otimes AY(\alpha)B = Y(\alpha)^* 1 \otimes ACY(\alpha) \in \mathcal{J}$, and since $\mathcal{J}^* = \mathcal{J}$, $\mathcal{J}$ is a 2-sided ideal.

If $\mathcal{J} = \{0\}$ then $\mathcal{M}_\alpha = \{0\}$, so simplicity gives us that $\mathcal{J} = (\mathcal{M} \otimes \mathcal{K}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha))^{\sigma'}$. Thus $1 \in \mathcal{J}$, hence $Y(\alpha)^* Y(\alpha) = 1$.

(3) $\iff$ (4): Since $Y(\alpha)^* Y(\alpha)$ always is a projection and ω is faithful, we have for all α :

$$(3) \iff \omega \otimes i(Y(\alpha)^*Y(\alpha)) = 1_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha)} \iff \sum \lambda_k^{-1} \omega(e_i^{(k)*} e_j^{(k)}) A_{ij}^\alpha = 1_{\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{H}_\alpha)} \\ \iff \sum \lambda_k^{-1} = 1 \iff \text{Tr}(\Lambda_{\alpha^c}) = M_\alpha \iff \text{Tr}(\Lambda_{\alpha^c}) = \text{Tr}(F_{\alpha^c}).$$

□

Remark. $\text{Tr}(F_\alpha) = M_\alpha$ is called the quantum dimension of α . From Theorem A it then seems reasonable to call $\text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha)$ the quantum multiplicity of α in σ . Since $Y(\alpha)^*Y(\alpha)$ always is a projection we have from the proof of (3) $\iff$ (4) the following:

Corollary. With $(\mathcal{M}, \sigma, G)$ as in Theorem 19 one has always $\text{Tr}(\Lambda_\alpha) \leq \text{Tr}(F_\alpha)$ with equality $\iff$ (1)–(4) in Theorem A hold.

Additional reference:

[L2] M. B. Landstad, Operator algebras and compact groups. Proc. of the Int. Conf. in Operator Algebras and Group Representations in Neptun (Romania) 1980, Monographs and Studies in Math. 18, vol.II (1984), 33–47, Pitman.

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