Journal of
Linear and Topological Algebra
Vol. 01, No. 01, Summer 2012, 9- 13

Some notes on L-projections on Fourier-Stieltjes algebras

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Abstract. In this paper, we investigate the relation between L-projections and conditional expectations on subalgebras of the Fourier-Stieltjes algebra $B(G)$, and we will show that compactness of G plays an important role in this relation.

Keywords: L-projection, conditional expectation, Fourier-Stieltjes algebra, spine of Fourier-Stieltjes algebra, Locally compact group.

1. Introduction

The concept of conditional expectation is fundamental for a large part of probability theory. Let $(X, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$ be a probability space and $\mathcal{T}$ a σ-subalgebra of $\mathcal{S}$. The conditional expectation operator $E^{\mathcal{T}} : L^1(X, \mathcal{S}, \mu) \to L^1(X, \mathcal{T}, \mu)$ is determined by the relation $\int_T E^{\mathcal{T}}(f)\ d\mu = \int_T f\ d\mu$ for $T \in \mathcal{T}$ and all $f \in L^1(X, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$. Existence and uniqueness of $E^{\mathcal{T}}$ follows from the *Radon-Nikodym* theorem. In [2], Douglas gave a complete characterization of norm one projections on $L^1(X, \mathcal{S}, \mu)$ related closely to the notion of conditional expectation.

The notion of conditional expectation (or quasi-expectation in [9]) is defined for any algebra. Tomiyama in [11], proved that if A is a unital C^*-algebra and $P : A \to A$ is a norm one projection with $P(1) = 1$ and $P(A)$ is a C^*-subalgebra of A, then P is a conditional expectation. In view of this fundamental theorem, A.T.-M. Lau and R.J. Loy in [7], explored the relation between norm one projections and conditional expectations on Banach algebras related to locally compact groups.

In this paper, we investigate the relation between L-projections and conditional expectations on $B(G)$ and its certain subalgebras, for instance $A^*(G)$, and we will show that the compactness of G plays an important role in this relation.

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2. Preliminaries

Let X be a Banach space and $P : X \to X$ be a projection, i.e. P is a bounded idempotent operator, then P is called *L-projection* if $\|x\| = \|Px\| + \|(I-P)x\|$ for all $x \in X$. It is clear that if P is an L-projection then $\|P\| = 1$.
Let A be an algebra. An idempotent operator $P : A \to A$ is a conditional expectation, if $P(b_1ab_2) = b_1P(a)b_2$ for all $b_1, b_2 \in P(A)$ and $a \in A$. The following proposition is a part of [7, Proposition 2.1], and its proof is a straightforward calculation.

PROPOSITION 2.1 *Let A be a Banach algebra and $P : A \to A$ an idempotent operator such that $P(A)$ is a subalgebra of A, then the following statements are equivalent:*

(1) P is a conditional expectation.
(2) If $b_1, b_2 \in P(A)$ and $a \in \ker P$ then $P(b_1ab_2) = 0$.

In [3], P. Eymard introduced $B(G)$ and $A(G)$, then proved that $A(G)$ is a closed ideal in $B(G)$. In [6], M. Ilie and N. Spronk introduced $A^*(G)$, the spine of Fourier-Stieltjes algebra, as a subalgebra of $B(G)$. We give a brief introduction of $A^*(G)$. Let G be a locally compact group. We will denote the topology on G and the almost periodic compactification of G by τ_G and G^{ap} respectively. Let the continuous homomorphism $\eta_{ap} : G \to G^{ap}$ be the compactification homomorphism. It is clear that $\tau_{ap} := \eta_{ap}^{-1}(\tau_{G^{ap}})$ is a group topology on G. Suppose that τ is a group topology on G such that there are locally compact group G_τ and continuous homomorphism $\eta_\tau : G \to G_\tau$ with the following three properties:

(1) $\overline{\eta_\tau(G)} = G_\tau$
(2) $\tau = \eta_\tau^{-1}(\tau_{G_\tau})$
(3) $\tau_{ap} \subseteq \tau$.

So G_τ is unique up to topological isomorphism between locally compact groups. The set of such τ is shown by $\mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)$. It is trivial that $\tau_G, \tau_{ap} \in \mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)$. If $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)$, we let $\tau_1 \vee \tau_2$ denote the smallest group topology on G which includes τ_1 and τ_2. By [6], we know that $\tau_1 \vee \tau_2 \in \mathcal{T}(G)$. Under this operation $\mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)$ is a semigroup in which all elements are idempotent. From [3], we know that $A_\tau(G) := A(G_\tau) \circ \eta_\tau$ is a closed subalgebra of $B(G)$ such that $A(G_\tau)$ is isomorphic to $A_\tau(G)$ as Banach algebras.

THEOREM 2.2 *If $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)$ and $\tau_1 \neq \tau_2$, then we have*

$$A_{\tau_1}(G)A_{\tau_2}(G) \subseteq A_{\tau_1 \vee \tau_2}(G) \quad , \quad A_{\tau_1}(G) \cap A_{\tau_2}(G) = \{0\}$$

Proof . This follows from [6, Lemma 3.4 and Proposition 3.1]. ■

DEFINITION 2.3 *We let*

$$A^*(G) = \bigoplus_{1}^{\tau \in \mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)} A_\tau(G) \quad (\textit{in the sense of Banach spaces})$$

and call this space the spine of $B(G)$, it is clear that $A^*(G)$ is a closed subalgebra of $B(G)$. We refer the reader to [6], for more details about $A^*(G)$.

3. L-projections on $B(G)$

Let G be a locally compact group. By [7, Proposition 3.8], if every positive contractive projection $P : B(G) \to B(G)$ whose range is a $*$-subalgebra, is a conditional expectation , then G is compact. Now, we prove a similar result for L-projections.

Proposition 3.1 *Let G be a locally compact group. If every L-projection $P : B(G) \to B(G)$ whose range is a $*$-subalgebra, is a conditional expectation, then G is compact.*

Proof . By [8, Theorem 2.1] or [1, Theorem 3.18, Corollary 3.13], there is a unique continuous unitary representation π of G such that $B(G) = A(G) \oplus A_\pi(G)$, where

$$A_\pi(G) = \overline{span}\ \{\langle \pi(g)\xi, \eta\rangle\ ;\ \xi, \eta \in \mathcal{H}_\pi\ ,\ g \in G\}$$

Furthermore this is an ℓ^1-direct sum, that is if $f \in B(G)$ then there are unique elements $f_\rho \in A(G)$ and $f_\pi \in A_\pi(G)$ such that $f = f_\rho + f_\pi$ and $\|f\| = \|f_\rho\| + \|f_\pi\|$. Define $P : B(G) \to A(G)\,; f \mapsto f_\rho$, since

$$\|f\| = \|f_\rho\| + \|f_\pi\| = \|P(f)\| + \|(I - P)(f)\|$$

P is an L-projection. By [3, Proposition 3.8], $A(G)$ is a $*$-subalgebra of $B(G)$. So P is a conditional expectation by the hypothesis. If $f \in A(G)$ and $g \in A_\pi(G)$, then $P(fgf) = 0$ by Proposition 2.1, and since $A(G)$ is an ideal in $B(G)$, then $P(fgf) = fgf$. Consequently

$$\forall f \in A(G)\ ,\ \forall g \in A_\pi(G)\ :\ f^2 g = 0 \qquad (1)$$

Let $g \in A_\pi(G)$. By (1), for each $x \in G$ and each $f \in A(G)$, we have $f(x)g(x) = 0$. But from [3, Lemma 3.2], we know that $A(G)$ separates the points of G. Thus $g = 0$ and $A_\pi(G) = \{0\}$. Therefore $B(G) = A(G)$, so G is compact. ■

We prove the preceding proposition for $A^*(G)$.

Proposition 3.2 *Let G be a locally compact group. If every L-projection $P : A^*(G) \to A^*(G)$ whose range is a $*$-subalgebra, is a conditional expectation, then G is compact.*

Proof . Suppose G is not compact. Since G is not topologically isomorphic with the compact group G^{ap}, by [12, Theorem 3] we know that $A(G) \neq A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$, and by Theorem 2.2, $A(G) \cap A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) = \{0\}$. Let $\tau_1, \tau_2 \in \mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)$ and $\tau_1 \neq \tau_{ap}$. Thus $\tau_1 \vee \tau_2 \neq \tau_{ap}$. So by Theorem 2.2, we have :

$$A_{\tau_1 \vee \tau_2}(G) \cap A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) = \{0\} \qquad , \qquad A_{\tau_1}(G) A_{\tau_2}(G) \subseteq A_{\tau_1 \vee \tau_2}(G).$$

Therefore the Banach algebra

$$A := \bigoplus_{1}^{\tau_{ap} \neq \tau \in \mathcal{T}_{nq}(G)} A_\tau(G)$$

is an ideal in $A^*(G)$. By [3, Proposition 3.8], $A_\tau(G) \cong A(G_\tau)$. So the Banach algebra A is a $*$-subalgebra of $A^*(G)$ and we have $A^*(G) = A \oplus_1 A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$. Let $P : A^*(G) \to A$ be the canonical projection. Clearly P is an L-projection and $P(A^*(G)) = A$ is a $*$-subalgebra of $A^*(G)$. So by the hypothesis, P is a conditional expectation. Since $A(G) \subseteq A$, then A separates the points of G, and since A is an ideal in $A^*(G)$, by the same argument in the preceding proposition, we have $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) = \{0\}$. Since $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) \cong A(G^{ap}) = B(G^{ap})$, the constant function 1_G , is in the $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$ which is a contradiction. So G is compact. ■

The following theorem strengthens the conclusions of two preceding propositions.

Theorem 3.3 *Let G be a locally compact group, and A is a subalgebra of $B(G)$.*

(1) Suppose that $A(G) \subsetneq A$. If every L-projection $P : A \to A$ whose range is a $*$-subalgebra, is a conditional expectation, then G is compact and $A = B(G)$.
(2) Let A is a $*$-subalgebra and $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) \subsetneq A$. If every L-projection $P : A \to A$ whose range is a $*$-subalgebra, is a conditional expectation, then G is compact and $A = B(G)$.
(3) Let $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) \subsetneq A$, if every L-projection $P : A \to A$ whose range is a subalgebra, is a conditional expectation, then G is compact and $A = B(G)$.

Proof . **1**) As we discussed in the proof of Proposition 3.1, $B(G) = A(G) \oplus_1 A_\pi(G)$. Suppose that G is not compact. So $A(G) \neq B(G)$ and $A_\pi(G) \neq \{0\}$. Let $B := A \cap A_\pi(G)$. Since $A(G) \subsetneq A$, then $B \neq \{0\}$ and $A = A(G) \oplus_1 B$. The canonical projection $P : A \to A(G)$ is an L-projection with range $A(G)$. So P is a conditional expectation. Similar to the proof of Proposition 3.1, $B = \{0\}$ which is a contradiction. So G is compact and consequently $A(G) = A = B(G)$.

2) By [10], $B(G) = A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G) \oplus_1 A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$, where $A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$ is a closed ideal in $B(G)$, (note that in [10], $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$ was shown by $A_{\mathcal{F}}(G)$). If G is not compact, as it was shown in the Proposition 3.2, $A(G) \cap A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) = \{0\}$ and by [10, p. 681, Remark (2)], we know that $A(G) \subseteq A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$. Since $B(G)$ and $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$ are closed under the complex conjugation, so is $A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$, i.e. $A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$ is a $*$-subalgebra of $B(G)$. Let $B := A \cap A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$, since A and $A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$ are $*$-subalgebras of $B(G)$, then B is a $*$-subalgebra, and since $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) \subsetneq A$, then $B \neq \{0\}$. Now, let $P : A \to B$ be the canonical projection. Since $A = B \oplus_1 A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$, then P is an L-projection whose range is a $*$-subalgebra. So P is a conditional expectation, by the hypothesis. Since $A_{\mathcal{PIF}}(G)$ is an ideal and A is a subalgebra of $B(G)$, then B is an ideal in A. Hence we have:

$$\forall f \in B \quad , \quad \forall g \in A \quad : \quad f^2 g = fgf = P(fgf) = 0 \qquad (1)$$

Since $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) \cong A(G^{ap}) = B(G^{ap})$, the constant function 1_G , is in $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G)$. By taking $g = 1_G$ in the relation (1), we have $f = 0$ for every $f \in B$, i.e. $B = \{0\}$, and this is a contradiction. Hence G is compact and $A_{\tau_{ap}}(G) = A = B(G)$.

3) Proof of this part is similar to the proof of part (2), but it should be noted that since A is not necessarily closed under the complex conjugation, then B is just a subalgebra.

■

Corollary 3.4 *According to the part (2) of the preceding theorem, if every L-projection $P : B_\rho(G) \to B_\rho(G)$ whose range is a $*$-subalgebra of $B_\rho(G)$, is a conditional expectation, then G is compact.*

Lemma 3.5 *Let G be an abelian locally compact group. G is compact and 0-dimentional iff $\hat{G}$ is a discrete torsion group.*

Proof . Let G be a compact 0-dimentional group. Since G is compact, $\hat{G}$ is discrete by [5, Theorem 23.17]. Let $\Phi \in \hat{G}$, by [5, Corollary 24.18], there is a compact subgroup H of $\hat{G}$ that contains Φ. Since $\hat{G}$ is discrete, then H is finite and therefore Φ is of finite order. Consequently $\hat{G}$ is a torsion group. Conversely, let $\hat{G}$ be a discrete torsion group. By [5, Theorem 23.17 , 24.8], G is compact, and since $\hat{G}$ is a torsion group, G is 0-dimentional by [5, Theorem 24.21 , 24.8]. ∎

Let G be an abelian locally compact group. By *Bochner's* theorem, [4, Theorem 33.3], the $*$-Banach algebras $M(\hat{G})$ and $B(G)$, are isomorphic. Now, by the preceding lemma and [7, Theorem 3.6], we have the following corollary. See also [7, Corollary 3.12].

COROLLARY 3.6 *Let G be an abelian locally compact group. The following four statements are equivalent:*

(1) G is a compact 0-dimentional group.
(2) $\hat{G}$ is a discrete torsion group.
(3) Each L-projection $P : B(G) \to B(G)$ whose range is a subalgebra, is a conditional expectation.
(4) Each L-projection $P : B(G) \to B(G)$ whose range is a subalgebra and $P(1_G) = 1_G$, is a conditional expectation.

4. Acknowledgements

The authors would like to sincerely thank the referee for his/her careful reading of their paper and the many valuable comments and useful suggestions which helped them improve the paper. The first author would like to express his deepest gratitude to Prof. Rasoul Nasr-Isfahani, his supervisor, for his constant encouragements and guidance. The second and third authors would also like to sincerely thank Prof. Bahman Tabatabaie Shourijeh and Prof. Hamidreza Rahimi, for their ongoing support.

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